VOLUME XL.

MSHIPS.

Will place on their counters This Morning

350 PIECES ANTOINE GUINET

BLACK SILKS

\$1.75 and \$2.00

This lot was bought direct from the agent at 15 per cent REDUCTION FROM THE REGULAR PRICES, and are the CHEAPEST SILKS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

GUINET SILKS are SU-PERIOR in finish and durability to any other make of SPIEGEL & CO. Silks.

The above price being SPECIAL, Ladies will do well to pay us an early call.

STATE-ST. Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Dr. Day,

Best (RUBBER OR) \$5 VITALIZED AIR

Or gas) given free for painless extracting. Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which sever loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure.

OCEAN NAVIGATION. NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. New York--London--Paris.

ers sall Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. agers booked for London and Paris at sees. Rates of passage from New York to the second class cann. Have, and Remen, first to the second class cann. Of Edit Red R. R. Green, N. The stoerage rate by the eman Lloyd from Bermen to Chicago is 44. only agents authorized to sell these tickets H. C. L. UNSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. n New York and Havre, Pier 4, N. B., footo

Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, WM. B. WINTER, Sceenage Agent, Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE. phis and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, relaxly every Saturday and every alternate by from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, internate steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail. RED STAR LINE, be United States and Royal Belgian Mails. Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgian, alling h day alternately from Philadelphia and age Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts Idiain and the Continent apply to EB WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

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Ocean Steamships, ring the British and United States Mails. York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. a to and from the principal English, Scotch rench, German, Italian, and Scandinavian FRANCIS C. BHOWN, Gen. Western Agent,
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS RCASIA, Nov. 6, 5a m | ANCHORIA, Nov. 20, 7 s m EVONIA, Nov. 1, 5 s m | STHIUPIA. Nov. 27, noon EVONIA, Nov. 11, 5 s m | STHIUPIA. Nov. 27, noon ALPENIA. Nov. 4 control of the contr

STATE LINE tr. from N. Y., every Thursday. Pirst Cabin, 43 AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO. HN BLEGEN, Western Manager.



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AND WILL QUOTE

Special Low Figures

To diminish our stock.

buy a bargain in desirable goods.

We invite a general inspection,

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save you from 10 per cent to 25

FURNITURE NOVELTIES

IS THE

LARGEST.

And our prices on same the

LOWEST

IN THE CITY.

251 and 253 Wabash-av.,

NEAR JACKSON-ST.

DIAMONDS.

The Largest Stock in

Newest and Richest

WHOLESALE.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,

State and Washington-sts.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

WIRE MATTRESS.

WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF

IRON BEDS

Union Wire Mattress Co.,

5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago. FOR SALE BY FURNITURE DEALERS.

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Rew Safe Beniedy. No Hore Pain With Tools.

FAIRBANKS

SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
PAIREANKS. MORSE & OO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Becareful to bur only the General

Styles of Mounting.

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Our stock of

This is a rare opportunity to

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER

6 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES

MABLEYS THE CLOTHIER

We have just opened out several new patterns of Winter Suits that will command your attention. They are direct from the Eastern market, and comprise many New and Novel Shapes heretofore not shown in the West.

Big Stock Boys' Clothes. Endless Varieties in Children's Suits. Elegant Suits and Overcoats for Men.

All new in pattern, late in style, well made and trimmed, and money rejunded if not satisfactory. MEN'S FINE FURNISHINGS, FINE UNDERWEAR.

EY, the CLOT

154 & 156 South Clark-st. CLOAKS AND MANTELS.

SPECIAL SALE Cloaks & Mantles Field, Leiter

& Co.

STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS., Offer Bargains in:

Handsomely trimmed with Silk and Fringe,

\$4, \$5, \$6, \$8.50 and up Imported All-Wool

FUR BACK Beaver and Diagonal CLOAKS!

Perfect in shape, beautifully trimmed with

Passementerie and Fringe, For \$10 Each!

MANTLES!

In great variety, ranging in price from

\$9.00 Upwards! An excellent opportunity to procure a

CLOAK OR MANTLE At an extremely low price!

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RETAIL STATIONERS. HAVE A VERY LARGE VARIETY OF HANDSOME PAPETRIES.

New Styles of Bevel-Edge Wood and Cameo Cards.

Programme Cards, Tassels, and Pencils in great variety and best quality.

Correspondence and Regret Cards, plain and city does. WEDDING PAPER & CARDS

Of every description

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Presidentia

IS NOW SETTLED.

In selecting your Piano do not fail to visit our Warerooms, where you will find a magnificent assort-ment of Pianos, darefully selected from the celebrated Manufacto-

Chickering & Sons, Ernest Gabler, C. Kurtzman, Wilcox & White Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, Hazelton Brothers, Decker & Son. James & Holstom, Taylor & Farley,

And twenty other makers of less reputati No other house in the coun-No other house in the country offers such a variety of Pianos to select from.

No other house sells their Pianos at such low prices.

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Purchasers have only to call and examine our stock to sul a antiate the above state-

PELTON, POMEROY & CROSS,

152 State-st.



Do you want a perfect Musical Instrument, rivaling the plane and organ, upon which at sight you can perfect an aperfectly as any revision upon the instruments mentioned? Then send for our illustrated exhalogue of the greatest missical intensition of the age, THE MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE, upon which any man, woman or child can play correctly all the popular classic, operatic, aread, ance and other messic. Assure yearrest, your family and your cleands. Prices (\$10.00, \$15.00, \$20.50, \$15.00 and \$152.00.

LYON & HEALY 108 State cor. Monroe Sta., Chicago

NOW THAT GARFIELD IS ELECTED. We challenge the world with the BAKER PATENT UPRIGHT PIANO for quality of tone, finish, and durability, and the only one that stands in tune permanently, besides costing less than any other first-class make.

NEW YORK MUSIC CO., 250 State-st.

FINGER DAMPENER. Bookkeepers, Cashiers, Auditors, and Account-ants, Throw Away Your Sponges, and Instead Use the Finger and Stamp Dampener.



MISCELLANEOUS.

AND RATIFIERS.

Torches at 10c; Caps at 5c. A GENTILEMAN



Madison and Peorla-sts.

"AS USUAL."

OF POPULAR PRICES

\$5.00! For a Good Cloth Ulster.

\$6.50! For an All-Wool Beaver Cloak \$10!

For a Diagonal Beaver Dolman Elaborately trimmed with Silk, Velvet, Passementerie, and Fringe.

OUR SI2 DOLMANS! Nothing like them for the price in

ULSTERETTES.

"Latest Novelty," \$10! "SPECIAL LOT"

Camel's Hair Walking Coats, 65.00!

One Thousand CHILDREN'S CLOAKS

AND ULSTERS "Styles and Prices" that will

LEADERS of POPULAR PRICES Madison and Peoria-sts.

"THE PAIR."

LEADERS

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

33 per dos.

0.000 boxes Paper and Envelopes, good quality, at 7ca box.

1,000 Envelopes, all of the control of the control

er gross. ns 4-lb. Note Paper, good quality, at

400 dos. Cabinet-size Albums, good quality, at \$8.25 a dos.
600 dos. Gents' British ¼ Hose, full regular, at \$1.60 a dos.
500 dos. Ladies' heavy vibbed Hose, 75c dos.
500 dos. Ladies' fleece lined Hose, \$1.18 dos.
500 dos. Gents' laundried Dress Shirts, linen besom and cuffs, all sizes, \$7.25 dos.
1,000 dos. fall size all bristle Shoe Brushes,
\$1.10 a dos.
500 dos. of a good leather back Horse Brush,
\$1.50 a dos.
900 dos. Steel Hatchets, good to heavy, \$2.50 dos.
Special inducements to the trade on Rogers Bros. Silver-plated Ware (all guaranteed).

\$25,000 worth Toys and Holiday Goods Which we will offer to the trade at from 10 to 40 per cent less than other houses.

elry at Wholesale, Sliver-plated Ware at Wholesale, Hardware at Wholesale, Tinware at Wholesale,

E. J. LEHMANN, "The Fair," Cor. State and Adams-sts. WINDOW VENTILATOR.



THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE Window Ventilator. For offices and all ill-ventilated apartments.
THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MVG. CO...
Hetail, 25 Lake DRUGGISTS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, 75 and 77 Randolph-at MACHINE SCREWS.

Machine Screws.

A Roaring Vigil Over the Cold Corpse of De-

Tempestuous Braying of Barnum on the Front Bench of Mourners.

Details of the Grand Body-Snatching Program Now Agreed

Bob Ingersoll Says the Deceased Is in a

Place He Don't Believe in, and He Pities the Place.

Sunset Cox Thinks Barnum's Unconscionable Lying Filled the Coffin.

Cheering Talk with Dr. English, Who Added a Screw or Two to the Casket.

New York's Vote. Which is to Be Counted Out, Now Put at 23,010. a Gain of 55,887.

A Republican Majority of Five in the Next House-An Extra Session.

Complete Idea of the Tissue-Ballot Scheme-Bulldozing in North Carolina.

President Hayes Expresses the Idea Which Really Won the Victory.

Little Change Shown by the Intervening Twenty-four Hours in the Figures Already Published.

THE GENERAL PULSE.

FRORD !!! showed last night, in these dispatches, how industriously the Democracy, under the direction of Mr. Barnum, have circulated rumors in all parts of the United States that the vote of New York is to be called in question, and a change made, if possible, in the result. If they could only bring this State in question, and thus secure 185 votes, with New Jersey and Nevada, and go through the ordeal of

or place it before Congress upon the probability of a Democratic control of that body, they would secure the point they are striving for. But this they can never hope to do. The apprehension that something of this kind is in the wind still has possible as would seem kind is in the wind still has pos-session of the public, as would seem from the dispatches which have been received here to-day. The cry of fraud, upon which the Democracy now evidently pin their home of a change in the vote of this city, and thes an overturn of the decision of the State, will not wash.

says fraud did it, but the Republican who can cheat Tammany at politics in this city cut his eye-teeth very early. The fact is, the fairest vote ever cast in this city was polled on Tnesday. Both parties were wide awake, and watched their opponents closely. A canvass of every house in the city was made. At a meeting of Tammany Hall before the election this was brought out. It was then charged that the Republicans were colonizing voters, a statement that brought out a request from Mr. Davenport that, if Tammany would furnish the evidence of this, he would prosecute the persons who were trying to vote illegally.

would furnish the evidence of this, he would prosecute the persons who were trying to vote illegally.

TAMMANY MADE NO RESPONSE, but it may be taken for granted that they kept their eyes open and made sure that the Republicans played no tricks on them. The Democratic State Committee has given the fraud cry a boost in a series of resolutions, which you printed yesterday morning, reciting all sorts of irregularities from colonization to intimidation. As a consequence, every Democrat seen this morning was consoling himself with the belief that, in a short time, the Republicans will be obliged to retire from public observation. A thorough and diligent but fruitless search was made this morning for Mr. Barnum, but the only member of either the National or State Committee visible was

SECRETARY LAMONT.

He said that it is intended by the Committee to institute a rigid investigation, and ascertain the extent of the frauds perpetrated by the Republicans. "There were," continued Mr. Lamont, "more votes cast in some places than the census returns warranted, and we are confident there has been some tall voting done by the Republicans." Copies of the resolutions were sent this afternoon to the various County Committees. Barnum's suggestion is received at the headquarters of the National and State Republican Committees with entire ridicule. Gov. McCormick said that the cry of "fraud" is the last dying gasp of a thoroughly demoralized party. He considered the whole matter UNWOETHY OF NOTICE.

A prominent Republican declared that the action of the Democratic Committee was not entirely unexpected. The party had been called upon to make some sort of an excuse to the people of the country, and Barnum's rigantic intellect had conceived the idea of fraud. It was nothing more than could be expected from a party who opened the campaign with a lie and ended it with a forgery. The gentleman concluded:

"MR. BABNUM B AN UNMITIGATED VIII-LAIN, and he can lie by all odds with greater factors."

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOT AN UNUSUAL for New York to give her E

MR. TILDEN AGAIN HAD HIS HAND ON THE and, with the assistance of hard timea, brought New York up all right for himself. But, in 1856, 1860, 1864, and 1873, the Republican vote that is in this State, and which can always be brought out in great crises, came forward just as it has in 1880. The Republican majority stands staring at Barnum with anything but a pleasing aspect. He may run his head against them, but it will not hurt the figures any. People West need have no fears about New York State; "35" is written down in the Republican column, and it will remain there, and don't you forget it! BUTLER COCKS HIS EYE, LOOKS WISE, AND TALKS LIKE A FOOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tybuna, WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 6.—The mischlef-makers are still at work. An old Irishman, who bet a large amount of money on

man, who bet a large amount of money on the election of Hancock, is reported to have called upon Gen. Ben Butler, who is now here, for advice, and the latter is reported to have told him not to pay the money yet, as something might happen.

A dispatch is also reported to have been received here this morning from John Kelly, advising his friends not to pay bets yet,—that there were indications of fraud. From these indications a few desperate Democrata, and doubtless many speculators, are trying to make political excitement.

INGERSOLL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Robert &
Ingersoll was screnaded to-night by the Tow
path Club. His speech was full of brillian
points. He pronounced the Democratic pat
ty dead, and said it had gone to a place i
which he did not believe, and he pitied it
place. He besought the angel Gabriel, if h
must blow over the Democratic graveyare
to blow lightly. As for Ben Butler, the R
publicans could forgive him if the Democrate
could

THE WAY HE GIVES IT TO BARNUM IS N and in New Jersey we barely managed to sneak through the fence by outpreaching the Republicans on the tariff question. Mr. Barnum was allowed to manage the campaign in deference to the views of Mr. Tilden, and he has proved a most expensive luxury to the Democracy." Mr. Cox said that he hoped to be able to give President Garfield a nearty support. He thought there would be no difficulty in his doing this, provided the Administration should be untrammeled and should devote its energies to the benefit of the whole people.

efit of the whole people.

SKINFLINT BILL.

OF THE DEAD, NOTHING IP NOT GOOD.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. S.—The Hon.
William H. English taiked with a reporter
very freely this afternoon, the conversation
ranging over many topics of interest. In reply to inquiries about the result, he said tie
thought the official result would show that
the Democrats had held up remarkably wel
in Indiana, in view of their defeat in October, and that, in point of fact, they have hot
had a majority in this State for many years.
They have had a plurality at several elections, but not a majority since 1872, and then
only by 1,148 votes on Governor. As
to the general result in the United States, he
said he supposed it might be considered that
the Republican ticket was elected, but the
contest was so close that it was decided by SKINFLINT BILL.

was over, he said with emphasis and apparent feeling:

"OH, YES, VERY DECIDEDLY SO.

I have belonged to the Democratic party all my life, and, of course, regret its defeat; but, as an individual, I receive the result with a feeling of relief rather than of grief. For, whatever there is unpleasant in the defeat, I endeavor to console myself with the reflection that the Vice-Presidency is without patronage or influence, and to have been a mere witness of the proceedings of the Senate, with comparatively no power to participate in them, would have been but little attraction for me. Besides, it would have taken me from home, and broken up a fine of life which is to me both more congenial and PROFITABLE.

ARD CAVALRY COM-sen's store, Lincoln and evening to take part in y. Every man will get a Democrata as well as Reeption at Tillotson's Hall, fening, Nov. 24. The en-hefit of the widows' and ORE & CO., ade Sales

MG MEN'S GARFIELD meet this evening to pre-sy evening.

VARD YOUNG MEN'S
Jub will hold its regular

Street Chicago-av. Busi-smbers are requested to be

s sold. Boelden, Seilech

a, nervous prostration, debility relieved by takzed Beef Tonic, the only taking its entire sutritot a mere stimulant like teoutains blood-making, fe-sustaining properties; bled conditions, whether m. nervous prostration, asse; particularly if rezy, complaints. Caswell.

residence, 134 Hubbard-st., rears, of consumption. dence, Nov. 5, at 10:30 a. m., thence by cars to Calvary

place Sunday morning, as e residence, 25 Fowler-st. onic Bright's disease, Miss s... South Park-av., Saturday, riends are invited.

Nov. % Frank A. Mayo, 28 days, oldest son of G. A.

chmoud, Va., papers please

ek, to Oakwoods Cemetery. nvited. ov. 3, Walter Tuttle, aged 4 oct. 24. Carrie Tuttle, aged bren of David and Caroline

1 631 West Erie-st., to-day Interment at Graceland

eal.
OF THE FIFTH WARD
will be held at the usual

EMENTS.

OM & STORAGE CO. ers, 105 Lake-st. M. A. BUTTERS, Angl's SALE pets, Pianes is some weight, but the good times and isposition to let well enough alone had been than anything else. A great many who all they were getting along comfortably ow healtated about a change of rulers, and oted the Republican ticket, without meaning it as a full approval of either that party its candidates, teferring to Mr. English's identity with

IN EARLY LIFE, the reporter asked; "How does the politics of the present day compare with the times

of the present day compare with the times before the War?"

Mr. English—Not favorably. For twenty rears before the War I was actively identical with all the political contests of the ime, but I must admit I have seen more adjustment of descriptions. tions of demoralization and corruption ltics in the last few months than I did in politics in the last few mon the than I did in the whole of those twenty years, and I consider that, in the future, that man will serve his country best who labors to purify politics and to put his party upon a higher and better plane. I say this in part of my own party, but mainly of the Republican party, because it is only since the advent of the Republican party to power that the methods of controlling elections to which I refer have come into such general use.

Mr. English was

LOOKING BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL,

LOOKING BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL, and apparently not at all worsted by the great strain and worry of the late canvass. The Journal this morning, in speaking of the abuse being heaped upon Mr. English by the Democratic press, says: "Let us have done with this attempt to make Mr. English a scapegoat for his party. He deserved defeat, but he does not deserve the abuse of his party. So far as known, he did not lend himself to any dishonorable schemes during the campaign. We are not aware that he indorsed the Chinese letter forgery, or that he approved any of the attacks made on Gen. Garfield's personal character. This is more than can be said for most of the Democratic leaders. Especially is it more LOOKING BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL that close that my successor has been elected, my friends are able to feel that, in strictly doing that which seemed for the best interests of the whole country, I have, to some extent at Democratic leaders. Especially is it mor than can be said for Hendricks or McDonald impared with either of whom Mr. English ands before the country to-day as a model at the man and statesman."

eidedly rough on Hendricks and

TAMMANY. A LIVELY TIME.

Breesal Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Nov. 5.—There was a meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall onight that is apt to go on the records as one of the liveliest and most notable of the many uproarious and thoroughly Democratic gath-erings of that Association of bruisers and pocal buildozers. John Kelly finds that he gotten himself into a hole, so to speak he realizes that he must take determined to extricate himself from the predica-in which he finds himself placed. Acent in which he finds himself placed. Ac-ordingly, at the meeting to-night a very long ad carefully-prepared address was presented or the action of the Tammany inherents ho stick to Kelly as close as a burr does o the wool of a sheep. This address is to be Democracy of the Union, and laments with them the defeat of Hancock "as a great National calamity." After rehearing a long list of complaints against the Republican

THE ADDRESS
says: "Let the vote of this city be scrutinized, and it will be seen that fraud and intimidation and the use of enormous sums of money by the Republicans stified the free voice of the people of New York. Had not this Democratic organization exerted itself with so much energy and courage in the face of the desperate assault on the purity of the ballot-box by the Republicans, Gen. Hancock's majority of over 41,000 in this city would have been much less." To Tammany is given the credit of keeping the Democratic vote as high as it was, and again fraud and colonization of repeaters is sung, until the song must weary even the sung, until the song must weary even the ones who are loudest in screaming it to the world. As soon as the chorus was ended,

was pitched into the Kelly camp by one of the members of the Committee, who moved as an amendment that John Kelly be requested to resign his position, and withdraw forever from the organization. This was more than the Kellystes could stand, but the plucky fellow backed up his motion with a vigorous speech, urging that New York and bon opponents, seeing that there was every probability of Republican success, took recourse to characteristic capers to elect their man. Butterworth Township, in this county ("Halifax"), is Republican by about 125 to 150: Every vote was needed, and the Demo-crats knew it, and got in their votes early. A large number of Republicans who went vigorous speech, urging that New York and Brooklyn had had enough of Bosses, and the time has come for a change. A word from the leader would have precipitated a bloody riot, for to the polls were coolly informed, when they offered to vote, that the registration-book had been stolen, and that their votes could not be received. No one believed that had been committed by Democrats, in order to reduce the Republican vote. The outrage was necessarily submitted to, and the Re-

THE BRUISERS,
saloonkeepers, and others who come and go
at his beck and call were on their feet and
threatening vengeance on the dissenter. He
made his speech, however, and then the
amendment was voted down and the address
adopted by a rising vote, there being five
who had the backbone to indorse the amendment, and show the ruling spirit of the
Democracy that they were not his henchmen.
There is a shadow of a possibility that the There is a shadow of a possibility that the grip of the Boss is growing less, and the day may not be far distant when the city will assert its independence of his menacing

TAMMANY HALL.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee to-night, an address to the Democracy of the country was read, claiming Hancock's defeat due to fraud, intimidation, and the use of enormous sums of money by the Republicans. The address concludes as follows:

The rage and frenzy of the hour will pass away, and the soher judgment of the American people will reassert its sway. Then the Democratic party with clean hands, on which and on which alone will be borne aloft the ark of our political covenant, can present itself once more

political covenant, can present itself once more for the suffrages of the people. Through defeat we will yet attain to assured victory. One of the wisest men that ever lived has said that "none can aspire to act greatly, but those who are of force greatly to suffer."

JOHN KELLY, HENRY L. CLINTON, ALBERT CORDOZO, DENIS QUINN, J. B. MESSEMER,

Mr. Van Wyck moved an amendment that lancock's defeat was due to the mismanage-ent and backgring of the ent and bickering of the Democratic leads in Kings County and New York City.
Thomas F. Grady, Col. Roberts, and others posed the amendment.

Thomas F. Grady, Col. Roberts, and posed the amendment. Henry Steinert advocated the amendment, ad said the people no longer wanted Bosselly, and he should resign. Some hot disassion was followed by the rejection of the mendment and the adoption of the resolution indorsing the leadership of Kelly.

GARFIELD.

HE BUTS HOUSEHOLD PLUNDER.
CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—Gen. Garfield was ere to-day, shopping for household furnium, a sequel to the recent visits to Mentor f the wholesale delegation of enthusiastic riends.

field's intentions, Maj. Swaine has been imentioned very pleasantly here as a probable selection for Private Secretary, and probably because of his fitness for the place, as well as his close and confidential relations to the President-elect.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

HE STRIKES THE KEYNOTE.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5 .- President Hayes

was called upon this morning by the mem-

pers of his old regiment, the Twenty-third

Ohio, and held a levee during the forenoon

f REJOICE that, at the close of my term of office, or so near

least, promoted the success of the Republican party. I am glad to be able to feel that the principle is established that the man who thinks what is best, and will at the same time do what

what is best, for all the people, will also be doing that which is best for the Republican party.

President Hayes and wife left on a special

TISSUE BALLOTS-JUST HOW THEY ARE

VOTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Repub-

lican Committee will probably take immediate action with respect to an investigation of the ballot frauds in South Carolina. Let-

ters have been received here stating that the proofs are easily obtainable. Some of the bal-lots have been received here. The regular

ticket is printed on light card-board, of a

dark blue color. It is about an inch wide and three and a half inches long. At the

head are the words, "The Democratic ticket, 1880," and then below the names of Hancock and English, the Electors, their candidates for Governor and other State officers, Congress, State Senate, Pagescantatures and local candidates, all

Representatives, and local candidates, all printed in very small type, so that each ticket

contains about sixty lines. Accompanying

OTHERS PRINTED FROM THE SAME FORM,

upon light blue paper, of about the weight and texture of foreign letter-paper,—tissue ballots of the old-fashioned, South Carolina

description. According to the writers of the letters in which these ballots were inclosed,

these tickets were used on Tuesday in Newbury and other counties, the voters putting

three or four tissue ballots inside two of card-board, dropping all into the box at once. A trick of a similar character is reported

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Bourbons were extremely anxious to elect William H. Kitchin to Congress. The

Orlando Hubbs on a fair vote, and their Bour-

the book had been stolen, unless the theft

publicans of Littleton rejoice that, in spite

of the Bourbon trick, Hubbs is elected, and

that, in better days to come, they may yet

have honest elections in North Carolina.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

Perry, the North Carolina Republican who

has been surrendered to the North Carolina

authorities on a charge of pretended forgery

application for a writ of habeas corpus. In

the hearing the Democrats were very reluc-tant to permit the essential evidence to be

taken. The reason of this will be better un-

derstood from the startling character of the

evidence which the Judge ruled was admis-

sible. Perry testified that he had been active

in politics from boyhood, was connected with the exodus, and advocated it in speeches.

Some of the Democratic newspapers advo-

cated putting him out of the way. He remained from home because he

believed that he would be murdered. He was not out of the presence of at least

twenty men while he was there, and they were armed for his protection. The witness attempted to to sell his property, and put it in the hands of the Postmaster for sale for

what he could get for it. The witness, after

SAW HE COULD NOT SELL IT,

put out some advertisement, and sold it for 861 in money and \$14 in trade. When he

came away about 150 men accompanied

him. He never staid two nights in the same house. The places where he stopped were kept secret. He

had not been back to La Grange since he was

a witness, before what was known as the

exodus. The witness had received a letter

from Jerry Williams, dated Jan. 30, 1880. The letter was read, in which Williams

warns him not to come there (to La Grange)

warns him not to come there (to La Grange) to court, for he could give him the names of twenty white men who would kill him for getting up the exodus. They (the colored people) were praying for him, for he had worked to get them out of that hell, and they would rather be slaves again than live there. The Democrats say that he TOOK THE NEGROES TO INDIANA to carry the State for the Radicals.

That he (Perry) and John Sherman were the ruin of the South. The witness had not been there since. He had worked in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and in the Second Auditor's office, as a laborer. He

of \$45, came up in the court to-day upon a

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The case of

ublicans were confident they could elect

car this afternoon for Washington.

THE CAROLINAS.

best our party.

had not left to escape the indictment, and staid away because he thought he would be murdered. The witness was charged with forgery. He did not have anything to do with the forged paper.

Jennie Perry, colored, wife of the previous witness, was examined. Merrick objected to her competency, but the Court overruled the objection. She testified that, after her husband took the colored people away, the white men threatened his life, and said they would murder him when they had a chance. He never slept at home during his first trial, TAFFY
FOR GARPIELD.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 5.—The Daily Register to-day in its leading editorial says:
Now, with Garfield in the Presidential chair, for whom the Republicans have chaimed so much in the way of ability and statesmanship, we shall see what we shall see. One thing is certain, if he is half the manne is claimed to be,—if he is only half a statesman in the true sense of the word,—he will hold his own and be his own successor in 188. Not only this, if he bravely He never slept at home during his first trial as he was afraid of his life.

as he was afraid of his life.

ONE MIGHT, AFTER 10 O'CLOCK,
three white men rode up to the house and
asked after her husband, and only went away
when satisfied he was not there. She was
told they meant to murder her husband.
Catherine Perry, mother of the prisoner,
gave testimony to the effect that men were
after her son when he came back from Indiana. She said they treated colored people
in North Carolina like hogs, and thought no
more of kijling colored people than she did the word,—he will hold his own and be his own successor in 1884. Not only this, if he bravely and broadly opens the way for ways of peace and the sway of broad common sense in the solution of the troubles and antagonisms which have arisen under the shallow-headed, mean, and vindictive policy hitherto pursued by blind partisans, he will find a Solid South meeting him more than half-way, whilst he shall have earned the surpassing honor insugurating an era of prosperity in which more of killing colored people than she did of cutting off a chicken's head. The colored people down there did not dare to call their lives their own. The witness admitted, on cross-examination, that her son was very much afraid of the first trial there, as he whilst he shall have earned the surpassing honor of inaugurating an era of prosperity in which the country, the whole country. North and South, East and West, will forget their jeopardising hatreds, and sit down under their own vine and fig-tree, with none to molest or make them afraid. Garfield has the head sufficient for this work. Has he the nerve, the character, and the constancy? Ah! there's the rub! thought they meant to have vengeance on him for taking colored people from the State.

OUR STATE.

ELGIN.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 5.-The Republicans are making extensive preparations for a grand ratification meeting to be held to-morrow night. All the companies will turn out in uniform, and the Democrats and Greenback-ers have been invited to celebrate with them, Ohio, and held a levee during the forenoon at the Kennard House, where he was a guest at a lunch of the Republican Business-Men's Club. In response to the toast, "The President," preposed by George H. Ely, President of the Club, President Hayes said:

The very complimentary remarks we have just listened to contain some things which are rather extravagant, but which I have occasionally heard, and which I cannot reply to with more than the simple expression of my gratitude that my friends feel moved so to speak. It has been my firm purpose to do that which appeared to me for the good of the whole country, and that of each and all of its inhabitants. I have believed that the principles of the Republican party were so just and so generally wholesome that whatever was done for the true welfare of the country would tend to the establishment of those principles in public estimation. I have acted in strict accordance with my belief, heretofore expressed, that that which best serves our country serves best our party. irrespective of party. It will be a celebra tion of the people. Nearly \$200 has been raised for fireworks. One interesting and novel feature will be a panoramic the twenty Republican States, and with the exhibition of each State a display of twenty rockets and Roman candles will be made. The bands have been engaged, and it is expected several speakers will address the peo-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. GALENA, Ill., Nov. 5.—A meeting of the Republicans of this city was held at the Court-House last evening, and arrangements made for celebrating, on Monday night, Nov. made for celebrating, on Monday night, Nov. 8, the glorious victory achieved by the party. The demonstration will be one of the grandest ever undertaken in the city, and will consist of a torchlight parade by the Galena, Hanover, Warren, Dubuque, Elizabeth, and Hazel Green Garfield Guards, a brilliant display of fire-works, music, bonfires from the tops of the city bluffs, the ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy. A resolution was unanimously adopted inviting the whole country roundabout to join with us in the celebration. ration. NORMAL.

NORMAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

NORMAL, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this city had a great jollification and rejuicing to-night over the grand victory of Tuesday. They were reinforced by a large number from Bloomington, and the evening was given over to noise and merriment. Fireworks, cannon, illumination, and bonfires contributed to make the event memorable. Every one on the streets had a fish-horn or some other device for noise-making. Speaking was out of the question, so the program of short speeches was not entered upon.

HOOSIERDOM.

THERE WILL BE A HARD SCRABBLE FOR Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5 .- The Hon. John C. New announced this evening, before leaving for Mentor, that he would be a candidate for the United States Senate. This makes six candidates in the field, as follow: makes six candidates in the field, as follow:
Gen. Ben Harrison, the Hon. G. S. Orth, the
Hon. Will Cumback, the Hon. Jehn M. Butler, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, and the Hon.
John C. New. Judge Frazer, of Warsaw,
the Hon. John H. Baker, of Elkhart, Judge
R. S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, and Gen. John Coburn, of this city, are also mentioned, bu it is not understood that they have formally entered the canvass. The six first-named.

The returning Indianians say that the young Republicans of that State will demand that Gen. Ben Harrison be sent to represent them in the United States Senate and not in the Cabinet. Pennsylvanians say that the Hon. Galusha A. Grow is the leading candidate for the United States Senate, with Chairman Quay as a possibility.

OFF FOR MENTOR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.-The Republican State Committee, accompanied by the Hon. A. G. Porter and others, left to-night for Mentor, where they will shake hands with President-elect Garfield, and return to-mor

city editor of the Journal, won \$8,200 on the lection. Of this, \$7,500 came down from Chicago last night.

has been invited to be present to address a ratification meeting at Music-Hall, Cincinnati, Monday night. AT THE TUESDAY ELECTION

four old men voted in Franklin Township whose ages were respectively 82, 84, 86, and 88 years.

THE YOUNG GAMBLERS who started the rumor last night that New York had gone Democratic were bitterly cursed this morning by a large number o Democrats who, on the ground of the rumor, bet upon the general result. One man thus caught, it is said, lost \$2,400, when he expected to regain what he had lost on former

wagers. TIPPECANOE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Some pracical joker last night started a report that New York had given Hancock 7,000 majority. The evening paper announced that the Dem ocrats were trying to count the Republican out, and this gave color to the rumor, and soon after dark a considerable number of young Democrats brought out their old pans and oyster-cans filled with cobble-stones and proceeded to raise a small-sized pandemo nium. To still further excite their hopes, some wag posted on the bulletin what pur ported to be a dispatch from New York giving the State to Hancock, and the Democratic ollifiers became nearly wild with joy. The older heads saw through the whole thing,

and didn't come out. кокомо Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. KOKOMO, Ind., Nov. 4.—The Republican adies of Kokomo jollified and ratified this afternoon. At 4 o'clock prompt they appeared on the streets in carriages and bug-peared on the streets in carriages and bug-gies, making a procession nearly half a mile in length, headed by the City Cornet Band. Each vehicle was handsomely decorated with flags and bunting, and made a beautiful sight. Notwithstanding the immense dem-onstration of the night before, the men cancely the insulvation and in the procaught the inspiration, and in twenty minutes had formed a procession of several

hundred, and joined in to give the enthusiastic ladies a warm reception. In the jollification two of our leading citizens were badly hurt, Mr. Reese Haskett, a Republican, and Dr. Lewis Kern, a Democrat, Mr. Haskett is a member of the firm of Haskett & Co., one of our leading dry-goods houses, and has taken a prointnent part in the campaign, leaving his store to work at the polls on both elections. On Wednesday night he was foremost among the Republicans, and was in the procession blowing a horn. The bummer element of the Democratic party, regarding him with special malice, singled him out as the object of their hate. One of them, at a favorable moment, threw a stone, striking Mr. Haskett on the temple at the corner of the eye, and inflicting a painful and dangerous wound, cutting a deep gash and almost breaking the skull bone. A bruiser in the Democratic ranks by the name of Kelly was suspected of throwing the stone, or at least of being the instigator of Republican, and Dr. Lewis Kern, a Dem

THE HAWKEYES.

CEDAR RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Is., Nov. 5.—Ten thousand people are in attendance at the funeral of the late Democratic party to-night. The city is brilliantly Illuminated, both business blocks and residences. The cannons boom victory and fireworks, enliven the occasion. A procession of a thousand, with torches, bands, banners, trumpets, horns, and scoopshovels, paraded the streets, followed by a span of mules, labeled "Barnum's mules." hitched to a wagon containing a row-boat in which Hancock, English & Co., in masks, were trying to get up Salt River. Some of were trying to get up Salt River. Some of the banners were very suggestive and ludicrous, relative to the Democratic change, majorities of States, etc. One large banner was,
"Sacred to the memory of State-sovereignty and secession. Dead by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, by the power of the great Republican party, and dead by the justice of Almighty God." Nearly everybody wore a placard "329," and the forged Chinese letter was richly illustrated in Chinese characters. The wigwam could not hold one-third of the people seeking admission. Several short speeches were made, and the enthusiasm was unbounded. Everybody cheered for Garfield and Arthur, for the Republican victory, and for Iowa's \$5,000 majority. After the sermons, the hundreds of torches and uniforms were burned in the great bonfires. The Democratic corpse was burled face downwards, and the benediction pronounced.

Business is much better since election, and the joy of Iowa people knows no bounds. were trying to get up Salt River. Some of

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Republicans had the grandest demonstration ever witnessed in Iowa this evening, and its equal has never been seen in Dubuque. Over 2,000 torch-bearers were in line, and five bands of music-enlivened the occasion. Delegations were present from Manchester, Galena, Waterloo, and Cedar Falls, Hundreds of private residences were illuminated, while the streets were gayly decorated. After the procession had paraded about the principal streets, the column brought up in front of the Custom-House, where they were addressed by Senator Allison, the Hon. J. K. Graves, Col. D. B. Henderson, and other prominent gentlemen from abroad. It was a glorious recognition to the next President,

glorious recognition to the next President.

DAYENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuna.

DAYENPORT, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this city and surrounding towns participated to-night in a kind of spontaneous combustion on a magnificent scale. The victories of Tuesday were celebrated by a jubilee on the river front. One hundred rounds were fired by the artillery company, and immense bonfires lighted the sky. The Garfield Battalion marched through the principal streets with torches and bands of music. At Turner-Hall a great crowd gathered, which was entertained by speeches and songs until a late hour. At no time since the surrender of Lee has the joy felt manifested itself in so many ways. The Democrats are made to believe there is a punishment after death.

N'GREGOR.

M'GREGOR. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna,
McGreeor, Ia., Nov. 5.—McGregor is all
ablaze with enthusiasm, a tarchlight procession, bonfires, and fireworks, in honor of
Garfield and Arthur, and Congressman-elect
Updegraff,—the greatest demonstration of
the sesson.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Nov. 5.—The election of Garfield and Arthur was celebrated this evening by a grand torchlight procession and fireworks. The houses on the line of march were illuminated. Great rejoicing.

BURLINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
BURLINGTON, Is., Nov. 5.—The Republicans of this city to-night indulged in a grand jollification over the result of the election. A large procession, with torches, paraded the streets, while bands played and cannon boomed. Many business houses and private residences were brilliantly illuminated.

1884. PIRST DAYS OF THE NEXT CAMPAIGN. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—The Amertean, the new weekly political and literary journal, edited by Prof. Robert Ellis Thomp-son, and in which Mr. Wharton Barker is inmorrow on "The Grant Campaign." It

It has been remarked among the exuberances of the Republican campaign that some of our orators were not content with doing their best for the candidate of 1880. They extended their rior the candidate of 1880. They extended their efforts to promote the cause of the candidate of 1884, and those who place the success of a favorit candidate on a level with that of the party went into the canvass thinking of 1884 even more than of 1880. This has been most even more than of 1889. This has been most notable in the case of Gen. Grant's friends and supporters. They have not, like Mr. Sherman, made up their mind that the choice made at Chicago was the best possible. They seem to have been unusually anxious to explain that Mr. Garfield was not their choice, that they belonged to

and to indicate that they were confident of securing for Mr. Grant next time the prize which so narrowly escaped their grasp this time. In this business Mr. Coukling has taken the lead. In the first half of the campaign he led in nothing. He spared up pains to let the country know that he was offended and that he must be made much was offended, and that he must be made much of and soothed before he would take a part in the game. When he did at last show himself the air was full of rumors as to bargains and agreements between Mr. Garfield and himself. agreements between Mr. Garfield and himself. These rumors were altogether misleading. Neither then nor at any other time did Mr. Garfield conciliate Senator Counting's nor any other man's support by any pledges besides those contained in his letter of acceptance. We know whereof we speak when we say that not even George Washington entered upon office more free from entanglement of every sort.

The American goes on to say that Mr. The American goes on to say that Mr.

Grant is at once the most popular of men and the most impossible of candidates: To elect Mr. Grant to the Presidency and to put that office

INTO THE HANDS OF A COMMIS of which Messrs. Cameron, Conkling, and Logan are members,—to that arrangement the country is no more ready to assent now than it was when it abolished that commission by retiring Mr. Grant from the Presidency. If the nomination were to be made to-day, there would be the same opposition to the ex-President as in June last.

The American article concludes as fol-

We venture to predict that the candidate of 1884 will be the candidate of 1889. Mr. Garfield, unlike Mr. Hayes, HAS NOT PLEDGED HIMSELF TO REFUSE RE-

out he will be like Mr. Hayes in refusing to use but he will be like Mr. Inlyes in Pritising to use his high office for the promotion of his personal ambitions. If he is to be President a second time, it will be because the people, having found him worthy of the place, prefer his recilection to an experiment with a new and untried man, and it he fail to give satisfaction and to win friends in the Presidency, it will be the first of many trying positions in which he has failed. This article will attract attention from the fact that Mr. Barker is a warm personal and political friend of Gen. Garfield, and is a formidable claimant to the title of the original Garfield man.

E. B. WASHBURNE.

WATCHING THE CAMPAIGN ACROSS THE Hearing that Mr. Washburne had returned from his visit abroad, a reporter called on him yesterday. He found him installed in his new residence, No. 365 Dearborn avenue. In response to a question of the reporter, Mr. Washburne said that his health had been somewhat improved by his visit to the German watering-places, but that he was still troubled with his old complaint, the bronchitis. He would have remained abroad longer, but was determined to reach home in season to vote at the Presidential election. He reached here Thesday morning, and had the pleasure of swelling the Republican majority by one vote at least.

The reporter then asked him if he had watched the capacity when he

campaign, he said, had been one of great surprises. The election in Maine, his old State, was a stunner to him. He had had no doubt, from what he read of the progress of the canvass there, that the Republicans would carry it by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. After it appeared the Fusion-Democratic Governor, Gen. Plaisted, had been elected, he confessed that he was about ready to give up the ghost, for he thought if an old, reliable Republican State like Maine could not be carried, there would be very little hopes of carrying such a Democratic State as Indiana. The result in Indiana was a still greater surprise to him than that in Maine. From the time he heard of the Indiana election-news in Berlin; on the 18th of October, he considered the Presidential matter practically settled. The Indiana result was most particularly gratifying to him, for Gov. Porter was an old friend, with whom he served many years in Congress,—a gentleman for whose integrity, intelligence, and unswerving Redublicanism he had the highest possible consideration. As soon as he learned the news, he telegraphed the Governor his congratulations.

Said the reporter, "What about the result in the Pacific States?"

"Well, I am disappointed somewhat, although this morning it appears that California and Oregon have voted for Garfield. I supposed, before the election, that there was no question as to any of the three Pacific States. Nevada seems to be conceded now, however, to Hancock. That we could stand, but the loss of a Senator from the State is something very serious; and, in a great measure, is to be attributed to the conduct of Sharon, who was elected as a Republican Senator, and drew his pay, but has never served his constituents. It seems that he wanted to play the same game over again, but the people of the State appeared disinclined to stand that sort of thing longer."

"What do you think of the canvass?"

"What do you think of the canvass?"

"Of course, being out of the country. I could not watch it as closely as if I had been at home. But, on the part of the Democrats, it seems to me the most infamous the country has ever seen. The lies, the perjuries, and the slanders have been something without a parallel. During the contest, however, Gen. Garfield has borne himself with great dignity and discretion, and exalted himself still more in the hearts of the people. The various little speeches he has delivered during the canvass are perfect models, and he never, at any time, seems to have been thrown off his balance."

are perfect models, and he never, at any time, seems to have been thrown off his balance."

"What seems to be the prevailing idea about his Cabinet?"

"Of course I know nothing on that subject. I have no doubt that he will select a Cabinet that will be satisfactory to the party and the country. The name of Benjamin Harrison is spoken of in connection with the new Cabinet, and I think such a selection would meet with the universal approval of the party. He is an able, accomplished man of ansullied integrity. I knew his father, the Hon. John Scott Harrison, very well, having served in Congress with him for four years. It is good blood, and the old Whigs of '40, who voted for his grandfather, would like to see the grandson in the Cabinet."

"Of course you pay no attention to these reports that were sent out from New York yesterday touching the claims of the Democracy to that State?"

"I do not. The mere suggestion of an attempt to distranchise the State of New York, which has given Garfield some 25,000 or 30,000 majority, under the pretense of fraudulent votes, is the most monstrous infamy in the history of American politics. If such an attempt be made in earnest, it must fall to the ground, covering with disgrace the authors, and placing them in the same category as the authors of that forged Chinese letter, which will live in the history of American politics."

which will live in the history of American politics."

"What do you think of Illinois?"

"It is about what I expected. The gain of one Congressman in the Bloomington district (Smith) is very gratifying. Gov. Cullom has been vindicated, as he should have been, because he has made a good and satisfactory Governor, and the Republicans were entirely contented with him. The whole State ticket is most creditable, and the people have reason to congratulate themselves on the next State Administration. The election of the Hon. Henry D. Dement as Secretary of State was a personal gratification to me, as he was a Galena boy and a grandson of ex-Gov. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for whom he was named. Ed Rutz, the State Treasurer, is an excellent selection, as he had already held the money-bags of the State tight for two terms. The other gentlemen I am not so well acquainted with, but they are all honorable, true men. The Republican majority in Cook County is as overwhelming as it is gratifying. There appears nothing now, all over the country, in the way of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the people."

THE FORGERY.

YESTERDAY. New York, Nov. 5 .- Nothing of impor tance took place to-day in the Morey letter in quiry, and the examination was adjourned until Tuesday next, to give the defense an opportunity to bring some witnesses from

THE FIGURES, THEMSELVES.

NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.-The latest return from the counties in New York State make the majority for Garfield and Arthur 23,069. These figures may be slightly changed by official reports, but the result will probably not be affected materially. The following those marked with a (*) star being official; Gar- Handl

Counties.	field, Rep.	cock, Dem.	Counties.	field. Rep.	cock. Dem-
lbany llegbany	3,303	3,099	Onondaga		
roome	1,800 2,300		Orange	1,378	
ayuga	3,498		Oswego	3,351	
bautauqua hemung	5,250	1.61	Otsego	422	30
henange	1.210		*Queens	*****	2,195
olumbia	1,850		Rensselaer	637	1.327
ortland	1.377		*Rockland		797
utchess	1,000		St. Lawrence.		
rie	3,342	******	Schenectady	600	
ranklin	1,900		Schoharie	494	1,400
ulton and	5.42.3		Seneca		400
amilton	1,344		Steuben	1,100 556	
reene		550	Sullivan		379
erkimer	1,009 2,243		Tioga Tompkins	1,143	
ings	*****	9,342	*Ulster	130	
ewisivingston	1,251		Warren Washington	3,635	******
adison	2,106		Wayne	3,450	451
ontgomery.	4,196	*****	Westchester	1,385	451
ew York		41,376	Yates		
neida	2,063		Total	84,716	61,706
D		154-	- I- 1070 00 0:	10	(A) 2 (B) (S) (A)

Republican majority in 1880, 23,010. Republican gain, 55,887.

THIRTY-FIVE BALLOT-BOXES.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Superintendent Walling says: "The thirty-five ballot-boxes at Police Headquarters, in relation to which s much mystery prevails, were taken to Head-quarters in order to ascertain the truth of a rumor that a number of votes had been cast for 'William G.' Dowd, Republican candi-dale for Mayor, instead of William Dowd, and had been thrown out as defective. The law recognizes in such cases the intent of the voter, and the ballots would undoubtedly be counted for the Republican candidate." The reporter endeavored to count the defective vote thrown out on the canvassers' returns on election-day, but was prevented by Chief O'Brien, of the Election Bureau.

CALIFORNIA.

REVISION. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5 .- This morning's papers make the vote of the State practically a tie. This change from last night's report is due less to any turn in the reports of the precincts than to a revision of the tabulated statements. These differ considerably, and there are evidences of loose work, sufficient to discredit all estimates. Undoubtedly the estimate of 2,000 last night was too high, and the best opinion seems to be that Garfield will have a plurality of from 500 to 1,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Triba San Francisco, Nov. 5.—The political result in this State is still a matter of doubt. Returns from remote districts come very slowly, and in many counties the vote is so The reporter then asked him if he had watched the canvass very closely when he was abroad.

He replied that he had done so, as he had ordered the Chicago dailies to be sent to him, as well as some of the New York ones. The

dicate that the Lower House will be very | Auditor close, with the chances for two Republican majority, while their assured majority of ten in the Senate will almost certainly give them a decided majority on joint ballot, and insure the election of a Republican Senator to succeed Booth.
Gen. John F. Miller will probably be

chosen.

The Third Congressional District is very close and doubtful.

The chances now favor Pacheco, Repub-

Latest returns to the Morning Chronicle give Hancock about 75 majority in the State over Garfield.

David S. Terry, who killed Broderick, has been badly scratched from the Electoral ticket, and is probably defeated, even if the remainder of the Hancock ticket is successful.

STILL DOUBTFUL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Returns from all the countiles in the State, except Del Norte, which is estimated the same as the last Presidential election, give Hancock 96 plurality. A few small precincts are yet to hear from, which are not expected to alter the result nuch. It will evidently require the official count to decide. Pacheco's election is doubtful. It is quite certain that the Republicans will get one Elector, and Judge Terry, on the Democratic ticket, is known to be scratched several hundred. STILL DOUBTFUL.

NEW JERSEY.

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tri NEW YORK, Nov. 5.-Unless the Demo cratic canvassers of New Jersey appointed by the Governor count out the Republican candidate, it is most likely that the election of Potts will be assured. The majority for the Democratic candidate, Ludlow, is re-ported to-night as 201, with Republican dis-tricts to be heard from. The county canvassers are proceeding with their work, and the chances thus far are in Potts' favor. It is significant of the general opinion as to Democratic managers that the immediate re-mark upon this condition of things is that a small majority for the Republican candidate s almost certain to be destroyed by the State canvassers.

PASSAIC COUNTY. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 5 .- Passale County official majorities: Garfield, 1,800; Potts, 1,806; Hill, for Congress, 1,607.

OREGON. BOTH PARTIES CLAIM IT. SAN FRANCISCO. Cal., Nov. 5.-The returns from Oregon are absolutely insufficient to base an intelligent estimate on. Both parties claim the State. The Democrats are apparently the most confident.

NEVADA. 600 DEMOCRATIC. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—Nevada will give Hancock about 600 majority. TENNESSEE.

SEVENTY-SIX COUNTIES. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—Returns from seventy-six out of ninety-four counties give Hawkins, Republican, 82,104; Wright, Democratic, 67,641; Wilson, 49,844. The counties to hear from gave Hayes a majority of 2,000 over Tilden in 1876. The Legislature, as far as heard from, is as follows: Senate-Republicans, 7; Democrats, 6; Repudiationists (Democrats), 4; districts in doubt, 8. House— Republicans, 28; Democrats, 16; Repudiation Democrats, 10; districts in doubt, 2; Republican gain, 19.

A GRAND REPUBLICAN VICTORY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
NASHNILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The Repub-NASHNILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The Republicans have won a great victory in Tennessee, having elected their Governor, three Congressmen,—Houck, Pettibone, and Moore,—and forty-seven members of the Legislature, lacking only three of making a tie on joint ballot. They are very enthusiastic over their success, and celebrated their tri-umph by firing cannon and holding a jollification on the public square to-night. Addresses were delivered by Gov.-elect Hawkins and other distinguished gentlemen. The State-gredit men are in the majority in are among the members-elect.

the Legislature. Five Republican negroes commence on the first Monday in January, and promises to be the stormlest held here for many years. The Republicans will make a many years. The Republicans will make a determined attempt to settle the debt dollar for dollar, with accrued interest, and make the coupons receivable for taxes. This will be vigorously resisted by the Low Tax Democrats, who will fillibuster during the entire session. Several State Credit Democrats will, it is believed, unite with the Republicans in a movement toward liquidating the bonded indebtedness of the State. The prospects for settlement may, therefore, be regarded as bright.

ILLINOIS. ADDITIONAL STATISTICS. Special Disp

SPHINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Secret of State to-day received the following official returns not heretofore reported; BOND COUNTY. Garfield, 1,711; Hancock, 1,273; Weaver 108; Cullom, 1,709; Trumbull, 1,273; Streeter

BOONE COUNTY. Garfield, 2,038; Hancock, 351; Weaver, 84.

Garfield, 1,008; Hancock, 1,655; Weaver, 163; Cullom, 995; Trumbull, 1,635; Streeter, 170. CLINTON COUNTY. Garfield, 1,578; Hancock, 2,242; Weaver, 116; Cullom, 1,562; Trumbull, 2,232; Streeter,

EFFINGHAM COUNTY. Garfield, 1,361; Hancock, 2,452; Weaver, FORD COUNTY.
Garfield, 1,857; Hancock, 708; Weaver, 455, HENRY COUNTY.

Garfield, 4,467; Hancock, 2,061; Weaver, 730; Cullom, 4,400; Trumbull, 1,897; Streeter, 996. IROQUOIS COUNTY. Garfield, 4,128; Hancock, 2,738; Weaver, 443; Cullom, 4,103; Trumbull, 2,667; Streeter, 537.

MOULTRIE COUNTY. Garfield, 1,233; Hancock, 1,593; Weaver, 197; Cullom, 1,217; Trumbull, 1,588; Streeter, 213. WILLIAMSON COUNTY.

Garfield, 1,853; Hancock, 1,825; Weaver, 141; Cullom, 1,845; Trumbull, 1,811; Streeter, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY. Culiom, 4,698; Trumbull, 3,480; Streeter,

Cullom, 1,176; Trumbull, 578; Streeter, 10.
Cullom, 0,176; Trumbull, 578; Streeter, 10.
Effingham County—Forsythe, 1,469; Moulton, 2,437.
Moultrie County—Forsythe, 1,580; Moulton, 1,522.
Boone County—Sherwin, 2,615. Boone County—Sherwin, 2,015; Warner, 351; Blaisdell, 104.
Lake County—Farwell, 2,804; Perry H. Smith, Jr., 1,153; Perry H. Smith, 399; Adams, 115. Adams, 115.

Henry County—Henderson, 4,471; Trusdell, 1,922; McKinney, 872.

Ford County—Payson, 1,876; Wallace, Iroquois County-Payson, 4,212; Wallace,

Marshall County-Payson, 1,675; Wallace Marshall County—Payson, 1,675; Wallace, 1,718.
Brown County—Edgar, 995; Singleton, 1,4647; Allen, 162.
Bond County—Hosmer, 1,706; Sparks, 1,259; Rutherford, 120.
Clinton County—Sparks, 2,925; Hosmer, 1,529; Rutherford, 125.
Williamson County—Thomas, 1,832; Hartzell, 1,838. M'LEAN COUNTY.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribund.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., NOV. 5.—The following are the totals of the official figures of the election in Melean County. The candidates leading are all Republicans. Of the Representatives, Mitchell and Okeson are Republicans and Hill, Bourbon.

President—Garfield, 7,317; Hancock, 5,203; Weaver, 317.

Governor—Cullom, 7,319; Trumbuil, 5,264; Streeter, 273. Governor—Cullom, 7,010, Streeter, 273.
Lieutenant-Governor — Hamilton, 7,285;
Parsons, 5,781; Adair, 312; Lawrence, 40.
Secretary of State—Dement, 7,349; Oberly, 8,213; Thompson, 312; Reed, 24.

Auditor—Swigert, 7,357; Starksi, 5,196; Ingram, 314; Cussey, 24. Treasurer—Roz, 7,333; Butterworth, 5,38; Evans, 314; Harrbatton, 25. Attorney-General—McCartney, 7,335; Har-mon, 5,205; Whittors, 309; Lee, 25. Congressman—Smith, 7,075; Stevenson,

Board of Equalization—Cusey, 7,318; Carla, 5,223; Braugher, 313. Senator—Fifer, 7,399; Ragers, 5,131; Hobart, 365. bart, 365.

Representatives—Mitchell, 10,783%; Okeson, 10,907; Hill, 14,506%; Kullwiler, 2,139.

Recorder—Newton, 7,316; Sells, 418.

Sheriff—Aier, 7,314; Moore, 5,113; Calhoun,

388. Circuit Clerk—McFarland, 7,358; Nihill, 5,117; Burns, 311. State's Attorney—Porter, 7,335; Hayala, 5,822.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trousa.

SPRINGFIELD, III. Nov. 5.—The election of the Hon. Thomas B. Needles, present Auditor, as State Senator in the Tore-second Senatorial District, composed of Bond, Clinton, and Washington Counties, is one of the greatest personal triumphs of the campaign. Mr. Needles' majority is 72. His opposent, Brink, was elected four years ago by 71 majority over a very popular man, also a German. The Democrats made a birtar personal fight against Needles, directing all their energies towards beating him, which renders his election all the more of a triumph. He is the first Republican Senator elected from that district but one, who had J7 maajority, when the district was first formed.

TWENTY-POURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

TWENTY-POURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT. TWENTY-POURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—John Fietcher,
Republican, is elected State Senator in the
Twenty-fourth District by 80 majority. The
Democratic majority in that district four
years ago was 711, and Mr. Fietcher is the
first Republican Senator ever elected there.
The figures show what a great victory he has
won. 'H. M. Whitman and J. Peterson, Republicans, are also elected Representatives
by majorities of 300 and 67, respectively. Mc
Kinley. Democrat, is probably the other
Representative. The Twenty-fourth District has done nobly. Representative. In CLAY COUNTY.

Specia, Dispetch to The Chicago Tribuna.
LOUISVILLE, Ill., Nov. 5.—The official vote of this county gives the following majorities and pluralities:
Hancock 105 over Garfield; loss of 20 over

Trumbull 105 over Cullom. Trumbull 105 over Cullom.

Sparks, for Congress, 99 over Hosmer.

The Democrats elect the Circuit Clerk by
148; the Sheriff by 61; Coroner by 77, and
lose the Prosecutor by 58. John R. Tanner
is elected to the Senate from this district by
300 over E. S. Shirley, Democratic candidate,
The Democrats are claiming two Representatives, as are also the Republicans.

The majority for the constitutional amendment is 2,172.

CANNON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 5.—Unofficial returns at hand give Joseph G. Cannon, Republican nominee for Congress in this the Fourteenth District, 2,058 majority in Macon, Vermijon, Piatt, Douglas, and Champaign Counties. James R. Scott, the Greenbact-Democrat candidate, received a majority of 100 in Coles, thus making Cannon's majority 1,858.

Coles, thus making Cannon's majority 1,968.

LEE COUNTY.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 5.—The official count of Lee County gives Garfield's majority at 1,117; Cullom's, 1,132; Dement's, 1,340; Henderson's, 1,193. The entire county Republicanticket is elected by reduced majorities. The Republicans of Dixon and the surrounding towns have a big blow-out Saturday night. UNION COUNTY.

UNION COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ANNA, Ill., Nov. 5.—The official canvass of the vote of this (Union) county gives Hancock, 2,264; Garfield, I,139; Trumbull, 2,361; Cullom, I,141; for Congress Hartzell, Democrat, 1,256; Thomas, present member, 1,45. Thomas is reëlected by a handsome majority. The county officers are all Democratic.

INDIANA. SEVENTY-THREE COUNTIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Returns have been received from seventy-three counties, which show a net Democratic gain of 307, or, to speak more properly, a falling off from Porter's vote of 307. The following are the counties heard from, showing Republica and Democratic gains:

Countles.	Rep.	Dem.	Counties	R.D.	8
Adams	60	-	Marshall	(PAGE)	100
Allen		487	Miami	100	
Bartholomew		130	Montgomery.		200
Blackford		47	Morgan	15	100
Boone		15	Newton		200
Brown		137	Owen		
Carrol	68		Perry	*****	変
Cass	*****	8		****	353
Clarke		39	Porter		201
Clay	8		Posey	220000	1000
Clinton		183	Pulaski		æ.
Pearborn			Putnam		
Decatur			Randolph		
De Kalb		68	Ripley	16	
Delaware	86		Rush	****	
Dubois	*****	84	Scott		ARN
Fayette	15		Shelby	200	-
Floyd		104	Spencer	*****	
Fountain	*****	20	St. Joseph		***
Fulton	33		Steuben	*****	80
Grant			Sullivan		200
Greene	68	*****	Switzerland		
PERMITTED D	Thereas.	200	Tippecance		***
Henry	. 80	*****	Tipton	****	230
Howard	140		Union		
Huntington		43	Vanderburg	- 41	***
Jackson	******	174	Vigo	福	200
Jasper	17				22
Jay Jewerson	51		Warren		***
Jenerson	40		Warrick Washington	*****	
Jennings	14	*****	Wasnington.		663
Johnson	44				
Knox			Wells	*****	Œ
Laporte	14		White		
Lake		*****	Whitley	10000	
Lawrence		13	Martin Indian	2,698	-
Madison	*****	185	Total gains.	4,040	8
Marion	271		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	2000	200

THE REMAINING TWENTY COUNTIES to be heard from will add still slightly to these figures, thus reducing Mr. Garfield's plurality a very little below that of Mr.

TIPPECANOR.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 5.—Tippecanoe County enters the lists as a contestant for the honor of the banner Republican county in the State. In 1876 Gen. Ben Harrison feated Blue Jeans in this county by but 219 votes. In October last Gov. Porter's majority was raised to 1,008. When November came, the Republicans concluded to make it as near unanimous as possible, and the result is that the Board of Canvassers award 1,241 majority to the Republican Electoral ticket. The Greenbackers polled 136 votes, the Democrats, 8,820; the Republicans, 5,061. Telegraph it to the boys. graph it to the boys.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 6.—There is no change from the Iowa majorities reported and estimates made, as sent to the Associated Press last night. The majority of Garfield in the State over Hancock will exceed 80,000, and probably go 85,000. The majority for Cutts, Republican, for Congress in the Sixth District, is 68.

PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Official rem from forty-eight of the sixty-seven co of Pennsylvania, and careful estimates each of the other counties, make Gar plurality 37,341.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 5.—The official count shows the vote of the Stafe of Dels-ware on the Electoral treket to be as follows:

HANCOCK'S MAJORITY

DELAWARE.

Hancock, 15,183; Garfield, 14,150. SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

DRADWOOD, D. T., Nov. & Pettigrent.
Republican, is elected Delegate to Congress.
Of the county whet the Republicans elect the Sheriff and the Democrats the Register of Deeds and Treasurer; the Legislature, two Democrats and five Republicans.

KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—White, Republican, is elected in the Ninth (Kentucky) District over Turner, Democrat, by a major of 1,500.

KANSAS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Trum
TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 5.—Returns In ere up to this hour from all but the

LANCASTER, Schuyle This county gives Gar 1,065; Weaver, 457. State officers—Crittend Dyer (Republican), 5 back), 460. Congressman—Hatch Lordon (Greenback), 1,

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—La Sixth Congressional Dis Greenback-Republican, erat, by about 500 ma fourth Democratic loss. Greenbackers have gain publicans one.

ALAB HERN MOBILE, Nov. 5.-He Congress in the First GEOR

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. Democratic by consider ties. The majority in 1 as Hancock's majority Congressmen are all De LOUIS DARRALL'S MAJORI Special Dispatch to T

Special Dispatch to Ti NEW ORLEANS, La., the parishes in the Sta from, but the indication given the Hancock Elec ority. All the Democt cted except Darrall, majority now approxit MISSIS HOW DEMOCRATS

Vicksburg, Nov. 5-missioners of Warren C two Democrats and on out 2,059 Garfield tickets Republican candidate ground that they were under the laws of Miss ARKA LITTLE ROCK, Ark.,

vices are received to ma Congress from the Sectivities. The Republica their hope that Johnsto be elected in the First a Owing to the slim turnol ly Democratic countie ground for the apprehe make the Democrats a district. TEX

GALVESTON, Nov. 5.—
that Jones, Independen
been reelected to Congre
trict, defeating Sheppard
elected by a small maj
may alter this. THE NEW C THE SET

JONES, GREENBAG

THE SENATE AFTER 1 next, will be politically seems probable, Willfar elect from Virginia, shalpublicans. If Tennessee publican there will be a without Mahone. The I made up as follows: [Republicans, in roman, ttates, 37; Independent (M 1; in doubt (Tennessee), 1]

ALABAMA. 1885. John T. Morgan, D. 1885. Geo. M. Houston, D. ABKANSAS.

Aup. H. Garland, D. 18

James D. Walker, D. 18 1887. A Republican. 1886. James T. Furley, D. 188 Henry M. Teller, R. 1887. A Republican.
1886. Orville H. Piatt, R.
DELAWAIR.
1887. A Democrat.
1888. Eli Saulabury, D.
PLORIDA.

GEORGIA. 1883. Benj. H. H. G. D. 1885. John R. Gordon, D. 11LiNOIS. 1885. David Davu, Ind. 1885. John A. Logan, H. 1NDIANA.

1807. A Republican.
1885. Dain W. Voorheet, D. 188
1885. W. B. Allison, B.
1885. John J. Ingalis, R.
1885. John J. Ingalis, R.
1885. Johns B. Histone, D.
1885. Johns S. Williams, D.
1885. W. P. Kellogg, R.
1885. B. Frank Johan, D.
1885. W. Allison, D.
1885. W. Allison,

1885. B. Frank Jones, D.
1887. A Republican.
1887. A Republican.
1888. James G. Blaine, R.
1886. James G. Blaine, R.
1886. James B. Groome, D.
1886. James B. Groome, D.
1885. A Republican.
1887. A Republican. Jast. A flepublican.
Jast. A flepublican.
Jast. Wm. Windom, R.
The Republicans gal
necticut, Indiana, New
Ohio, and Pennsylvania
in Alississippi and Neval
ginia, since the defeat
regular Democrats, is
with the Republicans

In 1883 the Republican gains in Illinois, Oreg New Jersey; and lose a Louisiana. They will majority, though a small of Mahone.

aid of Mahone. THE HO THE LOWER HOUSE OF according to the best a posed of the following a chance of a south Carolina, but no losses. One of the Graylvania is classed as the other as a Denno ceived a results restricted. the six Independent in Missouri, one in Maine.

[Republicans (in Roma Ralies), 125; Greenbackers

ALANA

1. *Thus. H. Herridan

1. *Thos. H. Herndon. 2. *Hilary A. Herbert. 3. Wm. C. Dates. 4. *Chas. M. Shelley. -Democrats, 7; Greenb

S. Jas. K. Jimes. 4. Democrats, 4. l. Wm. S. Resecrans. 2. Horace F. Page. Republicans, 2; Dem

James B. Beiford. Republican 1. L. George Beach. 2. *James Pheips. -Republicans, 3; Der

Edward L. Martin. Democrat, 1.

ngh Bucham Neil J. Hamm mocrats, 9.

7,857; Starkel, 5,196 7,363; Butterworth, 5,308; ton, 25, McCort -McCartney, 7,355; Har-McCartney, 7,075; Stevenson, 7,075; Har-McCartney, 7,075; Har-McC tion-Cusey, 7,318; Carle 200; Regers, 5,131; Ho-Mitchell, 10,783%; Oke-506%; Fullveller, 2,139, a, 7,316; Sells, 418. 4; Moore, 5,113; Calboun, Farland, 7,358; Nihill, -Porter, 7,835; Haynte

EDLES.

The Chicago Tribuna

Nov. 5.—The election

B. Needles, present Auor in the Torn-second
composed of Bond, Clina Counties, is one of the
umbus of the campaign,
by is 72. His opponent,
our years ago by 71 maour years ago by 71 maour

senatoriaed.

senatorial District.

o The Chicago Tribuna.

Nov. 5.—John Fletcher,
de State Senator in the
rict by 80 majority. The
y in that district four
and Mr. Fletcher is the
ator ever elected there.
hat a great victory he has
an and J. Peterson, Reelected Representatives
and 67, respectively.

Nov. 5.—The official vote the following majorities Garfield; loss of 20 over ess, 99 over Hosmer.

et the Circuit Clerk by

fi; Coroner by 77, and
by 58. John R. Tanner

tate from this district by

y, Democratic candidate,

siniming two Representa
Republicans.

MANON.
To The Chicago Tribuna.
The Channon, Republican se in this, the Fourteenth rity in Macon, Vermil, and Channaign Countt, the Greenback-Demoved a majority of 100 in Cannon's majority 1,958.
COUNTY. COUNTY.

5.—The official count of arfield's majority at 1,117; ement's, 1,340; Henderntire county Republican reduced majorities. The on and the surrounding ow-out Saturday night.

to The Chicago Tribuna.

.—The official canvass of tion) county gives Hannion) county gives Han-I, 1,139; Trumbull, 2,261; congress Hartzell, Demo-present member, 1,145. I by a handsome majority, are all Democratic. DIANA.

to The Chicago Tribune.
id., Nov. 5.—Returns have seventy-three counties, operly, a falling off from 7. The following are the

m, showing Republican 16 Newton

16 Newton

16 Owen

17 Owen

18 Porter

Porter

Porter

Porter

Porter

Porter

Pulaski

Pulnam

88 Rinley

16 Rush

84 Scott

20 Shelby

53 Sepencer

20 St. Joseph

St. Joseph

St. Joseph

St. Joseph

104 Spencer

20 St. Joseph

115 Vigo

124 Vigo

125 Vigo

126 Vigo

127 Vigo

128 Vigo

130 Wather

Total gains

268 13 Total gains 2,628 2,935

G TWENTY COUNTIES will add still slightly to reducing Mr. Garfield's ittle below that of Mr.

to The Chicago Tribune. i, Nov. 5.—Tippecanob lists as a contestant for anner Republican county 76 Gen. Ben Harrison den this county by but 219
last Gov. Porter's major1,008. When November
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as possible, and the result
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publican Electoral ticket,
colled 136 votes, the Demepublicans, 5,061. Tele-

Nov. 6.-There is no owa majorities reported as sent to the Associated The majority of Garfield ncock will exceed 80,000, Cutts, Republican, for

DWA.

th District, is 68. YLVANIA. PLUBALITY 37,341.
Nov. 5.—Official returns
the sixty-seven counties
and careful estimates from
counties, make Garfield's

AWARE. el., Nov. 5.—The official te of the State of Delaral ticket to be as follows: arfield, 14,150.

KOTA. CL CANDIDATES.
T., Nov. 5.—Pettigrew.
eted Delegate to Congress.
ket the Republicans elect Democrats the Register asurer; the Legislature, five Republicans.

TUCKY. Nov. 5.—White, Repub-the Ninth (Kentucky) Dis-Democrat, by a majority

INSAS. To The Chicago Tribuna ov. 5.—Returns received our from all but thirteen tricts show the election of reembackers. The remaining thirteen dis-rets are in the border counties, which are trongly Republican. The Senate will stand dirty-five Republicans and three Democrats.

MISSOURI.

This county gives Garfield, 570; Hancock, 1,065; Weaver, 457.
State officers—Crittenden Co. Dyer (Republican), 571; Brown (Greensman-Hatch (Democrat), 1,059;

Lordon (Greenback), 1,032. SIXTH DISTRICT. Sr. Louis, Nov. 5.—Latest returns from the Sr. Louis, Nov. a.—District elect Hazeltine, Sixta Congressional District elect Hazeltine, Greenback-Republican, over Waddle, Demo-erat, by about 500 majority. This is the fourth Democratic loss in the State. The Greenbackers have gained two and the Re-

ALABAMA.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Herndon, Democrat, for Congress in the First District, has about

GEORGIA. REDUCED MAJORITY. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 4.—Georgia has gone Democratic by considerably reduced majori-ties. The majority in 1876 was 80,000, whereas Hancock's majority is about 25,000. The

LOUISIANA. DARRALL'S MAJORITY NEARLY 5,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—Not half of the parishes in the State have been heard from, but the indications are the State has given the Hancock Electors about 30,000 majority. All the Democratic Congressmen are elected except Darrall, in the Third, whose majority now approximates 5,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

HOW DEMOCRATS ARE ELECTED. VICKSBURG, Nov. 5.—The Election Comwissioners of Warren County, composed of two Democrats and one Republican, threw out 2,059 Garfield tickets and 2,029 for Lynch, Republican candidate for Congress, on the ground that they were not in the legal form under the laws of Mississippi.

STILL THEY COME. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5 .- Sufficient ad-LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—Sufficient advices are received to make assured the election of Jones and Cravens, Democrats, to Congress from the Second and Third Districts. The Republicans are jubilant over their hope that Johnston and Murphy may be elected in the First and Fourth Districts. Owing to the slim turnouts in several strongly Democratic counties, there is enough ground for the apprehension of danger to make the Democrats anxious about these districts.

TEXAS.

JONES, GREENBACKER, ELECTED. GALVESTON, Nov. 5.—The indications are that Jones, Independent Greenbacker, has been reflected to Congress in the Fifth District, defeating Sheppard, previously reported elected by a small majority. Later returns may alter this.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

THE SENATE. THE SENATE AFTER THE 4TH OF MARCH

next, will be politically a tie, if, as now seems probable, William Mahone, Senator-elect from Virginia, shall vote with the Recans. If Tennessee should elect a Republican there will be a Republican majority without Mahone. The new Senate will be made up as follows:

[Republicans, in roman, 37; Democrats, in aits, 37; Independent (Mahone), in SMALL CAPS, in doubt (Tennessee), 1.] Republicans, in roman, 57; Democrats, in talks, 37; Independent (Mahone), in SMALL CAPS, 1; in doubt (Tennessee), L]

ALABAMA.

1831, John T. Morpon, D.

1832, Alemocrat.

1833, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

ARKANSAS.

1834, A Democrat.

1835, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

ARKANSAS.

1835, A Democrat.

1836, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

ARKANSAS.

1836, A Democrat.

1836, James P. Farley, D.

1836, John R. Gordon, D.

1837, A Democrat.

1838, Eli Saulabury, D.

1837, A Democrat.

1838, Eli Saulabury, D.

1839, A Democrat.

1838, Eli Saulabury, D.

1830, John R. Hollins, R.

1830, Hald, D.

1831, A Democrat.

1832, Eli Saulabury, D.

1833, Alvin Saunders, R.

1834, Alvin Saunders, R.

1835, A Democrat.

1836, Eli Saulabury, D.

1837, A Democrat.

1836, Eli Saulabury, D.

1837, A Democrat.

1838, Eli Saulabury, D.

1839, A Democrat.

1830, Hald, D.

1830, John R. McFherson, D.

1831, John R. McFherson, D.

1832, John R. McFherson, D.

1833, John R. McFherson, D.

1834, A Pepublican.

1835, John R. Saunder, D.

1836, John S. Williams, D.

1836, John S. Williams, D.

1837, A Pepublican.

1838, John S. Williams, D.

1831, Lacius Q.C. Lamar, D.

1832, A Democrat.

1832, A Democrat.

1833, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

1834, A Democrat.

1835, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

1835, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

1836, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

1837, A Democrat.

1838, Lucius Q.C. Lamar, D.

1838, Lucius Q.C. Lama

The Republicans gain Senators in Connecticut, Indiana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; and lose Senators issippi and Nevada. Mahone, of Vir ginia, since the defeat of his party by the

with the Republicans than with the Demo-In 1883 the Republicans will make further gains in Illinois, Oregon, and possibly in New Jersey; and lose a Senator (Kellogg) in Louislana. They will then have a working ority, though a small one, without the

regular Democrats, is more likely to vote

THE HOUSE. THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH

ding to the best advices, will be composed of the following members, there being a chance of a Republican gain in South Carolina, but no probability of any losses. One of the Greenbackers in Penntylvania is classed as a Republican and other as a Democrat, each having re-ived a regular party nomination. Four of the six Independent Greenbackers were elected in Missouri, one in Alabama, and one in Maine.

[Republicans (in Roman), 152: Democrats (in Rolles), 135; Greenbackers (in SMALL CAPS), 6.] ALABAMA.

1. *Thos. H. Herndon. 5. *Thomas Williams,
2. *Hilary A. Herbert. 6. Geo. W. Hewitt.
3. Wm. C. Oates.
4. *Chas. M. Shelley. 8. *Wm. M. LOWE.
-Democrats, 7; Greenback, 1.
1. — Johnston.
3. Jordan B. Cravens,
1. Jas. K. Jones.
4. Samuel Murphy.
-Democrats, 4.

CALIFORNIA. Wm. S. Rosecrans. 3. *Campbell P. Berry.

*Horace F. Page. 4. *Romualdo Pacheco.

depublicans, 2; Democrats 2. James B. Belford.

CONNECTICUT. 1. George Beach. 8. *John T. Watt.
2. Janes Phelps. 4. *Frederick Miles.
-Republicans, 3; Democrat 1.

DELAWARE.
-Edward L. Martin.
-Democrat, 1.

1. *R. M. H. Davidson. 2. Jesse J. Finley.

ILLINOIS

George R. Davis.
Charles B. Farwell.
John C. Sherwin.
Robert M.A. Hawk.
T. J. Henderson.
William Cullen.
Lewis E. Payson.
John H. Lewis.
Benj. F. Marsh.
Beoublicans. Br. Demografs 6.

KANBAS

RENTUCKY *John G. Cartisle.
*James A. McKenzie. - 7. *Jos. C. S. Biackb.
*John W. Caldwell. 8. *P. B. Thompson.
*J. Prector Knott. 9. *John D. White.
*Albert S. Willis. 10. *Elijah C. Phister
Republican, 1; Democrats, 9. LOUISIANA.

MAINE. 1. *Thomas B. Reed. 4. *George W. Ladd. 2. *William P. Frye. 5. *Thompson H. Murch 8. *Stephen D. Lindsay. —Republicans, 3; Democrat, 1; Greenback, 1. MARYLAND.

1. G. W. Covington. 2. *J. F. C. Talbot. 3. F. C. Hoblitzel. 4. *Robert M. McLan 5. Andrew G. Chapma 6. *Milton G. Urner. MASSACHUSETTS. 1. *Wisliam W. Crapo.
2. *Benj. W. Harris.
3. A. A. Ranney.
4. *Leopoid Morse.
5. *S. Z. Bowman.
6. Eben F. Stone.
—Republicans, 19; Democrat, 1.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell. 8. *W. D. Washburn. 2. Horace B. Strait. —Republicans, 3. 1. *Henry L. Muldrow. 4. L. H. Davis. 2. *Van H. Manning. 3. *H. D. Money. -Democrats, 6. *James R. Chalmers

1. *Martin L, Clardy. 8. R. T. Van Horn. 2. Thomas Allen. 9. *NICHOLAS FORD. 3. *R. Graham Frost. 10. J. H. Burncoghs. 4. *Loundes H. Davis. 11. *John B. Clark, Jr. 5. *Richard P. Bland. 12. *William H. Hatch* 6. Iras S. Hazletine. 13. *A. H. Buchner. 7. Thomas N. Rice. —Democrats, 8; Republicans, 1; Greenback, 4.

Edward K. Valentine.

-Republican. George W. Cassidy.

—Democrat, 1. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. *Joshua G. Hall. 2. *James F. Briggs. —Republicans, 3. NEW JERSEY. 1. *George M. Robeson. 5. John Hit. 2. J. Hart Brewer. 6. Phineas Jones. 3. *J. Mücs Ros. 7. A. A. Hardenberg 4. H. S. Harris. —Republicans, 4; Democrats, 3.

1. Perry Belmont.
2. William E. Robinson. 19. Abraham Parker.
3. J. Hyatt Smith.
4. *Archibald M. Bliss.
5. Benjamin Wood.
6. *Samuel S. Coz.
7. Philip H. Dugro.
8. *Auson G. McCook.
9. *Fernado Wood.
10. Abram S. Hewitt.
11. *Levi P. Morton.
22. *Waldo Hutchins.
23. *John H. Ketcham.
34. Lewis Beach.
5. Thomas Cornell.
5. Michael N. Nolan.
5. *Walter A. Wood.
6. *Benjamin W. Dwight.
7. *Bibridge G. Lapham D. P. Bibridge G. Lapham D. S. *Jeremiah W. Dwight D. P. Bibridge G. Lapham D. S. *Jeremiah W. Dwight D. S. *Jeremiah W. Dwight D. *John Van Voorbis.
5. Michael N. Nolan.
6. *Samuel S. Cox.
6. *John H. Camp.
6. *John H. Camp.
6. *John Van Voorbis.
6. *John Van Voorbis.
6. *John Van Voorbis.
6. *Michael N. Nolan.
6. *Walter A. Wood.
6. *Benjudham D. P. Bibridge G. Lapham D. S. *Jeremiah W. Dwight D. *Jeremi

NORTH CAROLINA. 1. Lewis C. Latham.
2. Orlando Hubbs.
3. J. W. Shackiefwid.
4. William R. Coz.
-Republican, 1; Democrats, 7.

OHIO.

1. *Ben Butterworth. 11. Henry S. Neal.
2. *Thomas L. Young. B2. *George L. Converse.
3. Henry L. Morey. 13. *Gibson Atherton.
4. Emanuel Schultz. 16. *George W. Geades.
5. *Benjamin Le Fevre. 15. Rufus R. Dawes.
6. James W. Ritchle. 16. *J. T. Updegraff.
7. John P. Leedom. 17. *Wm. McKinley, Jr.
8. J. W. Keifer. 18. Addison S. McClure.
9. James S. Robinson. 19. Ezra B. Taylor.
10. John B. Rice. 20. *Amos Townsend.
—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 5.

M. C. George. Republican, 1. PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *H. H. Bingham.
2. *Charles O'Neil.
3. *S. J. Rahdail.
4. *W. D. Keiley.
5. *A. C. Harmer.
6. *William Ward.
7. *William Ward.
9. A. Herr Smith.
10. Win. Mulchler.
11. *Robert Klotz.
12. Jos. A. Sorunon.
13. C. N. Brumm, G.
14. Sapuel F. Barr.

-Republicans, 19; Democrats, 8.

RHODE ISLAND.

*Nelson W. Aldrich. 2. Jonathan Chace. SOUTH CAROLINA. Samuel Lee. 4. *John H. Evins. 5. *G. D. Tillman. Democrats, 5.

TRNNESSEE. 1. A. H. Pettibone.
2. *Leonidas C. Houk. 7. *W. C. Whitthorns.
3. *George G. Dibrell. 8. *J. D. C. Alkins.
4. *Benton McMillan. 9. *C. B. Simonton.
5. Richard-Warner. 10. W. R. Moore.
-Republicans, 3; Democrats, 7.

TEXAS.

1. *John H. Reagan.
2. *David B. Culberson.
3. *Otin Wellborne.
4. *Roger Q. Mills.
5. Seth Shepard.
6. *Columbus Upson.

VERMONT. 1. *Charles H. Joyce. 3. W. W. Grout. 2. *J. M. Tyler. -Republicans, 3. *VIRGINIA.

1. George F. Garrison. 6. *J. R. Tucker.
2. John F. Dezendorfs 7. John Paul, R.
3. George D. Wise. 8. John 1. Barbour.
4. *Joseph Jorgensen. 9: Abram Fulkerson,R.
5. *George G. Cabell.
—Republicans, 2: Democrats, 5: Readjusters, 2.

WEST VIRGINIA. 1. John A. Hutchinson. 3. *John E. Kenna. 2. John Blatr Hoge. -Republican, 1; Democrats, 2. wisconsix.

1. *Charles G. Williams. 5. *Edward S. Bragg.
2. *Lucien B. Caswell.
3. *George C. Hazelton.
4. *Peter V. Deuster.
5. *Thad C. Found.
-Republicans, 6; Democrats, 2.

CLAIMS AND ESTIMATES.

YESTERDAY'S FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Repub lican Congressional Committee claims the next House by a good working majority, although each day, as later returns are re-ceived, there are slight modifications of the increase. To-night Chairman McPherson states that it is certain that the Republicans will have a clear net majority of at least five straight Republicans, conceding to the Democrats all that they claim, and placing no reliance for the organization of the House upon any votes of Greenbackers, Readjust-ers, or Republican Independents. Mr. Mc-Pherson believes that enough regular cer-tificates of Republicans will reach Clerk Adams, of the present House, to make it impossible for him to avoid placing a ma-jority of Republicans upon the roll for the organization of the next House. There are

Republicans, however, who DO NOT SHARE THE CONFIDENCE of Secretary McPherson, especially if it shall appear later that, by withholding certificates of Republicans in the Southern States, at least until after the organization of the next House, through any technicality, it can be House, through any technicality, it can be placed in the power of the Democrats to elect a Speaker, to appoint the Elections Committee, and to obtain control of the machinery of the House. Accordingly it is suggested that the Northern Republican Governors will

do well to see to it that they do not issue certificates to Democrate in doubtful districts, on the theory that the withholding of the certificates upon

TECHNICALITIES IS A GAME that two can play at, and that if the next House is to be the stake upon such conditions, it will be well for Republican Governors not to help the Bourbon Democracy to rob the Republicans of their just victory. Mr. McPherson believes that, after the Republican organization of the House, the West will claim the Speakership, and thinks that Conger, of Michigan, and Kasson, of Iowa, will be probably mentioned in that connection. The Republican Committee to-night has dispatches which claim certainly the election of John White, in the mountain districtof Tenpatches which claim certainly the election of John White, in the mountain district of Tennessee, over Thomas Turner, and there are also dispatches claiming at least one Republican in Arkansas. Meanwhile, positive information is obtained that a very considerable number of the Greenbackers, Independents, and Readjusters will vote with the Republicans on the organization of the House.

EVERY PATRIOTC DEMOCRAT diary attempt which it appears that Chair-man Barnum and a few desperate persons allied with him are making to create excitement in connection with the threats that the Electoral vote of New York will be thrown out by the Democratic majority in Congress, or at least will not be counted for Garfield and Arthur. The sentiment of the fair-minded Democracy was well illustrated

to-day by EX-CONGRESSMAN SOUTHARD, OF OHIO, who said that the talk was idle, childish play, or worse, and that it doubtless grew out of the general discussion of "counting out." which has been prevalent for four years. He did not think that any one would seriously venture upon such an undertaking. The certainty that California has gone Republican will undoubtedly discourage the conspirators from starting in their undertaking, as they even would not hesitate to at-tempt a revolution on a pretended majority of only one vote, while they might possibly have chosen to attempt to throw the country into commotion if a majority of seven votes for Hancock had been promised. The Republican Committee to-night received this dispatch FROM KNOXVILLE:

"We have elected Pettibone by 1,800, Houck by 8,500, Moore by at least 1,000, and Hawkins' majority for Governor will exceed 15,000 The Legislature is still in doubt." Another dispatch gives the Legislature to the Republicans. Three Republican Con-gressmen from Tennessee have not been claimed in recent estimates by the Republican Committee. One only has been claimed. This makes the Republican majority of the House still more certain.

THE HON. S. S. COX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The Hon. S. S. Cox has spent several days in Washington this week. He is Chairman of the Joint nmittee on the Census, and his visit here was for the purpose of conferring with Gen. Waiker, and to ascertain, from personal inspection, how the census machinery is working. Mr. Cox speaks in enthusiastic terms of the accuracy and completeness of the returns, and of the general thoroughness with which the work under Gen. Walker's supervision is being conducted. It is Mr. Cox's opinion that a law for the reapportionment of Representatives under the new census will be enacted at the coming session of Congress, as he thinks

the subject can be disposed of without a party struggle. Mr. Cox is not willing to say, until after farther study of the subject, whether he will advocate an increase of THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES THE NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES on the present basis of population, or will favor the present, or a larger basis of population. When the apportionment was made, under the census of 1870, Mr. Cox advocated fixing the number of Representatives at 250 instead of 398, the number finally adopted. For several reasons he thinks it is advisable that the new apportionment should it practicable be made this winter. hould, if practicable, be made this winter. One good reason is that the Legislatures of twenty-seven States will be in session then, regular session until January, 1883. If the apportionment is delayed until the next Congress, thirty States will be obliged to bear the expenses of an extra session of their Legislatures, or else to elect members of the Forty-eighth Congress on the present basis.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, will doubtless have strong support for the Speakership from the East. Mr. Conger, of Michigan, from the West.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

REASONS FOR CALLING IT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Republicans are already beginning to speculate as to the probabilities and necessities of an extra session of the Forty-seventh Congress. It is maintained that there are at least two subjects of legislation which will require an extra session. First, there is the apportionment for Representatives in Congress under the census of 1880, an apportionment which is to continue for ten years, and to determine the relative political powers of the different sections. It is very unlikely that the Repub licans in Congress will consent to have this apportionment made by the Democratic majority of the present Congress, especially n view of the fact that there are grave charges of CORBUPT CENSUS-TAKING

in more than one of the Southern States. A good many Republicans are not disposed to accept the investigation of the special agent of the Census Bureau, who reports that the increase of 44 per cent in the population of South Carolina over the census of 1870 is to be attributed to defects in the census of 1870 and not to frauds in that of 1880. It has aiready been suggested by many Republicans that, before the apportionment is made in the Southern States, there should be a full and impartial Congressional inquiry into the accuracy of the census returns. There would not be time to do this in the eleven weeks of the short session this win-ter, nor would there be a disposition to do it on the part of the Democratic majority. It

of course will be in the power of THE REPUBLICAN MINORITY THIS WINTER to prevent the passage of an Apportionment law. Gen. Walker has promised to have the full returns of the census ready to be submitted to this Congress, however, and the opportionment question is therefore one which the Democratic majority will be likely to press. It is also suggested by the Republicans that if it should be found the Republicans that, if it should be found, on examination of the census apportionment question, that any State has denied or bridged the right of suffrage to any citizen, it might be proper to take advantage of that provision of the existing Federal law which provides that, if any State shall abridge the right of suffrage, except for participation in rebellion or crime, the number of Represent

atives apportioned shall be REDUCED IN THE PROPORTION that the number of persons who have been deprived of suffrage shall bear to the whole

THE SECOND SUBJECT of legislation, which the Democrats may not be able to attend to at the short session, is the refunding of the large amount of 6 per cent United States bonds which mature June 30, 1881. If the present Congress should not A REFUNDING ACT,

and there should be no session of the next Congress until the following December, the 6 per cent bonds which mature June 30 next would continue to draw that high rate of interest for an additional period of six months, which would result in a loss to the Government, in excess of interest, of cost of an extra session. These are some of the points which Republican Committeemen and Treasury officials are considering in connection with the probabilities of future Congressional action. The Democrats here now have practically abandoned their claim to a majority in the next House. The Washington Post, even, this morning concedes that the Republicans will have the House by a small majority. small majority.

THE SITUATION.

THE SITUATION.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, Nov. 6—4 a. m.—The latest returns received here divide the Electoral College as follows; For Garfield and Arthur, 213 votes; for Hancock and English, 156 votes. It is announced that the Democrats, aided by the forged Morey letter, have carried California by the very small majority of 155, and it is believed that they have also carried Nevada by a majority of have also carried Nevada by a majority of less than 500. Placing these States in the Democratic column the result is as given

An examination of the majority cast in the several States shows that Garfield has probably received at least 80,000 more votes than Hancock.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES in the Forty-seventh Congress, according to the latest reports, will be composed of 152 Republicans, 134 Democrata, and 4 Greenbackers, with three seats in doubt. In this classification three Republican Greenbackers of Missouri and J. Hyatt Smith of the Third District of New York, are included with the

Republicans.

In the doubtful districts the chances seem In the doubtful districts the chances seem to favor the Democratic candidates. The Second District in South Carolina has been assigned to a Democrat, although there are good reasons for a belief that Makay, Republican, has been elected. Late telegrams indicate that he will be counted out. The solid Democratic delegation of Kentucky has been cratic delegation of Kentucky has been broken by the election of White, Republican, in the Ninth District. The Republicans will have clear majority in the House.

ANOTHER ESTIMATE. The Tribune believes the next Senate will stand 37 Republicans and 39 Democrats. The same paper, in speaking of the Lower House, says: "In the House there are now 130 Republicans, 149 Democrats, six Greenback-Republicans, and eight Greenback Greenback-Republicans, and eight Greenback Democrats. Classing the Greenback men according to their politics other than on financial questions gives the Democrats 157 votes and the Republicans 136, a Democratic majority of 21. The result of the election of members of the Forty-seventh Congress gives the Republicans 157 votes and the Democrats 136 votes, a Republican majority of 21, the Republicans and Greenback Republicans having gained twenty-eight members and lost six. These totals include five Greenback Republicans (four in Missouri, one in Pennsylvania) and two Greenback Democrats (from Maine). If the five Greenback Republicans are counted with the Democrats the vote would stand 152 to 141, a Republican majority of eleven.

majority of eleven.

WILL TALK IT OVER.

Leading Democrats from all parts of the country have been summoned to New York by Chairman Barnum to fix the fraud business, and a meeting of the Democratic Committee is to be held here next Monday.

morning was caused by a fire in the four-story building Nos. 82 to 88 South Water street, the spice mills of W. F. McLoughlin & Co. Cause, overheating of a hopper, and the consequent burning of the wood-work in the machinery. Damage, \$100.

The alarm from Box 773 at 1:30 this morn-ing was caused by a fire in a two-story and basement brick building at No. 210 Illinois street, owned and occupied by C. Flammer & Son, japanners. Cause, an overheated oven setting fire to woodwork and inflammables. Damage to building and contents, \$900; fully covered by insurance in unknown compa-nies.

BRONSON HOWARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Bronson Howard, author of "The Banker's Daughter," "Saratoga," and other popular plays, was married Oct. 27 to Miss Alice Maud Culverwell, daughter of a London physician. Mr. Howard is a resident of Detroit, and his parents reside here, but he has been in England for the past eighteen months. The Charms of Encampment in the

The Charms of Encampment in the Forest.

Three young men from New York,—Henry Martin, Louis Farez, and William Hendrick,—who went to Damuscus, Pa., a few days ago on a hunting expedition, have just met with a thrilling experience. They crought with them from the city a tent and camping utensiis, and made their camp in the Little York woods, some miles from the town, and about three miles from any house. The night air being cold, they built a fire before retiring. In the middle of the night Hendrick was awakened by a strange noise outside the tent. He aroused his companions, and, arming themselves, they stopped from the tent. The sight that met their cyte fairly astonished them. The fire was surrounded with immense rattlesmakes. The young men beran killing the reptiles, and Farez was bitten by an immense snake, which sprang at him suddenly. A large piece of the fiesh surrounding the wound had to

LAND-LEAGUERS.

Their Address to the People of Ireland.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Land-League issued to-night an address to the Irish people at home and abroad. The following are its

chief points:

PRILOW-COUNTRYMEN AND FRIENDS: At a crisis of tremendous importance to our country we confidently address you. The British Government of Ireland, obeying the diotation of a priviledged order of persons, a cruel and selfish class, for centuries past a burden and a curse to our land and peoples have east to the winds the traditions and principles of the liberalism to which they profess to be devoted. They have set in motion the legal power of the State to arraign at the criminal bar the chief man of the Irish race, and with him others of the most distinguished laborers in the cause of Ireland and her social regeneration. Although our movement is directed against a code of laws so oppressive as to paralyze the national industry of Ireland; sithough we have been assailed with most venomous malignity, and pursued with most unscrupulous falseboods, yet we can solembly declare, in the face of the civilized world, that all our objects are in keeping with perfect justice to all men; that all the means we employ for the attainment of these objects are reasonable, peaceable, and thoroughly legal, offending in no degree against the natural right, moral obligation, or intelligent human law.

ligent human law.

The address then reviews the work already The address then reviews the work already accomplished by the League, and continues:

We never will pause or rest from the labor we have accepted until public action has wholly swept away the system of landlordism which antagonizes our people. This great reform will be achieved, not by violence, threats, the breach of any law, or the evasion of any duty, but by continuing in that course which we have hitherto pursued,—by teaching the people not to become themselves the instruments of that despotism under which they have so long suffered, and by directing public opinion against the acts of any person who wilfully damages! the interests of the people. We therefore appeal to you, fellow-countrymen, friends of public freedom, to create a national fund, the primary object of which will be to provide such defense as legal skill can afford to men who have stood in the vanguact of this movement. All that money can do will be done to gain a victory over the leaders of the Irish people.

A LANDLORD STORY.

Mr. Boycott, the Galway landlord who was unable to find laborers to reap his harvest, and for whose relief an expedition is now being sentend in Tubblic extents.

and for whose relief an expedition is now beand for whose reliet an expedition is now being equipped in Dublin, states that the aystem of terrorism used toward him is on the increase, and that it is plainly the intention of the League to hunt him out of the country. In a private letter as written by him on Wednesday, he says that he does not entirely approve of the expedition for his relief, as he does not wish that there should be bloodshed on his account. It is expected that the Government will order the military to guard the expedition on its arrival by train, and will escort it to Boycott's and back to the train.

A prominent Irish landlord last night said

he thought there would be A GOOD DEAL OF SHOOTING before the winter was over, and that many landlords and agents would fall victims to their cause. "There may possibly," he said, "be small risings here and there and considerable damage may be done. In this case the Government would be forced to act with extraordinary firmness."

A NEW CORNER-STONE.

The Soldiers of Indiana Objecting to

Leading Democratis from all parts of the country have been summoned to New York 1988 and a meeting of the Democratic Committee is to be held here next Monday.

Sevels Figure 1988 and 1988 and

Incidents of the British Social-Science

WASHINGTON.

Organization of the Commission to Adjudicate Inter-Franco-American Claims.

Scheme to Broaden the Carrying Facilities of the Ocean Mails.

Payment of Lost Bonds-Concerning the Regular Weekly Purchase of Obligations.

THE FRENCH.

DEGANIZATION OF THE CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—The French and American Claims Commission organized to-day. Baron S. Arinos, of Brazil, was chosen President of the Commission. The Baron is an old diplomat, having been Minister to Belgium before his apponitment as Commissioner. Judge O. A. Aldis, of Vermont, and Louis S. Geofroy are Commissioners for this country and France. Judge Aldis, was for many years are Commissioners for this country and France. Judge Aldis was for many years President of the Southern Claims Commission, and is familiar with many of the claims that will come before this Commission, as some of them have already been presented to the old Southern Claims Commission. Geofroy is familiar with Franco-American affairs having formarily been an attach to

affairs, having formerly been an attache to the French Legation here. Since then he has been Minister to Japan. william F. Pedduck, of Illinois, was chosen Secretary. It was expected that Secretary Evarts would name the American counsel to-day, but he will not be able to until Monday. owing to the absence of President Hayes. The French counsel will be the Marquis de Chambrun, formerly Chancellor of the French Legation to this country. Business will begin probably by Chancellor of the French Legation to this country. Business will begin probably by Wednesday next. Claim agents say that the Commission will not be able to complete its labors within two years, as there are two thousand claimants, with claims aggregating \$30,000,000. These include not only claims of French citizens against this Government for property destroyed in the War of the Rebellion, but also claims of American citizens against the French Government for property destroyed by the French fleet in Maximilian's war on Mexico, and for property destroyed in Paris by the Commune. The rules to govern the Commission will probably be determined on next Wednesday.

OCEAN MAILS, ETC. A RECOMMENDATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Postmaster-

General Maynard will review the recom-mendation made by his predecessor, that Congress pass the bill giving authority to the Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury to make arrangements for the transmission of parcels in the foreign mails. It is the desire of the Post-Office officials that an arrangement in regard to the admission of books be made. This would evable the an arrangement in regard to the admission of books be made. This would evable the revenue officials at the port of entry to assess the duties upon parcels brought in by mail, after which they would be forwarded to the addresses to any part of the country, and the duties would be collected by the Postmaster and transmitted by registered letters to the Collectors. Such arrangement would not only be a great convenience to the public, but it is believed would be an additional source of revenue, since the arficles received in the mails would largely be purchased for individuals. The trouble in passing such articles through the Custom-House by the regular channel now precludes to a great extent such purchases. At the same time it is probable that as many such purchases would be made in this country of articles for use in other lands as would be received here from abroad. There could thus be no objection on the part of manufacturers. A bill giving the desired authority was passed by the Senate last winter, but the House failed to act upon it. It is also proposed to ask that the use of the foreign mails for samples of merchandise be extended, so that articles manifestly not for sale or use, but of a larger size than can now be sent through the mails, be admitted duty free. Such arrangements exist between sale or use, but of a larger size than can now be sent through the mails, be admitted duty free. Such arrangements exist between European countries, and there seems to be no good reason why American merchants should not have the same privilege. The "sample post" will be a distinct branch of the foreign mail service.

It is said by Treasury officials that Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, will recommend as to the silver dollar that the 4123-grain dollar be recoined into a dollar of 425-grains. Secretary Sherman is said to be apprehensive lest the metallic basis of the country shall consist chiefly of silver, which Treasury people say will be the case by 1882, if coinage continues, and the diminution of gold receipts from customs sources also continues.

tinues.

BONDS.

It has been reported to-day that Wall street influences were to be brought to bear upon' Secretary Sherman to induce him to withdraw his order prohibiting the purchase of bonds other than 8s. The Secretary said to-day in reply to an inquiry, that the order was a business necessity, and could not be reconsidered. "There are," he continued, "\$13,400,000 in bonds to be provided for in December, and the surplus revenue will probably not be more than \$11,000,000."

To the Western Insociated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.—Judge Lawrence, First Controller of the Treasury, has rendered a decision in which he shows that there is no specific statute regarding the payment of lost bonds. The decision holds that when a Government bond payable "to bearer" has been lost, the Government may after a sufficent length of time make payment thereof on clear proof of the ownership, and upon the execution of a proper bond of indemnity.

Secretary Sherman says: "For the past two months the purchase of 6s of 1880 has been preferred by the Department, but the price demanded by the holders has run up to the full amount of the bonds, including interest when due." The Secretary has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to receive offers of 6s of 1880 on each Wednesday as heretofore, the offers to be strictly confined to bonds of that class, and has authorized him to purchase during the present week these bonds to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000 at 102.75.

The Czar and His Enemies—An At-tempt at Assasination Last Year Which Has Hitherto Been Kept Se-

Incidents of the British Social-Science
Congress.

A Scotch Professor, Mr. Magregor, observed at the recent Social Science Congress in Editbury that "There were 30,00 Englishmen who had been in graves at Bannocckurn for the last Scotten state of the Care was made last year, in addition would not allow the English to dictate to "Oblegate their own and he hoped the English to dictate to "The years because they could not stay at some and mind their own affairs. The Scottish sate to go and he hoped the English to dictate to "The years of the Care was made last year, in addition would not allow the English to dictate to "The years of the Care which took place between April, and April of this year, and which became universally known. This fourth attempt, it appears that the Bishop of the Church of England should be able to go in the foremon to the the Lord's being in the foremon to the Lord's being in the foremon to the Lord's being in the foremon to be the Stage of the Church of England do that on the Lord's by" demanded an astonished philic-pher years ago, the President said "they make the best being on the President said "they make the best phad not come to blows."

Scandal in High Life.

Scandal in High Life.

Scandal in High Life.

Scandal in High Life.

A London correspondent of the Geneva Continental Times arrange story going about relative to the family was the effect that he had been provided and the provided and as reparted many years ago, and the fact kept quite dark during his lifetime. He affect has been considered to the provided and the provided and

ne was laid down during the Cz sidence at Livadia last year. tempt remained unknown until just bets Majesty's last departure for the South Hauks to the minute examination of the was discovered and removed. The Vice remarks that the Russian people have a providential escape of their Czar for whitnank the Almighty."

Didn't Portend a Victory.

New York Financial News, Non 4.

"Tuesday morning," said a broker yesterda
"I rose and did my duty, as I always do; I vot
the straight Democratic ticket from top to be
tom, then I spent the day pleasantly in t
country, and went to bed calmly and hopefu
at night. When I woke up this morning my p
per, which is the World, was not lying in its use
place, but out on the sidewalk, and there
mone that passed so poor to do it reverence, n
so much as to look at it. My dog always brin
it up to my room, and even he refused to tou
it. I had to ring the bell before he would cond
seend to pick it up. These are signs, I said; bu
O Lord, they don't portend a victory."

Requisits of Greatness.

Newark Advertiser.

It is said that while Gol. Thomas A. Scott was in Europe last year he was asked at a party of gentlemen what he considered to be indispensable elements of greatness and distinction in a man's character, according to the American standard, to which he replied: "He must possess the necessary equisnimity of temperament to conceive an idea, the capacity to form it into some tangible shape, the ingenuity to put it into practical operation, the ability to favorably more softens with its merits, and the power of will that is necessary to force it to success."

What He Wished. "Is there any thing you wish?" said a Wood-ward avenue grocer yesterday to a pensive in-dividual who was gazing at the garden "truck" with which the sidewalk in front of the grocer's store was december. store was decorated.
"Yes," said the pensive one, "I wish Har
had carried New York."

L. H. HAVERLY'S THEATRE, ast Saturday Matinee, Last Saturday Night of t TOURISTS

IN A PULLMAN PALACE CAR. IN P. SNITH and W. A. MESTAYER'S POPULAR COMBINA Policemen's Benevolent Association Benefit. Sunday—Last Night of Tourists. Monday—Kiralfy's Around the World in 80 Days. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

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LAWN TENNIS. Triple Success! Triple Encores! Secure your early and avoid the crowd at the doors. Grand Matines to-day at 2. Extra Grand Periand Successive Sunday Night, and less night of Lawn Tenson Monday Nov. S-Coller's Union Square CompaTHE BANKER'S DAUGHTER.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

THE score in the walking match at Londo at 3 o'clock this morning stood; Rowell, 492 Littlewood, 425; Dobler, 412.

MRS. KATE CHASE SPRAGUE has deterned to bring action for divorce against her sband, ex-Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island.

ROCHEFORT, speaking at Marseilles last rening, said that Gen. Garibaldi is in a very recarious condition, and that he had serious ap-rehension that he would not long survive.

LORD LYONS, the British Ambassador at Paris, has asked Minister Constans to grant au-thorization to the English Passionists in Paris and the English Benedictines at Doual, and M. Constans has consented.

Among the Socialists expelled from Germany are Herr Hartmann, a member of the Reichstar from Hamburg, Herr Auer, a Saxon Deputy, and the whole editorial staff of the socialist paper, the Gerichts-Zeitung.

OVER 3,000 people attended the reception given Thomas Hughes at Cooper Institute last welcoming address. Mr. Hughes re-reading a paper on cooperation.

FAVORET sons are being put forward already for Cabinet positions. Pennsylvania has three to offer,—Senator Don Cameron, the Hon. Gainsta A. Grow, and Mr. Quay. Nebraska will present Senator Hitchcock, Massachusetts Gov. J. D. Long, and so on.

ALD. JEREMIAH MURPHY, of New York, cated on the same theory as some of Carter's "specials," and, thinking that the Democracy of his city was superior to the United States, he assaulted a Deputy Marshal on election-day. He has been held to bail in

AT Sebastapool, near Pittston, Pa., yesterday, the ground over a coal mine caved some six feet, and several houses in the district have been abandoned by the inhabitants. Several thousand dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, and mining in the vicinity has been suspended.

COUNT HENRY VON ARNIM, who had the inisfortune to incur the displeasure of Bismarck ome years ago, and whose loyalty has been im-eached, wants to be tried on a charge of high reason that he may establish his innocence of he charges preferred against him. His request as been refused.

THE members of the Dominican, and of the Franciscan, and other unauthorized orders were expelled from their establishments in Paris yesterday. They offered only a passive Paris yesterday. They offered only a particle resistance. Some of the sympathizers were more demonstrative, and were arcested for obstructing and insulting the police.

THE Republican majority in New York State is 23,010. Barnum and John Kelly may how as much as they can, but the Democracy, in the language of Bob Ingersoll, has gone to the place in which that eminently pious gentleman does not believe. Perhaps that is why Barnum and Kelly how so much.

THE Republican candidate for Governor of The Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee, Mr. Hawkins, has been certainly elected. The Republicans also elect three Congressmen, being a gain of two. They have elected forty-seven Republicans to the Legislature, and only lack three votes to have a majority on joint ballot. Five of the legislators-elect are colored men.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL MAYNARD has received private intolligence that the parties con-cerned in the murder of the Rev. Mr. Parsons, the American missionary at Ismidt, in Asiatic Turkey, have been tried and condemned by the Ottoman Court. The principal in the crime has been sentenced to death, and the accomplices to

THERE is every probability that Mr. John-on and Mr. Murphy, Republican candidates for our ress in the First and Fourth Arkansas Disongress in the First and Fourth Arkhisas Dis-lots, are elected to Congress over the present spresentatives, Messrs. Poindexter Dunn and bomas Gunter. The Republicans are confi-int of the success of their candidates, and one of the Democrats are willing to concede our claim. Well, this is much better than was

Wisconsin Legislature will stand as Senate, 25 Republicans, 8 Democrats; by, 77 Republicans, 23 Democrats; ma-on joint ballot, 69. The candidates for

o parts unknown. Two freight trains ran into each other on the Marietta & Cindinnati Road, near Moonville, O., and Frank Lawhead, an en-gineer, and Charles Krick, a fireman, were killed. The secident is said to be due to the fallure of the train-dispatcher to notify one of the engineers that he should hold his train.

ALBERT MITCHELL, a colored man, was hanged at Louisa Court House, Va., yesterday for the murder of Charles Waiton, a storekeeper of Yanceyville, in the same State. After Mitchell had killed Mr. Walton he set fire to the store, and the body of his victim was burned to a crisp. Mitchell made no confession, but, as usual in such cases, expressed great confidence that he would find a home in Heaven.

A PARTY consisting of 100 men went A PARTY consisting of no men went through the country in the neighborhood of Traice, Ireland, Thursday night and made the farmers residing there take outh that they would pay no rent greater than the Government valuation. The district in question has been recently proclaimed, and an additional force of policemen and soldiers has been stationed. They do not seem to have much effect in there. They do not seem to have much effect in dragooning the people into quiet and submis-

BARON HUBNER, formerly Austrian Am-BARON HUNKER, formerly Austrian Ambassador to France, favors an alliance between Austria, Germany, and Russia, and urgred yesterday on the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs the advisability of the three Powers uniting on some plan of settlement of the Eastern question. The Minister replied by expressing the hope that the difficulty would be more readily settled by the concert of the European Powers represented in the Berlin Conference.

FELIX PYATT apriounces that his paper, the Commune, will not be published again,—that it is defunct. The sentence of two years imprisonment passed upon him for having defended regicide in an article justifying the ended regicide in an article justifying the at-empt of a Pole to assasinate the Czar in 1887 has been confirmed by the higher courts. Pyatt will probably refuse to serve out the scutence, as he has quitted France. The authorities will doubtless consider themselves well rid of him.

Mr. John C. New, Chairman of the Re-MR. JOHN C. NEW, Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee of Indiana, has announced that he will be a candidate for the United States Senatorship. The other candidates who have already begun a canvass for the place are Gen. Ben Harrison, Congressman Orth, the Hon. Will Cumback, and Judge Gresham. There are several who think they may turn up as the dark horse, among them being the Hon. John M. Butler, Judge Frazer, the Hon. John H. Baker, and Judge R. S. Taylor.

UPPER-TENDOM in Canada is troubled se-UPPER-TENDOM in Canada is troubled seriously over the belief that the Princess Louise will not return from England. The members of the "first circles" in the Dominion say they have done everything to please the Princess, to make her stay among them as pleasant as possible. They say her life in Canada was one round of festivities, and but that they are so truly loyal they might say that the Princess is ungrateful in not recognizing their efforts by a longer residence among them.

THE French Tribunal of Conflicts decided all points against the Jesuits yesterday. Their cause cannot be heard by the Council of State, cause cannot be heard by the Council of State, and the summonses obtained by the Jesuits against Prefects at Lille and Avignon and the against Prefects at Lille and Avignon and the judgments given in the Jesuits' favor by the local courts have been declared null, and void. The enforcement of the March decrees is be-ing pushed with vigor, and it is expected that by this evening every establishment of the unau-thorized religious congregations will be closed.

In order to secure the election of Chalmers In order to secure the election of Unalmers in the Mississippi Shoestring District, the Election Commissioners of Warren County have thrown out 2,059 votes for Gen. Garfield, and 2,059 votes for Lynch, Republican Congressional candidate, on the ground of informality. This attempt at Garcelonizing will not be of any avail. The next Congress will have a sufficient majority to squelch any such outrageous fraud, and Mr. Chalmers will be promptly ousted and Mr. Lynch given the seat to which he has been fairly elected.

M. Bosveil, counsel for the French Jes uits, has taken as final and decisive the refusal of the Tribunal of Conflicts to exclude M. Con-stans from their sittings while hearing arguments on the constitutionality of the law under which the members of the religious orders were expelled. He declared before that body yesterday that he considered all further pleading use-less. He denounced the Government for its action, and said that it was acting on the motto that "might is right." The Tribunal listened to

THE English Channel Squadron has been ordered to Ireland. The Government evidently inticipate trouble in the Green Isle. The Land ers, however, have issued an address in which they declare their agitation to be thoroughly legal and peaceful, and that it will be maintained in that way till their object is at-tained. This is probably the truth. Parnell has shown himself a cool, clear-headed leader so far. He will not play into the hands of the andlords by advising a rising which would cer-

THE Grand Jury of San Francisco has indicted Sheriff Desmond of that city for felony in permitting prisoners to escape. It has also cited Mayor Kalloch to appear before it to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in making an attack upon the body in his sermon last Sunday. The report of the jury reflects very seriously on the management of the San Francisco institutions by the officers elected by the Workingmen's party. The jury also indicted Louis Raplan, late Registrar of Election for grand and petty larceny, and for

PRESIDENT HAYES was entertained at luncheon yesterday by the Republican Business-Men's Club of Cleveland, and in response to a complimentary speech by Mr. Ely. Chairman of the organization, the President made a short speech, saying that he had done what he thought best for the interests of the whole people, and he was glad that the observation made by him in his inaugural address had been proved by the event. In serving his country to the best of his ability he had also served the Republican party. The President expressed gratitude to his friends for the expression of their confidence, and renewed the pression of their countries that the principles of the Republican party were so just and whole-some that their triumph at the polls meant welare to the people and honest government.

JOHN KELLY claims that Hancock was de feated by fraud, intimidation, the plentiful use of money, etc., etc. At a meeting of the Tam-many-Hall General Committee last night the Boss, with Henry L. Clinton, Albert Cardozo, Dennis Quina, and J. B. Messner, submitted a report in which this charge of fraud, etc., was made. Its adoption was opposed by Mr. Van Wyck, who moved an amendment charging the defeat of Hancock to mismanagement and the defeat of Hancock to mismanagement and the bickerings of the Democratic managers in New York City and Brooklyn. Two of Kelly's henchmen, Thomas F. Grady and Col. Roberts, opposed the amendment, and Henry Steinert supported it in a vigorous speech. He said the people were tired of bosses, and they did not want Kelly any longer. The meeting thereafter was very stormy, and the braves looked death and daggers at each other, but Kelly's report was finally adopted. The Republicans can afford to look on at this family quarrel with complacency and no desire to interfere.

IF the English Government expected that the prosecution of the Land-League leaders would put an end to the land agitation in Ireland, they have already discovered their mistake. Far from being cowed by the threatened prosecution of their leaders, the farmers seem much more determined than ever. Meetings are being held throughout the country daily, and speeches of the most defiant character are made. There will be twelve land meetings to morrow. Parnell will speak at Athione, and Dillon will speak at Killaloe, a Clare village lower down on the Shannon. At a meeting held at Westport yesterday Lavelle, the Chairman, advised the people to be more determined than ever in asserting their rights, and said that the present agitation could not be put down without a gigantic struggle, in which the Nationalists would take sides with the Leaguers. Another League meeting Ir the English Government expected that gle, in which the Nationalists would take sides with the Leaguers. Another League meeting was held in Gaiway, where an address in the most approved Irish rhetoric was adopted. The organization of the League is being carefully sysdoubt that the prose

END OF THE FRAUD ISSUE. There is one issue that will never again be heard of in American politics—viz.: "The Fraud Issue." If ages were piled upon it, that issue could not be more effectually burie than it is now. It was the one thing upon which the Democrats four years ago built their hope of riding into power at the end of President Hayes' Administration. But it exerted no perceptible influence in the late campaign. The effort to keep it alive was not carried hayand the first four forms. not carried beyond the first few days of the struggle. it found no response from the people. It was universally felt to be impalpable and insincere. When it was summoned up for partisan service it excited no indigna tion, because the people looked through it and beyond it, and discovered that the fraud originated with the Democrats, who sought to turn it to their advantage. The utter failure of the fraud issue, as defined by the Democrats, was due not to any indifference on the part of the people to electoral purity and public honesty, but to the popular con-viction that, if fraud there was, the Democrats were primarily responsible and had no

claim to benefit thereby. It is interesting to analyze the causes that led to the complete elimination of the so-called fraud issue; for when it was first adopted by the Democratic managers as th rallying cry for the Presidential campaign of 1880 it was supposed, even by many Republicans, that it would prove effective and haz-

The first and principal reason why the fraud issue failed was because the people understood that the action of the Returning Boards in South Carolina, Louisiana, and Florida, however incompatible with Northern ideas of counting a popular vote, was in strict accordance with the laws of those States, and was the only available means for overcoming the fraudulent measures whereby the popular vote had been intimidated, suppressed, and cheated. Popular intelligence went back of the Returning Boards, and took account of the villainy that had disfranchised legal voters by the thousands and stuffed bal-lot-boxes with a shamelesness previously unknown. When men had been driven from the polls, when thousands of Republican votes had been sponged out in single counties when voting had been made a life peril, and when tissue-paper ballots had been used to stifle honest majorities, fair-minded people began to think that it was a fortunate and a proper thing to neutralize such methods by a system of correction such as the Returning Boards, by virtue of existing laws, were able to adopt and did actually use. The American people, as a whole, were ready to welcome any expedient whereby the inhumanity and villainy of the Southern buildozers

could be defeated. A second element of weakness in the Democratic cry of "Fraud" was found in the circumstance that the final solution of th controversy was suggested by the Democratic leaders and adopted by a Democratic Congress. The suggestion of an Electoral Commission originated in a belief entertained by the Democratic managers that they would be able to control personnel and the leanings o that Commission. It was mere accident that deprived them of a representation in the person of one of the Judges of the Supreme Bench upon whose vote they depended. They

had set up a trap, and they were caught in it. They could no more expect the commis eration of the American people than a thief should expect mercy because he has been apprehended by a device of his own invention, This was one view of the case. Anothe view was that the dispute had been submit ted to arbitration, and fair-play demanded

that it should end there.
Finally, the Democrats themselves abandoned the issue by refusing to renominate the two men who had been the chief sufferers if and. Hendricks were available candidates, and both desired the nomination. When the Cincinnati Conven tion rejected both these gentlemen, that body might better have omitted from its platform any generalizations about the "fraud of 1876." The platform was in this particular a flat contradiction of the Convention's action. If the Democrats had believed sincerely in the charge of fraud, and if they had hoped for its influence in the new campaign, they would have fixed the issue and nsisted upon it by the nomination of either Tilden or Hendricks, or of both. As a matter of fact, the Democratic managers had no faith in the fraud issue, and they had no de sire to discuss it in detail, or make it the most conspicuous phase of the campaign. So they merely clung to it as a generalize

tion, and this did them no service The "fraud issue" is dead for all time. It will never be referred to again except by some of the old hack politicians who shall "lag superfluous on the stage"; and then it will excite only ridicule. Neither the Democratic party nor its successor, if it shall de velop the good sense to disband and make room for some other political organization. will ever again invoke the ghost of Tilden or recite the imaginary wrongs that were put upon him for campaign use. It is fortunate that this charge of National fraud has been so completely scattered; it can never pass into history as a reflection upon the Government, nor in the future exert any influence upon parties, or live issues.

CABINET SPECULATIONS.

Speculations as to the probable composition of Gen. Garfield's Cabinet, are now in order. Nobody has as yet any authority to speak for Gen. Garfield in this matter. The newly-elected President occupies a very independent attitude by reason of the unsolicited nomination he received, and the spontaneous support he found during the campaign from all classes who had previously acted with the Republican party. His nomination united the Stalwarts and the Liberals, and both factions have been active and efficient in the support they have given him. No man is better acquainted with the qualifications of the various public men available for Cabinet positions than Gen. Garfield him self, and the public will await his own announcement of the selections he shall make with great confidence in his judgment. One of the Boston volunteer Cabinet

makers guesses that Garfield's Cabinet will be composed as follows:
Secretary of State—Hamilton Fish, of New
York. Secretary of War-Ulysses S. Grant, of Illi-

Secretary of war—tiyses B. Grant, of Masnois.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior—Benjamin Harrison,
of Indiana.

Postmaster-General—T. L. James, P. M., of
New York.

Attorney-General—Stanley Matthews, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Treasury—Who?

This list, though it is going the rounds of
the newspapers, does not seem to conform to the newspapers, does not seem to conform to the usual geographical influences that bear in the hands of Superintendents and teachers upon an Executive Cabinet. Two of the gentlemen named are citizens of New York, and one is a citizen of Ohio, the home of the President Hayes' appointment of John Sherman was not in keeping with the precedents, and gave rise to the impression that Ohio was to have more than its proper share of the patronage. Gen. Gar-field, who has had occasion to note the em-barrassments that come from such an im-pression, will probably seek to avoid it by

of the Cabinet positions. But, if an Ohio man were to be taken, certainly John Sherman has a better claim than any other,—partly because he was Garfield's candidate for the Presidency, and partly because he has been prominently associated with the most successful and most distinguished fiscal achievement of the present Administration. If Sherman were retained, it would aimost follow as a matter of course that Schuzs should remain where he s, because the latter has been as successful and efficient in his place as the former. The and efficient in his place as the former. The
natural and wise desire to avoid discrimination may lead Garfield to accept the resignations of all the present Cabinet officers.

Mr. James, the present Postmaster of New
York City, would certainly make a practical

and efficient Chief of the Postal Service, he may be excluded if the ruling men of the party in New York shall urge the claims of some other citizen of that State for another place in the Cabinet. Hamilton Fish would undoubtedly have a strong following as a candidate for Secretary of State, but the country at large would be disposed to recall to his dis-advantage that he allowed himself to be badly overreached in the appointment of the Commission of Arbitration over the fishery dispute. New England will undoubtedly have a representative, and it is possible that John D. Long might prove satisfactory. Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, would certainly be acceptable, but he may prefer to be elected to he Senate from that State.

The one man named in the above Cabinet list who should be tendered the first choice among available places of trust and honor is Gen. Grant. His eminence before the world, even more than his services to the Repubican party, entitles him to such a choice. If he would like to be Secretary of War he ought to be appointed to that position, and he would certainly discharge the duties of the place to the satisfaction of the people. We should think, however, that Gen. Grant would prefer to be Minister to the British Empire, and his appointment to that post would be a credit to the Nation. It would give American diplomacy in Europe higher standing than it has had at any time since Franklin was Minister to France, and would probably be in every way pleasant for Gen. Grant himself. For the rest, Gen. Garfield may be safely trusted to call about him advisers who will command the confidence of the people and insure his Administratio proper dignity and efficiency.

COMMON SENSE IN PUBLIC SCHOOL

TEACHING.

In the last number of Harper's Monthly, is an article on public-school supervision, by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., which should engage the attention of every school-teacher and officer in the land. The article takes nmon-sense view of the methods followed n our system of instruction in public schools, and for that very reason will no doubt meet with opposition among teachers and Superintendents. THE TRIBUNE ventares the opinion that more than nine-tenths of the "journals devoted to education be outspoken in their opposition, if they take any notice whatever of the article. It tells some truths of the results of the present sysem which professional managers of educational interests are not willing to admit, even though they see them as plainly as any one. With this article of Mr. Adams' for a text,

let THE TRIBUNE read its opinion of some things in school methods which sadly need correction. And the first and foremost thing s the explosion of the idea among teachers and Superintendents that the present system is perfection. Those who have charge of our schools believe that the methods now in operation are essentially perfect, needing al-teration and modification only in unimportant details. Out of this satisfaction with present attainments grows laxity of effort toward improvement, and the tendency to drop into the form of teaching without the ically followed, much of the time without the thought on the part of the teacher that the method must be modified to reach individual pupils or clas Year in and year out the same old routine is followed; the same rules given in the same words, and often in words that need dictionaries to explain; the same lessons, of equal length in all classes, are given out; the same tones are used in recitation year after year, and there seems to be no thought that there should be variety of teach-

ing to meet variety of capacities. With the acknowledgement that what is is not always the best, should come the idea that common sense could with advantage be accorded a piace in school-teaching as well as in business. "Professors" sneer at com-mon sense, and substitute for it tread-mill operations on the minds of pupils from their entry into school to their graduation. The teacher who undertakes to introduce even a meopathic quantity into school work is very apt to have her head cut off as a dangerous enemy to education. They are dangerous to the machine system of the day, and for that reason they are looked upon with

Mr. Adams strikes at the proper source when he makes the assertion that school supervision or superintendency is responsi ble for this condition of things. Teachers are afraid to use any system but the one prescribed. They fear to branch out from the rescribed "course of study" to teach something of every-day value. If one method of teaching arithmetic is prescribed by the Superintendent they dare not even teach pupils to count by any other. In rural towns and county schools what has been stated is a veritable fact, with not even the coloring of exaggeration in minute particulars. The 'method" prescribed by County and Town Superintendents is to be followed, without regard to the capabilities of the teacher the scholar, and any deviation therefrom is looked upon with suspicion by the officers in charge of school interests.

The first new element to be introduced in public-school methods is common sense, th second advanced education among instructors, the third a desire and determination to change defects in the old system for improvements, the fourth a readiness on the part of Superintendents to suit education to the demands of the day and place so far as this can be done reasonably. Of course every whim of every patron or of every communit could not be humored, but the crystallized demands, shaped by common sense and reasonable discretion, might be and ought to be considered fairly and with a view to sui ing public schools to the needs of the peop by whom they are supported. Such modi dications are not out of reason ever now, and they would prepare the way for that system of school supervision of which Mr. Adams speaks as th eed of the time,—that in which a scientific understanding of the demands of the day who have those practical methods of work which lead them to study the plans best cal-culated to bring out the faculties of their pupils, our system of public instruction would soon attain that proficiency which will be called "practical" by those who understand the right signification of the term. Such is to be the future of school supervision. The work is destined to be slow, because of the opposition of those who have the direction of systems, but it is sure

begin to see that education is being sa mechanical operations, that too much training-masters, and S tendents too devoted to systems and forms. The demands of the public must be met, but it would be far the wisest plan for school officers to measure these needs before the public feels them, and so far as possible make the changes that are inevitable before the cry is made. Those whose profession is to educate should be wise enough to find out what the future will demand before the time arrives. The future will exact of Superintendents and teachers wiser methods. They should be prepared and put in operation at once, and shaped to varying conditions of development and demand. Such would be the part of wisdom.

THE SCOTT AND HANCOCK CAMPAIGNS. The Democratic party is now in many respects in the same situation and condition that the Whig party was at the close of the election in 1852, when it met overwhelming defeat under the candidacy of Gen. Winfield Scott. Winfield Scott Hancock has proved as unfortunate a leader as was Winfield Scott, whom he somewhat resembles personally and otherwise. Scott was a very large man, vain of his personal appearance, and an ambitious man one who had believed for many years that the people only wished for an oppor-tunity to elect him President. With all this weakness and vanity, he had been a great soldier. Hancock's history has been but the repetition of Scott's, except that his record as General is far less brilliant or important, and he was nothing like as able a commander. It is possible that the Democratic party is to meet the fate in Hancock's hands that the

Whig party did in Scott's. The Whig party had a long and honorable record. Its statesmen and leaders had been most eminent in the history of the country. Its leaders had adorned the politics of the country with their personal purity and ability. It had always aimed to be a National party, having its organization at the South as well as at the North. The Democrats had endeavored to outbid the Whigs for the support of the South, and the Whigs had endeavored to maintain their National character and National principles, and at the same time to carry the South, with its ever-increasing demands for slavery. Mr. Fillmore had been President from 1850 to 1852, and the party entered the campaign of that year with all the prestige of the National Administra

Gen. Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane an the conqueror of Mexico, was nominated, but with a platform that bid for Southern votes, yielding to the aggressive demands of slavery. This had been repeated too often, and the country rejected it; the party had sunk its characteristic nationality, and a defeat of the most disastrous nature followed. The Whig party practically laid down its life in November, 1868, its members seek-ing other affiliations; the Northern anti-slavery wing, like Mr. Lincoln, finding their way to the Republican party, which was soon after organized. Into this new party also followed an immense portion of the Democrats, who soon after its organization refused any longer to be mere camp-follow ers of the slave-catchers and State-supremacy champions of the South.

In 1860 was fought the first declared battle against the State-sovereignty heresy, the Republicans, and the Douglas Democrats, and the Bell-Everett remnant of the old Whigs opposing, and the Breckinridge Democrats supporting that dangerous doctrine. The country decided against it. The same battle was fought for four years on the bloodstained fields of the War, and again at the polls in 1864, and the heresy was signally defeated. In 1868, 1872, 1876, and now in 1880, the Democrats of the Northern States have persistently appealed for Southern votes by proclaiming their acceptance of State supremacy as opposed to National supremacy,

Have not the Democrats of the North endeavored to carry this peculiar institution of the South long enough?

THE new Congress will have an unusual proportion of old members in it. One hundred and seventy-five persons holding seats in the present Congress have been reëlected. This is nearly two-thirds of the whole membership of the House. The Southern States have long been accustomed to return their members year after year, when satisfactory; and it will be seen from the list of starred names, printed elsewhere this morning, that the Northern States are beginning to imitate this very good example. Illinois, for instance, returns thirteen out of nineteen of the present delegation from this State in the Lower House, and one of the members-elect, Mr. Farwell, has served in previous Congresses; so that only five of the new members are wholly without Congressional experience. Among the outgoing members of the present House are some men of National reputation. Felton, of Georgia, a member of the Commit tee on Ways and Means, has been defeated. Loring and Claffin, of Massachusetts; Single ton, of Mississippi; Eppa Hunton and Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia; Hiester Clymer, of Pennsylvania; Tom Ewing; Prof. Monroe, of Ohio; and the odorous Acklen, of Louisiana, were not renominated. Some of the members renominated and defeated were Ben Wilson, of West Virginia; Goode, of Virginia; Gabe Bouck, of Wisconsin; Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania; Casey Young, of Tennessee; Frank Hurd, E. B. Finley, and John A. MacMahon, of Ohio; Simeon B. Chittenden, of New York. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, was not a candidate for reëlection, having resolved to go up higher to the United States Senate. If he had remained he would probably have succeeded Garfield in the leadership of the House. Mr. Frye, of Maine, is a probable

candidate for Speaker. Has not the Northern Democracy carried wood and water about long enough for the State-sovereignty Bourbons of the South? Has it not for twenty years seen itself excluded from political power and patronage, honors and distinctions, in the Northern States, with one or two occasional exceptions? Even now it is swept from power in Indiana and Connecticut, and has nothing left even in New Jersey, except the barren office of Governor. In a minority in the Legislature of every Northern State, except perhaps Nevada, and practically excluded from all share in State Governments, the everal millions of Northern Democrats can see the perpetual wreck which they have sustained and must ever sustain in their insane effort to induce the American people to repudiate the Nationality of the Republic and leclare the Union a mere partnership, bound by a mere thread, having no legal force of obligation.

The time has come when this struggle, so long persisted in at the polls and on the battlefields of the Rebellion, must be abandoned. The Northern Democrats can no longer afford to voluntarily disfranchise themselves by adherence to a doctrine which in their hearts they must repudiate and condemn. Let them do as the Whig party did in 1852, dissolve a partnership that involves perpetual bankruptcy, and let the members seek new associations. Let them do as the Northern Whigs did in 1852,—and the Northern Democrats in 1858,—declare their repudiation of State supremacy, their

otion to the Nationality of the Union their pride in having a country not limited to the few square miles of any State, but as broad as the whole Union. Let them repudiate the fatal heresy that any State is superior to the whole Nation, or may defy its authority. Let them assert that the Govern-ment of the United States has the rightful authority to protect an American citizen in all his rights as well in South Carolina as in Austria, and in Mississippi as in Great Britain. Let them denounce as infamous and barbarous, and also as anti-Democratic, any and all denial to any citizen by law or by any and all denial to any citizen by law or by force of any political or civil right guaranteed him by the Constitution. Let them declare their repudiation of any sympathy with the excuses or justification of the last Rebellion, and deny any encouragement to the next one. Let them proclaim a new and bread delegation force. broad declaration in favor of American Nationality, and leave the South, so long as it continues its present insanity, to fight its own battles at its own expense, and not at the sacrifice of the entire Northern De-

This is what the Whigs did in 1852, and the Republican party sprang into existence and into power. The present alliance between the Northern Democracy and the State-su-premacy party of the South is an unnatural one, and must always be abortive. The best way is to dissolve it and make another arrangement.

Constitutional Amendments.

Constitutional Amendments.

Constitutional amendments were voted upon on Tuesday in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nevada, New York, and North Carolina, and in Florida, Kansas, and Iowa the question of eailing Constitutional Conventions was acted upon. In Minnesbta the people voted upon continuing the law establishing the uniform text-book system for public schools in force for five years more. The Colorade amendment exempts the household goods of heads of families to the extent of \$300 each from taxation. The Illinois amendment provides for electtion. The Illinois amendment provides for elect-ing County Treasurers and Sheriffs once in four years, instead of once in two years. The Iowa amendment strikes out the words "free white" in Sec. 3 of Art. III., which relates to the qualifications of members of the Legisla-ture. One of the Kansas amendments strikes out the clause exempting personal property to the amount of at least \$200 for each family from taxation. The other forbids the manufactur and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State ex taxation. The other forbids the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes. The Michigan amendment gives the Legislature power to authorize the City of Detroit to aid in constructing a railroad bridge or tunnel across the river at or near the city to an amount not exceeding I per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property of the city. The Nevada amendment changes the first day of the session of the Legislature from the first Monday in January to the first day in February. The people of the State also voted for or against Chinese immigration. The New York amendments give the Legislature power to provide "for detailing Judges of the City Court of Brooklyn to hold circuits and special terms of the Supreme Court in Kings County," and provide that the compensation of Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court who shall have served ten years or more continue to the end of the terms for which they are elected, if they are compelled to retire under the provision prohibiting them from serving after the last day of December next after reaching the age of 70 years. The North Carolina amendments prohibit the payment of certain railroads, unless authorized by a vote of the people, and make some changes in the provisions relating to the support of deaf mutes, blind, and insane persons.

THE St. Louis Globe takes no stock in the theory that the Democratic party will give up the ghost in consequence of its recent tremen-dous defeat. It says:

dous defeat. It says:

It is not for us to say that the party ought not to die, or that it would not be a good thing for the world if the haunts of the living were unvisited by that spectre of anarchy and ruin which has been a quadrennial menace to our fair Republic for the last twenty years. In fact, we think that if Democracy had any instinct of decency, if it knew how much its room is preferred to its company, it would incontinently die, and, by relieving us of its presence, relieve us of the necessity of discussing its future. But we are dealing with a question not of wishes but of facts, and strong as is our desire to witness the death of Democracy, and numerous and valuable as are the reasons why its demise should come to pass, we are rejuctthe death of Democracy, and numerous and valuable as are the reasons why its demiss should come to pass, we are reluct antly compelled to admit that Democracy, stricken down and baffled stripped of crest and plumage, disgraced humiliated, and impoverished, is still a tought customer, and will probably live to worry unthrough an indefinit future. Democracy is immortal, imperishable-like the Devil. As long as the spirit of evil exists as an animating and controlling influence in human action we may expect Democracy to continue as a political entity. We would not advise any Democrat to lose hear and hope and rashly assume that his party was about to die merely because it was not fit to live, nor would we advise Republicans to rejoice over the prospect of the arch-enemy in American politics being threatened with extinction. The story that "the Devil is dead" has been often started and often believed, but the old feliow is alive, and we see no indications of abatement in his activity; when we have evidence of his death we shall, of course, believe that Democracy cannot long survive, but until that glad news comes we shall continue to regard the party as hopelesly immortal.

SAYS the New York Nation of Col. Inger soll's Wall street speech, in which he powerfull stirred up the Demogratic bears and roused th

stirred up the Democratic bears and roused the Republican bulls:

The solid business-men have held several meetings in Wall street during the week, but the Republican rafty Thursday was undoubtedly the most imposing as well as of the most unquestioned commercial character. The orator of the day was Col. Ingersoll, who made a most effective speech after his kind. The fitness of his selection to address the sober-minded and serious contingent has been criticised in Democratic quarters with customary flippancy, we observe; but it is plain, of course, that it is not such persons who need conversion to sound principles, and that the Colonel is admirably adapted to cheer and animate those who are aiready with him. As it is, only the World is sensitive enough on the theological score to display the intolerance indicated in its remark that "the only financier who addressed the otherwise highly respectable, if not very intelligent, Garrield business meeting in Wall street yesterday was Col. Bob Ingersoll." This is the cynicism of Bourbon orthodoxy. Mr. Beecher, we notice, does not feel in this way, and indorses Ingersoll, for the campaign only perhaps, but cordially. In a letter to the Hon. "Al." Daggett, accepting an invitation to preside at an ingersol meeting, he draws the clear distinction between occasions like the present and ordinary occasions. This is no time, he says, to ask idle questions about a man's creed. "If it would promote the cause, I would preside at twenty meetings with twenty Robert Ingersolls."

in New York City figured down pretty closely before the election. Jewell said that Garfield would receive 80,000 votes to 120,000 for Hancock and if the latter overrun that figure so would the former. The actual poil was:

Hancock......Garfield..... Majority..... Four years ago the vote was: Majority..... . 58,950

BARNUM, down to the morning of the day before the late election, were the best entitling him to the ciaim of being the meanest man in the United States. When Hewitt retired from the witness stand after having testified that he believed the Morey letter to have been written by Gen. Garfield, Mule Barnum bowed low before him and surrendered possession of the best of infamy.

PROBABLY no city or county in the Union did better for the Republican party has Tuesday than Chicago and Cook County. Has it occurred to anybody that the fact that the convention was held in this city and Garfield nominated here had something to do with the result? Why, Chicago nominated Garfield in more senses than one, and it proposes always to stand by the man of its choice.

In the translations from the German that appeared in Trie Trieburg of last Saturday was the following credited to the Illinois Sinais-Zeitung of the previous day:

Thousands of fictitious names have been surreptitiously entered on the registry lists—I. e., names of persons who do not exist at all, or who are not entitled to vote. In a few precincts (for instance in the Fifth Ward) there are more names registered than there are voters over 21 years of age residing therein. The Irish policemen are instructed to rope in as many varabunds as they can find and to make them you

t foath to prostitute the disnity of the issuing, upon the testimony of perins, naturalization papers to hundreds of men.

hundreds of men.

All of this is literally true except the rence to the Democratic Judges. We do not lieve, and there is no evidence, that they naturalization papers to persons not be entitled thereto; but at the same time the be little doubt that certain fired second vouched for hundreds of allens fraudy and falsely, and, by committing delibers jury, secured naturalization certificates applicants. It is very difficult for the legislation of the

MAYOR HARRISON feels dreadfully about MAYOR HARRISON feels dreadfully about the result of the election. To a friend, who called to sympathize with him, he said: "Don't talk to me about it. It is awful. I feel as it there were not enough of me left to grow a geranium with." Mayor Harrison may rest easy. Geranium will grow on very poor soil.

THE penny Democratic evening paper be lieves that Judge Drummond, if called upon would decide that the citizens of a State have the right to sue a State of which they are not citizens. Has the penny evening oracle even happened to read the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States?

THE resu't of the election for member of Congress in the Sixth Iowa District (now repre-sented by Gen. Weaver) is in doubt, the Repub-licans claiming the election of Madison E. Cutte by twenty-seven majority and the Pusionast Committee claiming the election of John C. Cook by sixty-eight majority.

GEN. HANCOCK wishes it to be undersite that he has no grief on his own account. No body has. The Democratic managers who now nated him run him on their own account, n his. All they are grieved about is the defeat-their plans to use him, and abuse him.

HANCOCK promises "to faithfully serve his country in the future as in the past," not-withstanding the refusal of the people to pro-mote him to a higher station. He "pities the people for their ignorance," but consents to work for them and—draw his pay.

On Wednesday morning last Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock resumed the uniform of a Major-General of the United States army, which he had discarded during the campaign or gard for the feelings of Wade Hampton fellow Rebel Brigadiers.

JUDGE MORAN decides that the United States Government is of no account, and Mayor Harrison that the State law and the county regulations are dead-letters in his balliwick. Have we no "sovereign," then, except the caprice of the Mayor of Chicago?

THE Democrats used a good deal of mor in the campaign, and most of it corruptly. The Republicans also used a good deal, but it was expended for legitimate campaign purposes.

HANCOCK says he does not feel badly be cause he is not elected. No more do the people. This is about the only point of agreement be tween the people and the Superb. THE Republican majority of Kane County

is about 8,326, or 780 over that of Hayes for years ago. The Greenbackers fooled away 2 votes on Weaver. FORTY thousand reasons why Lyman Trumbull ought not to be Governor of the State: The popular majority against him in

HANCOCK regrets that the Democratic party has been defeated. Why will the General always be at loggerheads with the people?

HANCOCK does not blame Barnum for his defeat. He leaves it to be inferred that he approves the circulation of the Philp forgery.

PERSONALS.

"Somebody pass me a club."-W. H. Bor-

The Rev. Job Washburn, the oldest Ba minister in Maine, died recently, aged 94 years. He was ordained in 1832. Now is the time for husbands to get the

paper early and out out the advertisements of places where sealakin sacques are sold. A cui in time often saves \$175. A very curious incident occur Louisville the other day, a railroad to thrown from the track without injuoody above the rank of Major.

The Methodist says that a co Japan recently sold over 1,000 Ribles in one week. The Japanese ought to send some of them over here for the benefit of the besthen. Reports of distress in Ireland co arrive, and so great is the scarcity of food is some places that the suffering inhabitants have been obliged to cut off the ears of people who recklesly squandered their money in paying

A fashion journal says that dark-green silk hose are very popular. This will be hard on the boys that play croquet next summer, as it will be difficult for them to tell whether Mabel is showing her ankles a little or standing in the

Lyon Playfair-and Björnstjerne Björnson will be suests of the Papyrus Club of Boston this evening, and the fortunate few who have received invitations expect to have a lovely time talking about Buddhism, trilobites, Seandinavian folk lore, protoplasm, and the other exciting topics of the day in Boston.

The pretty sweetheart of a Peoria purilist was the Goddess of Liberty in a political procession. He set out to walk on the sidewalk abreast of the car on which she rode, and whip every man who made any disrespectful comments on her. He knocked down five offenders in the course of as many blocks, and then, attenuating to chariful the course of as many blocks, and then, attenuating to chariful the course of the course of

drubbing.

The fashionable world of South Russia is looking forward to a pretty piece of gossip this month. Prince Nikoshadze, one of the myest young officers of the Cesareviteh's entourage, has charged Mile. Proskovaya, a Colonel's daughter, with stealing 6,000,000. in French so-curities. Mademoiselle has retorted that the money was given her by the Prince. The Criminal Court at Yaita will decide the question. The lady is a golden-haired beauty of 20, with such a beautiful face and figure that every courtier at Livadia is madly in love with her. If the Prince persists in the action he will have to fight Prince persists in the action he will have to fight a score of duels, and will certainly lose the friendship of the Cesarvitch, who has already shown his disgust at the conduct of the Lotherio and ordered him "to let the poor girl alone." I do confess thou?rt young and fair,

And I might have been brought to love thee,
Had I not found the slightest prayer

That breath could move had power to move thee;

But I can let thee now alone, As worthy to be loved by none.

I do confess thou'rt smart, but find
Thee such an unthrift of thy swells.
Thy favors are but like the wind
That kisseth anything it meets.
And since thou canst with more than to
Thou'rt worthy to be loved by none. Such fate ere long will thee betide

When thou hast handled been awhile, Like faded flower—be thrown aside; And I shall sigh, when some will smile, To see thy love for every one Hath brought thee to be loved by non-Tuden to Kelly.

ANOTHER GOULD PROJECT.

POBTLAND, Nov. 5.—Col. J. Richardsolone of the leading spirits in the Utah Nortern, was in the city this week. He brings is formation that may be relied upon as authoratic that Jay Gould and associates of the Unio Pacific Railroad nave raised all the access funds and completed all the arrangement for building a standard gauge railroad from Ogden to Bolse City, a distance of about 250 miles. A narrow gauge road already built from Ogden to point forty miles north will be utilized be laying a third rail. The road will be completed within eighteen months. The Gran ANOTHER GOULD PROJECT. laying a third is lighteen months. Provided within eighteen months. Ronde branch of the Oregon Railway. Navigation Line to Baker City, Ore., will completed about the same time, and will then remain only 100 miles to constituental railway.

BOGUS T

Important Arrest

The Canada South Roads the

Sharp-Eyed Son

Clever Discovery in Detroit

Printed the Eg

CHIC For two days past the earefully tracing out or most successful scher earefully tracing out of most successful schen market with spurious r time chosen by the open product out was most month past railroad time the States and in Canadozen railroads, animat "war," as they call it, quantities of tickets at quantities of tickets at of a speculative turn o of a speculative till of largely in these ticked needful for a swind harvest was to proceed felt, and then in they might be sold in the seal person but the ticket-scalpers, but to The operators whom the cautious they would n now,—behind the bars, nate that the case cro the manner in which it making an arrest at the arrests were being maknowing what the oti has, of course, given a pers of the band ample capture will be difficult it is, the arrest is a high

has put a tempore upon the operations of the developments at the case, the police, the imposed-upon ticket-bring public at large have t ticket-broker at No. 122 i Morgan is rather a sha and prides himself on k

and prides himself on k and quavers in the rail. He is always on the look and has such an antimake a business of disp that he is always willitunity occurs to bringustice. Shortly befor day afternoon he was office by a curious-ladorned with a sandy m cles, who, in a gingerly him a railroad ticket, much he would give asked him a few questic time closely scrutinized various stamps upon it, excite the seller's suspagreed that \$30 would be ticket, and the man offer amount. But, in the meconvinced himself that it ous. Besides having a coit, he noticed that the number of the coupons, were on of margin. This latter fact ficient proof that

THE TICKET WA

To gain time and infor excused himself to the st TO gain time and infor excused himself to the sting that he had just run he could get the mone just around the corner, a await his return to the would. So Morgan run brokers' offices on Clark they had seen or heard feit tickets, briefly descrit to him, which was over a route from St. Thom

any such tickets up. J. A. Webb's office, in the Clark street, where Mr. responded that they had ticket, but it was genuing reflection on the manner low price paid, confirmed the ticket was accuntered over to Morgan's office, a riving at the corner of streets, notified Officer streets, notified Officer awas on duty at that of wanted at his office.

The officer states that office he found Webb a sultation with a perceiving the entrauman in uniform, a sitting-room in the rear with him. Officer Brute no instructions, attempt and shortly thereafter stranger passed him at front door, Webb saying left, "Wait here a min Officer Bruten is too old foiled in this way, and han an explanation, wh

folied in this way, and it san an explanation, when hake, as he knew not pired between Webb and rear room. Morgan said counterfeit railroad it advice Bruton started in pursuit. It was minutes had elapsed the man on Clark street, House, and he at once prest. The fellow made resistance, and protested all right between him at had done nothing for arrested. Webb came t shape, but the officer wagain announced his de the arrest. The prison the office of the Rock is hotel building, and whe that he was going to sea objection, but threw of to facilitate the search in his behalf once again the office of search in his behalf once again the search in the search in his behalf once again the search in t it was all right, as the ticket on his person an had sold to him. Never was gone through, an found eleven tickets no private pocket in the me changed his tickets and

wanted to

and his man was unable got the cash from his stated was a guest at the Arrived at the Central gave his name as J. W. evinced a dispositior. The tickets were, he and were printed at seif, he was not be deen a grooked man, and printing, his trade.

Sponsible for the forget ployed only to dispose market, and for his would printing the person who at these tickets was was very reluctant. However, after a local falsely stated that the where his employer where his employer was described by the officer of thouse, where his employer where his cand also to aid in effect pointing him out. So delitzen, and takung Derrom Sherman House lobby only a short time while the door from which the door from which the door from which him, officer Bruth the door from which him the door from which the door from which him the case which he had the case which him the case which he had the case which had the case which had the case which had the case which had the case where he had t

changed his tickets and all the aid in his power was fully explained who that the talk in the blac sequent errand to the S all about the ticket Web wanted to

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shburn, the oldest Baptist ed recently, aged 94 years. for husbands to get the tout the advertisements of in sacques are sold. A cut

incident occurred near day, a railroad train being tak without injuring any-of Major.

2/8 that a colporteur in over 1,000 Bibles in one ought to send some of the benefit of the heathen. ss in Ireland continue to is the scarcity of food in suffering inhabitants have fithe ears of people who

al says that dark-green pular. This will be hard on equet next summer, as it sem to tell whether Mabel is

d Björnstjerne Björnson
Papyrus Club of Boston
he fortunate few who have
expect to have a lovely
suddhism, trilobites, Scarprotoplasm, and the other
day in Boston.
heart of a Peoria pugilist
Liberty in a political proto walk on the sidewalk
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he any disrespectful commocked down five offenders
any blocks, and then, ata party of four, got a sound

world of South Russia is pretty piece of gossip this shadze, one of the gayest e Cesarevitch's entourage, Proskovaya, a Colonel's ling 6,000,000f. in French selle has retorted that the by the Prince. The Crimwill decide the question-haired beauty of 20, with and figure that every courdly in love with her. If the action he will have to fight nd will certainly lose the lesarvitch, who has already the conduct of the Lothatton of the poor girl alone, to let the poor girl alone, to the conduct of the conduct of the voung and fair,

t young and fair, been brought to love thee, slightest prayer move had power to move

thee now alone, be loved by none. amart, but find rift of thy sweets, like the wind ling it meets. ou canst with more than and, by to be loved by none.

rill thee betide, andled been awhile, be thrown aside; then some will smile, we for every one t thee to be loved by note.

GOULD PROJECT.

5.—Col. J. Richardson, spirits in the Utah Northy this week. He brings into be relied upon as authenand associates of the Union are raised all the necessary ed all the arrangements dard gauge railroad from ise City, a distance miles. A narrowdy built from Ogden to a north will be utilized by the road will be completen months. The Grand the Oregon Railway & O Baker City, Ore, will be the same time, and there only 100 miles to complete inental railway.

BOGUS TICKETS.

Important Arrest of Railway Ticket Forgers.

The Canada Southern and Lake Shore Roads the Victims.

A Sharp-Eyed Scalper Drops on the

Clever Swindle.

Discovery in Detroit of the Party Who Printed the Spurious Tickets.

He Is Believed to Have Been the Dupe of the Sharpers.

REST OF TWO OF THE GANG. For two days past the city police have been earefully tracing out one of the boldest and most successful schemes for flooding the market with spurious railroad tickets. The time chosen by the operators for putting their product out was most opportune, as for a ect of considerable speculation all over States and in Canada, and more than a dozen railroads, animated by the fortunes of "war," as they call it, have sold immense es of tickets at reduced rates. Folks largely in these tickets, and all that was needful for a swindler to reap a rich harvest was to procure a good counterfelt, and then in a cautious manner they might be sold in quantities to not only scalpers, but to private speculators. The operators whom the police have bagged were thus provided, and had they been more ious they would not be where they are nate that the case cropped out in precisely the manner in which it did, the Detroit police arrests were being made here, neither force ring what the other was doing. This has of course, given all uncaptured mempers of the band ample warning, and their capture will be difficult. But, taken even as it is, the arrest is a highly important one, and upon the operations of the counterfeiters. For the developments at the Chicago end of posed-upon ticket-brokers, and the travel-g public at large have to thank C. P. Morgan, Morgan is rather a sharp-witted young man, and prides himself on knowing all the quirks He is always on the lookout for counterfeits, and has such an antipathy to those who make a business of disposing of counterfeits that he is always willing when the opportunity occurs to bring such persons to justice. Shortly before 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon he was approached in his office by a curious-looking little man, adorned with a sandy mustache and spectacles, who, in a gingerly sort of a way, handed him a railroad ticket, and asked him how much he would give for it. Mr. Morgan asked him a few questions, and at the same time closely scrutinized the ticket and the various stamps upon it, but not too closely to excite the seller's suspicion. It was finally agreed that \$30 would be a fair price for the ticket, and the man offered to sell for that amount. But, in the meantime, Morgan had convinced himself that the ticket was spurious. Besides having a counterfeit look about it, he noticed that the number of the ticket, which is always printed in red ink, and the corresponding numbers on the coupons, were on opposit sides of the margin. This latter fact was of itself sufficient proof that is always on the lookout for counterfeits

THE TICKET WAS NO GOOD. The Ticket WAS NO GOOD.

To gain time and information, Mr. Morgan excused himself to the stranger by representing that he had just run out of cash, but that he could get the money in a few moments just around the corner, and would he kindly await his return to the office. Certainly he would. So Morgan ran hastily to several brokers' offices on Clark street, and asked if they had seen or heard anything of counterfeit tickets, briefly describing the one offered to him, which was over the Canada Southern route from St. Thomas, Ont., to Denver, Colo. He heard nothing of

reit tickets, briefly describing the one offered to him, which was over the Canada Southern route from St. Thomas, Ont., to Denver, Colo. He heard nothing of any such tickets until he reached J. A. Webb's office, in the basement of No. 79 Clark street, where Mr. Webb's bookkeeper responded that they had purchased such a ticket, but it was genuine. A few moments' reflection on the manner of purchase, and the low price paid, confirmed the suspicion that the ticket was accounterfeit. Webb hastened over to Morgan's office, and Morgan, upon arriving at the corner of Randolph and Clark streets, notified Officer James Bruton, who was on duty at that corner, that he was wanted at his office.

The officer states that upon reaching the office he found Webb and Morgan in consultation with a man who, upon perceiving the entrance of a policeman in uniform, retreated into a sitting-room in the rear, taking Webb along with him. Officer Bruton, having received no instructions, attempted no interference, and shortly thereafter Mr. Webb and the stranger passed him and went out at the front door, Webb saying to the officer as he left, "Walt here a minute until I return." Officer Bruton is too old a policeman to be folled in this way, and he demanded of Morgan an explanation, which he was unable to make, as he knew nothing of what transpired between Webb and the stranger in the rear room. Morgan said that little man had counterfeit railread tickets, and by his advice Bruton started out on the street in pursuit. It was not until some minutes had elarged that he had found his man on Clark street, near the Sherman House, and he at once placed him under arrest. The fellow made some little show of resistance, and protested that everything was all right between him and Webb, and that he had done nothing for which he should be arrested. Webb came to his rescue in good shape, but the officer waved him aside, and again announced his determination to make the arrest. The prisoner was conducted to the office of the Rock Island Railrond in th

Stafford is a young, signily-built man of a wasted to wanted to GFT HIS MONEY BACK, and his man was unable to refund until he set the sach from his partner, whom he set the sach from his sach from his partner, whom he set the sach from his sach

In he accosted the officer just after they had the arrest. The second prisoner recognized Trude at once, and a short parley ensued, in which it was elicited that the prisoner knew Trude from having once seen him trying a sult in court, and that Trude did not know the prisoner. Finally the prisoner asked Mr. Trude to become his attorney, and taking a seat beside him he had a long private conversation with him, in which he was foolish enough to divulge a great many facts which will be of great service to the attorney in protecting the interests of his client, the Rallroad Company. Then, attempting to play cunning; the prisoner denied knowing Stafford, alleging that he spoke to him simply because he was drunk, and said he was ready to go on to the station. Owing to the cloudy condition of his mind he had never once thought of asking upon what charge he was

condition of his mind he had never once thought of asking upon what charge he was arrested, and, from the matter-of-fact way in which he took it, the police were convinced they had the right man. At the station he gave the name of Charles Miller, but acknowledged that he had also traveled under the name of Reed and Tilton.

Among the articles found upon Stafford where he was searched were two checks for baggage in the hotel, and, before returning again to Central Station with their prisoners, the officers procured the baggage called for by the checks. It proved to be one large and one small sole-leather valise, both of which contained a variety of articles, including a NUMBER OF PLATES,

NUMBER OF PLATES,
from which spurious tickets had been printed. These included three electrotype copies of the seroll work which forms the ground of the ticket and coupons; another of the head of the ticket; three copies of the smaller headings used for the coupons, and which bear the letters, "Issued by the Canada Southern Railway on account of"; two excellent plates for stamping the name of Frank E. Snow, General Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern Railroad; some type for putting on the redink figures, and a batch of tickets, whose valuation, if genuine, would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$5,000. There were besides these a number of stamps, railroad-purchase and later. NUMBER OF PLATES, Railroad; some type for putting on the redink figures, and a batch of tickets, whose
valuation, if genuine, would be somewhere
in the neighborhood of \$5,000. There were
besides these a number of stamps, railroadpunches, and plates. With the articles in
their possession any printer in whose cases
the right fonts of rype could be found could
make up in a short time a form for printing
tickets, which, had every detail been carefully attended to, could not possibly be distinguished from the original. In fact, the
electrotype plates must be copies of the original, and at present writing it is believed
they were manufactured from old plates in the
Canada Southern's printing-office at Detroit.
It was only in three minor details that the
counterfeits differed from the genuine. One
was the location of the red-ink numbers
noticed by Mr. Morgan, another was in
omitting from the bottom of the coupon next
the ticket the phrase, "By C. S., M. C., C. &
A., M. P., K. P.," which should be printed
in very small type, and which indicates
the railroads over which the ticket was good.
The third defect was in omitting "M. C."
from this phrase at the bottom of one of the
other coupons: Any or all of these could
have been rectified by a little care in the
printing, or in correcting the proof. Although Miller, as he called himself, had
acted as if afraid of being searched,
and had been closely followed to the station
by Mr. Webb, who was on the lookout that
he did not throw away anything, nothing of
importance was found on him, and had it not
been that the satchel containing these implements was claimed by him as his property,
his connection with the forgeries might not
be fully apparent. As it is, he is implicated
beyond all reasonable doubt.

Among the articles found in the satchels
were also some forged tickets over the Lake
Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, together with an electrotype plate of the signature of J. W. Carey, of the Lake Shore &
Michigan Southern Railroad. This, like the
plates of Frank E. Snow's

for a few days only, and recently, two tickets, known to be spurious, were taken up on the trains between Detroit and this city. Mr. Johnson, of the railroad, had placed the case in the hands of a private detective agency. The officials of this road think the forgers have just commenced business, and now that they have been caught think the trouble at an end.

So far as known, only four tickets known to be counterfeits have been disposed of in this city. These were all on the Canada Southern Railroad. As stated above, J. A. Webb bought one, and gave for it \$19 cash and a ticket to Pittsburg. E. Rubovits & Co., Randolph street, near La Salle, bought another, and gave \$29 for it, and Mulford & McKenzie, No. 79 Clark street, bought two, paying \$30 cash for each. It is quite possible there are other victims, who

HAVE NOT YET BEEN HEARD FROM.

Mr. Morgan, in conversation with a Tribune reporter last evening, stated that the tickets were pronounced genuine by several railroad officials who viewed them, and that he himself might have been deluded into thinking them genuine but tora little contradiction in the story told by Stafford when he offered the ticket for sale. Being asked where the ticket came from, Thomas quickly replied that he had paid \$48.10 for it at St. Thomas, and that he had traveled as far as this city upon it; but subsequently, in reply to another question, he responded that he himself was anxious to raise the money on it in this city, for, though a friend of his at Detroit had given him the ticket to go to Denver, he had concluded to remain closer to home, because of iack of funds. The capture may, therefore, be attributed to Stafford's imperfect study of his "patter."

With two such culprits as these behind the bars, the police busted themselves in trying to ferret out their true identity. It was supposed that Miller was Delehanty, of Delehanty and Hengler, but both those song and dance artists are said to be dead. All efforts to ascertain anything concerning him have thus far proved futile. Stafford is undoubtedly the true name of the other prisoner, as the police are in possession of letters, all honest enough in their tone, which have been addressed to him under that name. A reporter called upon them in their cells at the Armory last night. Miller is a rather good-looking chap of about 35 years, and has the smack of an actor. He talks volubly and uses good language, which betrays an excellent education. He quotes Latin legal terms and French in very good shape, and conveys altogether the impression that he is a smarter man than the average criminal. Regarding his identity he refuses to disclose anything. All the names above are simply aliases, and for the sake of his parents, his relatives and friends, he hopes his real name will never find its way into the papers. Not that he acknowledges having one anything wrong, for, as he sa

full particulars of the case. Yesterday it transpired that Mr. Snow, of the Canada Southern, had already discovered the forgeries, and had caused the arrest at Detroit of a young man of 18 years, who was induced to print the tickets. Mr. Snow telegraphed to the railroad office in this city the fact of the forgeries being on the market, but his telegram was not received until yesterday morning, fourteen hours after the arrests had been made. The particulars of the Detroit end of the case are not fully known by the officials here. They have heard only that the young man under arrest is an amateur printer, employed as a clerk in a news-depot kept by his father, and that the body of the tickets was printed by him from plates and types furnished him by the concoctors of the forgeries. Mr. Snow, upon hearing of the important arrests in this city, telegraphed that he would come on at once with the Detroit prisoner, who would make an excellent witness against the two men here. He is therefore expected to arrive this morning.

DETECTION OF THE CRIME.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Last Wednesday. afternoon H. F. Eberts, excursion agent of the Canada Southern Railway, entered a small news depot and job-printing office kept by C. R. Baker on Woodward avenue, and while he was buying a paper Baker's father showed a customer a railway ticket as a sample of job-work. Eberts looked at the ticket, and at once detected the coun-terfeit of a Canada Southern coupon ticket to Denver, Colo. He expressed some sur-prise at the neatness of the job, inquired who ordered them, and was told that Passenger-Agent Snow had given the order. Mr. Eberts hastened to resident Passenger-Agent War-ren and told him of his discovery. Mr. Snow was immediately telegraphed to at Buffalo, and at once came on. Superintendent Rogers was notified, and a visit was made to the printing-office, where a large number of completed Canada Southern Railway coupons were found. Young Baker, on being told that they were forgeries, became greatly concerned, and at once unhesitatingly gave the railway officials all the information he possessed about the parties who ordered them. Two men, calling themselves Faucett and Tilden, gave Baker the contract. They said the tickets were ordered by Mr. Snow, and after they had been put in type the man Faucett told him to hold the forms for a few days, as he had telegraphed to Spow to make some changes. A few days later the men appeared, and Faucett produced a telegram purporting to have been sent by Mr. Snow directing what changes should be made. The men talked about [the business of the Canada Southern Line, and Baker says he supposed everything was square. The Canly gave the railway officials all the informa

The men talked about [the business of the Canada Southern Line, and Baker says he supposed everything was square. The Canada Southern tickets had only been struck off Wednesday forenoon, and about fifty of them had been given out to the men, but the probability is they were having work done at other places as well.

A month ago Baker turned out a large number of Lake Shore tickets, and the original copy and proofs of the same were found in the office. The first step taken was to ascertain where the men had gone, and this was done in a few hours' time. It was positively known that they had started for Chucago, and Superintendent Rogers telegraphed the police of that city to arrest them for forgery, and the alleged forgers were captured last night. The tickets forged were a very clever counterfeit of the coupons issued by the three lines named above. The Canada Southern tickets were all Denver coupons, and those captured read, "From St. Thomas, Ont." There is no coupon from that station to Detroit, and the tickets were evidently designed to be sold elsewhere than at St. Thomas. Thus they would not pass into the hands of any Canada Southern conductor, who might detect the torgery. The roads selected for the Imposition were the Michigan Central to Chicago, the Chicago & Alton to St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific to Kansas City, and the Union Pacific to Denver. Theonly give-away about them is the big black head containing the words, "Canada Southern Railway Lines." There is a possibility that they would be detected by the Canada Southern conductors, but as there are so many different forms of tickets the cheat would never be detected on their lines.

Mr. Snow's signature is a fac-simile. The tickets are tinted almost like the genuine, but when compared with the latter the difference is plainly noticeable.

The Lake Shore counterfeits are what are known as the Chicago blank tickets, stamped "Chicago," with a blank to fill in any station on the road. They are

The Lake Shore counterfeits are what are known as the Chicago blank tickets, stamped "Chicago," with a blank to fill in any station on the road. They are a perfect fac-simile, and would not be detected by Lake Shore conductors. The latter tickets were ordered and delivered weeks ago, and how many or them have been sent out is not known. Only one Central Vermont ticket has been found, and how many forgeries on this Company have been made cannot be guessed.

The names given by the alleged counterfeiters are undoubtedly assumed, but Mr. Snow thinks one of them was formerly employed in a railroad printing-office at Buffalo. Mr. Snow and Superintendent-of-Police Rogers left for Chicago to-night.

MUSICAL IMPORTATIONS.

For several years the direct trade between this city and Europe was confined almost ex-clusively to breadstuffs and provisions. The import trade was small, owing to the absurd clusively to breadstuffs and provisions. The import trade was small, owing to the absurd sections of the Revenue law by which all importers were compelled to have their consignments entered for appraisement and examination at the Atlantic ports. This necessitated great expense in the items of double cartage, Custom-House fees, and the employment of Custom-House brokers. These exactions bore so heavily on the importing interest in the West as to arouse an agitation in both Houses of Congress, which finally resulted in the passage of the "Immediate Transportation act." by which all the vexatious delays and immoderate expenses were has been a marked increase in the import trade of this city, and it is daily growing iff volume, as may be seen by an examination of the Custom-House manifest which is published every morning in The Tribune. The largest increase is noted in the importations of musical merchandise, which, for the year ending Oct. 1, shows a gain of 100 per cent over the importations of the previous year. This solid gain is steadily advancing on itself, and in a few years Chicago bids fair to control the entire American trade in imported musical goods. During the year mentioned, 1,048 cases of musical merchandise were imported by the musical houses of this city. Of these 1,048 cases, 760 were imported by Lyon & Healy. The imports at New York during the same time were 2,163 cases, divided among eight houses, giving an average of 270 to each, the two largest importers being credited with 658 and 330 cases respectively. A comparison. of these figures shows that the house of Lyon & Healy leads by 102 cases the largest and oldest Eastern house, while it leads the next largest by 430 cases. It exceeds by 446 cases the combined importations of an old-established firm, having two houses, one in New York and the other in this city. As it may interest some of our readers to know what constitutes the annual sales of a music-house, we give below a classified list of the goods sold by Messrs. Lyon & Healy for the year

PAID THE PENALTY.

Execution of Albert Mitchell, Colored, at Louisa Court-House, Va.

The Crime Confessed and the Justice of His Sentence Acknowledged.

The General Record of Minor Miscel-laneous Misdeeds. HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Louisa, C. H., Va., Nov. 5.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, Albert Mitchell, colored, was hung here for the murder of Frank Walton, a storekeeper. Only a few privileged visitors witnessed the hanging, which took place in the jail yard. Mitchell was nervous, but he did not seem to have any doubts as to his future happiness. He made a few brief remarks, in which he acknowledged his guilt and confessed that his sentence was just. In closing, he said he was ready to die. His neck was broken.

and confessed that his sentence was just. In closing, he said he was ready to die. His neck was broken.

THE CRIME.

Albert Mitchell's crime was one of the most deliberate and cold-blooded ever known in Virginia. On the night of the 9th of March last, the store and dwelling of Mr. Charles K. Walton, in Yanceyville, Louisa County, was burned to the ground. The progress of the flames was so rapid that it was at once believed that an incendiary had been at work. The morning after the fire, apprehension was felt as to the whereabouts of Mr. Walton. It was known that he slept in the store. The community was horrified at the discovery of the charred remains of the unfortunate man in the debris of the burned building. An examination revealed the fact that the skull had been broken, evidently by some heavy instrument; and the conclusion was at once arrived, at that Mr. Walton had been murdered, and that the murderer had fired the building to conceal his crime. The ashes of the building were sifted, with a view of ascertaining whether or not a robbery had been committed also. It was known that Walton had \$300 in the building, and that \$30 of it was in silver. The portion of the store where the money-till stood was examined, and the remains of the drawer found, but no silver. The spring of the drawer—which was a patent one—showed that the drawer had been broken open. A significant fact was, that the portion of the drawer containing the partitions for notes and cups for coin was missing. Later in the day these cups were found behind a tobacco-barn fifty yards from the store. This was conclusive evidence of the robbery.

A large number of people were engaged in the work of searching the ruins. It was known that Mr. Walton wore a large gold ring upon his finger; but the ring was not found on the bones of the hands discovered. It was believed that the heat of the fire had not been sufficient to melt the ring, and theerefore the ashes were carefully sifted with the hope of finding it. Suddenly one of the searchers, William Ta

this plan of getting rid of the dangerous present.

Mitchell was arrested, as was also Eliza Jackson, a colored woman. The woman was, however, soon released; but the evidence against Mitchell was overwhelming. He was a newly-married man; and, on the very night after the fire, he led to the altar a dusky belle of Louisa County; after which he treated his colored friends to what they considered a sumptuous wedding-feast. The bill of fare was remarkable,—consisting of ash-cake, coffee, candy, crackers, horse-cakes, and pickles, and half a cheese. It excited the wonder of the colored guests, who were not able to account for this wealth of Mitchell's. The detectives heard of this supper, and they were satisfied that the bill of fare was made up of articles stolen from Walton's store.

Mitchell, under the impression that he would be benefitted thereby, confessed. He said he went alone to Walton's store at 13 o'clock at night, and knocked at the door. Mr. Walton opened it, and the negro, armed with an ax, brained him with one blow. He then went through the store, got all the

Mr. Walton opened it, and the negro, armed with an ax, brained him with one blow. He then went through the store, got all the money, and filled a salt-sack with an assortment such as he thought he would need on the night of his wedding. After this he poured kerosene-oil over the floor and bed, and, laying the dead body on the mattress, set fire to the place and left.

Mitchell was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. His counsel took the case to the Court of Appeals; but that Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. Shortly after this the condemned man escaped from jail. Being recognized a month afterwards on a train, he attempted to escape his pursuers by jumping off, and had his foot severed in the attempt. He was then easily captured. Mitchell was 21 years of age when he committed the deed which cost him his life.

To the Western Associated Press.

Louisa Courr-House, Va., Nov. 5.—The execution of Albert Mitchell, colored, for the murder of Charles K. Walton, white, in March, 1879, took place here to-day in the jail-yard in the presence of the court officers and a few spectators. There was only a small gathering of people outside the jail entrance.

Mitchell, having but one leg, walked to the

small gathering of people outside the jall entrance.

Mitchell, having but one leg, walked to the scaffold with the aid of a crutch. Upon reaching the scaffold he was placed on the trap, but, it being found necessary to make some change in the manner of springing it, he moved to one side. Everything being made ready, he was again made to stand on the trap, and then, in answer to the questions, said: "I don't want anybody to do what I have done. Tell mother not to grieve, as I am about to go home. I have no other confession to make nor anything else to say."

After prayer by the attending minister.

say."
After prayer by the attending minister,
during which the prisoner stood with bowed
head, leaning on his crutch, his hands were
tied behind his back, the rope and black cap
adjusted, and at 12:25 the trap was sprung.
The fall was over five feet, and the struggles
were brief. The body was buried in a field
near by.

SNEAK-THIEVES. Special Dispatch to The Obleago Tribune.

St. Thomas, Ont., Nov. 5.—The branch office of Molson's Bank, situated in St. Thomas, East, was robbed of \$1,500 this afternoon. It appears that two strangers drove up to the bank. One of them remained in the base of the strangers drove up to the bank. in the buggy, while the other came into the bank and stated that the man in the buggy desired to make a deposit, but was unable to come in. The bank clerk politely offered to go out and get the deposit, and, while doing so, the one inside helped himself to the cash. The robbery was not discovered until some

the robbers took the Canada Southern Railway train for the West.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—E. W. Hutchings, a young cattle-drover from Wyoming Territory, was robbed of \$1,200 on the Canada Southern train which arrived from Buffalo to-night. Suspicion attaches to two men suspected of robbing Moison's Bank at St. Thomas, Ont., on Thursday night, and who are supposed to have gone on to Chicago. They secured a wallet containing a \$1,000 draft, \$200 in money, and a ticket to Omaha.

time after its committal, and it is supposed the robbers took the Canada Southern Rail-

FATAL FIGHT. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna. CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A duel with pistols at Madison, Ind., late last night, growing out of political animosity, had a tragic termination. There was a great deal of yelling on the streets by young men who were excited over the election. There were shouts for Garfield, for Hancock, and for Jeff Davis.

The shouts for Jeff Davis came several times from a crowd of six or eight young fellows one door below George Glass' saloon. Capt. Fred Trenck, near by, was heard to remark that no one could halloo for Jeff Davis in his presence, and started over for the crowd, followed or accompanied by George Watson. Just as the two drew near the crowd, George Glass came out of the saloon in his shirt-sleeves, and started to-ward Trenck and Watson. Trenck said, "I want to find the d—d traitor who yelled

for Jeff Davis." In response to this remark Glass, who was nearly face to face with Trenck, struck Trenck with his fist on the right cheek bone. Then followed an interchange of seven shots between Glass and Watson, both men standing up bravely to the fierce work. During the firing the crowd dispersed and sought safe quarters. When the last shot was fired, Watson retreated across Mulberry street to Hargin's corner, and Glass started back into his salcon. As he entered the door he was about to fall, when he was caught by Mr. M. A. Gavitt, who was in conversation with Marshal Cisco, T. S. Jones, and others. Mr. Gavitt laid Mr. Glass on a table nearest the door, where the wounded man died with a few gasps, uttering the words, "I am shot." The bail passed through his lungs and heart. Watson was severely wounded in the leg. He was arrested, and is held for murder. Great excitement has grown out of the affair.

HELD TO BAIL. NEW YORK, Nov. 5,—Ald. Jeremiah Murphy, charged with assaulting a special Marshal on election-day, has been held in \$5,000 bail. The Alderman claims that he did not know the man was a Marshal.

A SICK JUROR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribone.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 5.—This morning Judge Vinton continued the Norris and Maher murder trial until Monday, the juryman being still confined to his bed. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5,-Louis Kaplan, late Register of Election, was arrested to-day on an indictment found by the Grand Jury charging him with grand and petty lareeny and misdemeanor while in office.

THE GRAY MEDICINE "COMPANY," DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—The Gray Medi-cine Company of this city, otherwise Will-iam Neill, has made an assignment. Liabil-

lam Neill, has made an assignment. Liabilities stated at \$12,000, assets \$600. The liabilities are principally unpaid bills for advertising. The Company was originally formed by Dr. W. R. Merwin, of this city, who sold out to John Lowden and William Neill, of Toronto, for \$50,000, much of which was in cash, and the remainder in notes, which Dr. Merwin had discounted. In August last Neill bought his partner's interest, and since then had been going it alone. The "Company" also handled Spalding's Lightning Liniment and Mrs. Wilson's Mystic Pills.

THE WARREN INQUIRY. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—In the Warren Court that he met Col. Locke after the battle, and they went to Gen. Sheridan. Locke said, Gen. Warren sends his compliments, and says we have carried the enemy's works and are in full pursuit." Gen. Sheridan replied, "All I have to say is, that Gen. Warren was not at the front, where he belonged."

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamships Greece, from London, and Donau, from Bre

Liverpoot, Nov. 5.—Arrived, Nevada. from New York.

London, Nov. 5.—Steamships Holland and Rotterdam, from New York, and Canadian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

OBITUARY.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—Maj. Walter P.
Tanquary, of the State Journal, died last
night, aged 38. He has been a journalist in

Illinois nearly twenty years, and has for several years been connected with the press of this city. The funeral will occur at Canton to-morrow, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity and the press of this city.

WRESTLING.
Pritisbure, Nov. 5.—John McMahon, of Vermont, champion wrestler of the world, and W. J. Farrell, of San Francisco, signed articles of agreement here to-night for a wrestling-match, to take place at the Lyceum Saturday evening, the 18th, the stakes to be \$1,000, the championship belt, now held by McMahon, and the admission money.

THE RETURNS
from all sections of the country show that the
commercial and agricultural interests appreciate the security and reliable indemnity turnished by the "Niagara" fire-insurance policy
now issued under the New York Safety Fund
law, providing safety in cases of great fires like
Chicago and Boston. Among the choice assets
of the "Niagara" is one item of over \$900,000 in
United States bonds. Agents of this old and
solid company are found at all prominent points.

Billous Disorders, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, etc., are speedily removed by Dr. Juyne's Sanative Pills. Forty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.

The most wonderful production in mechanism of this enlightened age is the sewing-machine. The most perfect machine now in existence is the Wheeler & Wilson new No. 3. 156 State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritia, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Congress Water—Cathartic and Alterative—is a well-known specific for constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

Ninety years' popular use attests its purity, safety, and superiority to all waters of this class. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidneys, thereby inducing irreparable results. None genuine sold on draught.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudu-len: imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresenta-tion. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Yes, Vanilla is expensive, and when one buys an Extract at a low price; do not be disappointed if it is poor or disagreeable in fla-vor. For absolute purity, we recommend Bur-nett's Extract of Manilla. Ladies, Delicate, and Feeble—If you wish to be healthy and beautiful, take Coldan's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef.

Travalers, stop at the Aster House, New York. PEARLINE.

JAMES PYLE'S

The BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING CLOTHING

and everything else, in Hard or Soft Waster, without danger to fabric or hands. Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers but see that vile Countershits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always here the rame of JAMES PYLE, New York.

POISON.

An Alarming Epidemic Now Sweeping Over the

Which Destroys the Senses of Smell, Taste, and Hearing,

And Devours the Lungs, Liver, and Kidneys.

Dress Goods!

Failure of Physicians to Successfully Cope with It.

What Shall We Do?

"It is the mucous membrane, that wonderful semi-fluid envelope, surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages," says Dr. Sanford, "that the all-prevalent and dangerous maiady known as Catarrh makes its stronghoid. Once established, it ests into the very vitals, and renders life but a long-drawn breath of misery and disease, dulling the sense of hearing, trammelling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, tainting the breath, and killing the refined pleasures of tasts. Insidiously, by sreeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranous lining and envelops the bones, esting through the delicate coats, and causing inflammation, sloughing, and death. Nothing short of total alleviatives are simply programmated sufferings, leading to a fatal termination. SANFORD'S RADI-CAL CURE, by INHALATION and by INTERNAL administration, has never failed; even when the disease has made frightful inroads on delicate constitutions, hearing, smell, and taste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

BANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one box-

hearing, smell, and usste have been recovered, and the disease thoroughly driven out."

SANVORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bot-tle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and one IMPROVED INHALER, nearly wrapped in one package, with full directions, and sold by all druggists for \$1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RAD-ICAL CURE.

General Access, WERES & POUTTER Restor

General Agents, WREES & POTTER, Boston.
COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS relieve in five

Malt Bitters.

If you wake up with Coated Tongue, Sour Stomach, Headache, no Appetite, take Malt Hitters.

If you suffer from Nervousness, Wakefulness, Hysteria, or Exhaustion, take Malt Hitters.

If you have Malaria, Liver Complaint, or any Ridney or Urinary Weskness, take Malt Sitters.

If a Delicate Woman or a Nursing Mother with Pale and Watery Blood, take Mait Hitters.

If you have Weak Lungs, Cough, Night Swents, no Strength, no Hope, take Mait Sitters.

A pure, unformented Extract of Malar, Hope, Callina A. Bloom, and other Blood Foods.

Beware of Imitations similarly named. Every bottle bears the Company's Signature.

Malt Bitters Company, Boston, Mass.

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, &c. CARSON, PIRIE

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS!

In addition to our immense variety of Ladies' Outside Garments (acknowledged by all who have inspected the various stocks to be the largest in the city), we have opened an unusually large and complete assortment of

These Garments are carefully graded in sizes from 2 to 16 years; cut, pressed, and finished by tailors in the best style; and as they are made of the choicest qualities of Winter Cloakings and Overcoatings, we confidently recommend them to all who wish to buy serviceable and good-fitting Clothing for their little ones.

Good plain Garments, excellent in

Good plain Garments, excellent in shape and finish, from \$2.75 to \$5. Stylish Cloaks of the best All-Wool Overcoatings, with hand-some buttons, plush or fur trim-mings, silk facings, and sleeve linings, \$10 to \$15.

Made to order at short notice for the ordinary price of stock gar-

Every lady in Chicago should see our Fur-Trimmed RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, With Muffs to match, -- the most

graceful and comfortable Wrap ever introduced for Winter wear. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts., and North Clark and Erie-sts. DR. PEIRO.

CATARRH,

Western Air-Line Bonds. I hereby give notice that the money is now in my hands ready to pay the five outstanding county Western Air-Line Rainread-Aid Ronds, and the the payment of interest on the said books will prove the payment of the county of the county. hatters surveys C longs an Chas. Gossage

Will Inaugurate on Saturday, Nov. 6th, The most Important Sale of FINE IMPORTED

Colored

Ever Made in Chicago. A Special Purchase of

Over 2,000 Pieces. Including the Latest Styles and most Elegant Fabrics imported

Most Extraordinary Bargains

We call Special Attention to One Lot

46-inch Silk and Wool Brocades from 75c to \$1.00. These Goods sold this season at from \$1.50 to \$4.00.

44-inch All-Wool Solid Col'd Brocadi at 90c and \$1.00. Have sold this season at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

24-Inch Velvet Chenille at \$1.50. This Season's Opening Price, \$4.00.

44-inch All-Wool Checks and Plaids at 90c, worth \$1.50. One Lot

These goods are full 48 inch, in al Examine the Coods! Note the Prices!

Extra Fine French Camel's Hair at \$1.50

Chas. Gossage & Co., State-st. Washington-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GO TOM HUGHES.

New York, Nov. 5.—Over 8,000 people assembled at the Cooper Institute to night at a public reception given in honor of Thomas Hughes. George William Curtis presided and delivered the address of welcome. He was followed by Mr. Hughes, who read a paper on cooperation.

West End Dry Goods House

West End Dry Goods House

West End Dry Goods House

12 115 117 & 119 State-st.

We invite inspection of our stock of

CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN. HOSIERY,

Our assortment is unusually large and attractive, and of-Children's Ulsters and Havelocks fered at REASON-ABLE prices.

> LOTTERY DRAWINGS. Willard Hotel Lottery A First-Class Furnished Hotel for \$8. 1,664 Cash Prizes and 1.416 Property Prizes, Amounting to \$269,850,
> Drawing taken pisce at Louisville, K.y., Dec. 21, under authority of a Special Act of the Kentucky Legislature, and under the absolute control of the following disinterested Commissioners appointed by the Act. following distraterested Commissioners appointed by the Act:
> Hon. Robert Mallory, late M. C. of Oldham County;
> L. M. Flournoy, President of the Louisville CarRoof Company; Hon. H. P. Whitzaker, of Covington: Henry Clay, Jr., late Prosecuting Attorney of
> the Louisville City Court; and G. A. Winston, of the
> law firm of 1. & J. Caldwell & Winston, of Louisville.

The Willard Rotel, with all its \$250,000

Furniture and Fixtures,

One Brick Residence on Green-st. 4. 15.00

Two Cash Prizes, such \$2.00

Five Hundred Cash Prizes, such \$2.00

One Five Fixes on \$2.00

One Fixes Fixe kets, \$8; halves, \$4; qu

total is now open, and will be bed until it is ready to be to vinner. The public are invited the property for themselves unible egents was themselves

More Litigation Over the Chicago & Pacific Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

an Bailroads and Their Conection with the Santa Fe System.

The English Scheme to Put the Reading Road on Its Feet Again.

ANOTHER REDUCTION

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

the troubles regarding passenger rates to Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha are getter more complicated every day, and the magers of the various roads are at a loss and a pian by which the difficulties can be died. The meeting of managers which is ake up this matter and solve the problem overcoming the obstacles now in the way an amicable arrangement, after having eady been postponed three times, has now an postponed a fourth time. General-mager Carson, of the Hannibal & St. Joe, it word yesterday that it will not be possifor him to be here Monday, and as nothcan be done without having all the manual present it will not be possite to hold the meeting on that. The day on which the meeting to hold the meeting on that
The day on which the meeting
e held has not yet been fixed, but it
robably come off a week from Tuesday,
some new obstacles should arise in

urse, the various railroads leading to thwest find it impossible to maintain ular rates until that meeting does with so many cheap tickets in the f scalpers and outsiders. The roads

THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC. leage & Pacific Railroad, lately ab-the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad any, has not yet got over its troubles John I. Blair, its former owner. When Hair accepted from the Milwaukee & sul the amount due for the bonds in his on, it was thought that all obstacles en removed, and that Mr. Blair had be wanted. But it seems that he is fully satisfied. He, and several otherwise with him, claim to hold a mount of judgments, about \$11,000 erest, which have not yet been paid. Iterstood that the St. Paul offered to face value of the judgments, but repay accrued interest. Mr. Blair reaccept such compromise, and consers. E. C. & W. C. Larned, of this

MEXICAN RAILROADS. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. UAYMAS, Mexico, Oct. 10, 1880.—Very few

a Company.

esides all these, another railroad has just a surveyed, the Arizona Southern, from son, Arizona, to some point on the located of the Sonora Railway, probably at or Tucson, Arizona, to some point on the located line of the Sonora Railway, probably at or near Ures, or perhaps as far south as Hermosillo, the Capital of Sonora. This road takes in some of the best mining districts of Arizona, and will have tributary to it the rich mines and extensive stock regions of Northern Sonora. Northern Sonora.

All of these railroads I have mentioned are

virtually one corporation, the same names, as a rule, appearing in the lists of directors of the different companies, and one genifeman, Thomas Nickerson, of Boston, is President of every company I have named, except the Atchison, Topeka & Sants Fé, and of this Company he was president until last May, Boston capital and enterprise are largely contributing to further these grand projects, and, unlike the Texas Pacific men, there has been no "hurrah for the flag and an appropriation."

Now let me make a statement which may be new to some of your readers, but it is plain to every intelligent observer who knows the tacts. A great city, a railroad centre of the first magnitude, must in the near future be established at or near El Paso, Tex. This new city will have communication with Gaiveston by the "Sunset" line now being extended from San Antonio to meet the Southern Pacific at El Paso; with the Southern States, by the Texas Pacific with Mexico, by the Mexican Central and Sonora Railway Companies; with San Francisco and the Pacific Coast, by the Southern Pacific; and with the Northern and Eastern States, by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé and Southern Pacific, will within aix months reach El Paso. In fact, the Southern Pacific expects to arrive at that place by Jan. 1, 1831. The extent of country that will be opened up to settlers by these roads is immense, and the wealth and prosperity of the whole country will be increased beyond computation.

But, I started out to write something about Guaymas and the Sonora Railway Company. This city of about 7,000 inhabitants has long been known as one of the chief ports on the Gulf, forming a commodious harbor, perfectly protected from all but southeast storms. The city covers a considerable extent of ground, and the houses are many of them large and roomy, built of brick in the Moorish style, with flat roofs, wide front entrance, and spacious interior courts, into which all the rooms open. Very few houses have two stories. To a stranger the houses present a prison-like appe

beach and elsewhere show plain evidences of volcanic action.

There are a number of stores in the city which carry large stocks of goods. Most of the merchants are Germans or French, hence nearly all their goods are imported from Europe. San Francisco is the only American city that supplies Guaymas and and Hermosillo, although Northern Sonora has some trade with Tucson, A. T.

The commerce of this port is usually confined to a few foreign vessels importing goods from Europe, several small schooners and one steam vessel engaged in local trade with Mazatlan, La Paz and coast ports, and

Small Coverage and Processor Technology of the port is smally congroup readers probably have ever heard or
of your readers, deserves to be written upportance on the Preific Coast, and destined
to be better known in the future as the westerr terminus of the Southern Transcontimental Relizose, deserves to be written upmental Relizose, deserves to be written upin the southwestern portion of the United
in the Southern Review of the United
in the Southwest of United Southwest of the United
in the Southwest of United Southwest of the United

beyond that put timeer contact and skill in dealing with intricate questions, Mr. Morley can now congratulate himself on the success of his efforts. The difficulties of such an enterprise as beginning to build a ralinoad at a distant point from other roads, in a country like Mexico, are incredible. A strange country and foreign language; infrequent communication with the East and with San Francisco, mails being irregular, and no telegraph line: a people who did not half believe in the good faith of the enterprise, and who yet united with cheerful unanimity in getting the highest possible prices for their labor and what they had to sell; labor inconstant and careless; these and a thousand other impediments have been overcome by Mr. Morley's ability and energy, ably assisted, however, by Mr. W. W. Symon, an Englishman, but a resident of Mexico for some seventeen years.

About a mile and a half east of the City of Guaymas is a half rocky, half sandy penhasula of considerable extent, called Punta Arena, or, in English, Sandy Point. This peninsula divides the outer harbor from the inner one, and it was here that the Rallroad Company commenced operations, clearing and levelling the ground for depot grounds, yards, etc. About 1,000 feet from the point of this peninsula lies Ardilla Island, quite large, and with deep water all around it. Simultaneously work was begun here also. Great changes have taken place in this locality in a few months' time.

Punta Arena has been leveled, and graded, and extended into the sea towards Ardilla Island, whose high and rocky cliffs have been thrown down by blasting to form a wide and firm road-bed around its upper end and out into the water towards Punta Arena. A substantial pile bridge now connects Punta Arena with Ardilla Island, and on the outer or channel side of this island is a commodious wharf for landing railroad material and eventually freight.

Quite recently rails for twenty-five miles of track, one locomotive, and eighteen flat and box cars arrived from Europe, and another

"push."
The Company intend to run a line from Punta Arena into the city, and the sooner the better, for the solitary newspaper of Guaymas (Mexican) is clamoring for its con-

the better, for the solitary newspaper of Guaymas (Mexican) is clamoring for its construction.

Although most of the leading men of Guaymas are favorable to the railroad, still there seems to be a strong undercurrent of feeling against the enterprise. Part of this is due to the fact that a new town has been laid out near Punta Arena close to the railroad track and facing the sea, and some of the streets have been named after American citizens, railroad officials and others. Many citizens fear, and I think with good reason, that the business of the old town will be injured by the location of a new town close to the depot, and besides they bitterly resent the naming of streets after strangers. Still, the Custom-House being in the old town, rather gives the citizens the advantage, as the Collector can compel the Railroad Company to bring all freight into the city, where the Custom-House now is.

At present, as I learned from the Chief Engineer, he has orders only to build to Hermosillo, but expects before long to be directed to extend further. A From Hermosillo the road will probably run to Ures, a rich mining centre, and thence up the Sonora Valley by Arispe and the Guadalupe Pass is inot practicable the railroad can run up the Sulphur Spring Valley, and thence by a somewhat circuitous ronte effect its junction with the Santa Fé.

Once completed, the new transcontinental line will not only build up Sonora and give an outlet to its inexhaustible deposits of gold and silver-bearing ores, but will open up new markets for American products and manufactures. The distance from Australia and Japan to the Atlantic seaboard will be above and there will be a

manufactures. The distance from Australia and Japan to the Atlantic seaboard will be shortened 1,500 miles, and there will be a fine through trade, not only with these localities, but also with Central and South America. To build up a trade of this kind requires some time, but capital, enterprise, and energy can accomplish harder tasks than this.

OHIO CENTRAL

Special Dispatch to The Chicago TribunaColumbus, O., Nov. 5.—A large number
of officers and Directors of the Ohio Central and the Lake Erie & Western Railway Com-panies have just returned from a tour of in-spection over the Ohio Central to Corning panies have just returned from a tour of inspection over the Ohio Central to Corning and the new mining fields which were opened up last spring. At Corning the party inspected the mines and were highly pleased with the condition of affairs. Among the party were the foliowing-named gentlemen: Gov. Foster, George I. Seney, James T. Martin, and Walstein F. Brown, Directors; Daniel P. Eells, of Cleveland, President; and C. R. Cummings, of Chicago; W. B. Howard, Gen. Thomas, Col. Lemert, and others. After leaving Corning the special train went over the Toledo Division, which is completed within five miles of that city. The interests of the Ohio Central Coal Company and the railway being identical, the party believed the best interests of the town would be in the erection of school-houses and churches at Corning. A meeting was held on the train, and \$12,000 was at once subscribed for the building of one church for the white miners and one for the colored, and two school buildings.

The gentlemen were strongly impressed with the fact that the miners would appreciate this enterprise, which would go far in preventing disturbances in the future. In April last there were but two farm-houses in the vicinity, where now stand over 300 neat cottages, and a population of 1,200. The road was graded several years ago, and a portion of the track laid. It was the road that Gen. Ewing was President of out could not carry through, and was bought for a song and reorganized under the present name. Large capitalists in New York and Chicago are interested in it.

READING. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.-The scheme which is expected to put the Reading Rall-road on its feet again is that of Mr. McCuen, when is specied to but the Reading Rainroad on its feet again is that of Mr. McCuen,
whereby ten millions are to be obtained to
pay off the floating debt. Parties in London
have agreed to guarantee that the proposed
issue of \$34,200,000 of deferred income bonds
will all be taken, and as security for the
guarantee they have agreed to deposit two
millions in cash in this country. The scheme
has heretofore been spoken of as a deferred stock scheme, but it is to be
in reality an interest-bearing obligation of the Company, the principal
of which is never to become payable, but the
interest is to be paid at the rate of 6 per cent
out of the earnings after the stockholders
have received 6 per cent dividends upon their
stock. The option will first be given to the
stockholders to subscribe for these securities,
which are to be issued at 30 per cent of their
par value, and any portion not taken by the
stockholders will be taken and paid by the
London parties. It is said the latter are prepared to put up momey at once, and with so
large a forfielt secured, it is believed there
will be no doubt as to the final success of the
scheme.

THE BLACK HILLS BOAD.

Special Dipatch to The Chicago Teibuna.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 5.—The Milwaukee, Chicago & St. Paul will finish the track of the Black Hills line this season, only forty-eight miles west of Mitchell, leaving twenty miles to the Alissouri to complete in the spring. The railroad company have laid out a town on the Missouri at the mouth of American Creek, where the crossing will be.

WAR RENEWED.

PEORIA, Ili., Nov. 5.—The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific have declared war in this city, and at midnight to-night the streets were flooded with bills announcing that that

TRON MOUNTAIN.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 5.—The Iron Mountain Railroad will commence running double daily passenger-trains on and after Sunday next,

Work on the Texas Pacific Railroad is progressing finely, and the Directors make the announcement that they will run trains from El Paso to New Orleans within one year. This Company is now operating 517 miles more road than at this time last year. miles more road than at this time last year.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading from Chicago to Peoria and other interior Illinois points were to have held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of arranging uniform freight ratesto and from common points in Illinois, but, owing to the absence of the Wabash representative, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday.

The cornings of the St. Louis & San France

Wednesday.

The earnings of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company for the month of October show an enormous increase over the same month last year. The earnings for October, 1880, were \$\$10,581.60, against \$213,711.97 for October, 1879, an increase of \$96,89.63. The increase for the first ten months of 1880 over the same period in 1879 amounts to \$945,550.69.

The following appointments have been made on the Toledo, Delphos & Burlington Railroad: W. J. Sherman, Chief Engineer in charge of roadway, bridges, and buildings; J. W. McElvaine, Auditor; I. H. Burgoon, Superintendent of Transportation; H. Z. Eaton, Cashier, Paymaster, and Purchasing Agent; G. G. Grund, Acting General Freight and Passenger Agent; G. H. Trier, Master Mechanic. The offices of Superintendent of Transportation will be at Delphos, O.; all others at Toledo.

In view of the steadily increasing traffic

tendent of Transportation will be at Delphos, O.; all others at Toledo.

In view of the steadily increasing traffic between the North and South, the Illinois Central Railroad has decided to make a still further reduction in passenger rates. The rate to New Orleans now is \$23.50, but on and after Nov. 1 only \$20 will be charged. The Illinois Central has also placed on sale tickets via New Orleans to Houston, Galveston, San Antonio, Austin, and all points in Southern Texas, which read via the new all-rall Star and Orescent route from New Orleans to Houston. This route has just been completed, and it is believed that it will become quite popular with tourists in search of recreation and pleasure.

The London News of Oct. 11 records one of the most extraordinary calamities that ever occurred on a railroad. Two express trains leave St. Pancras in the evening,—one at \$3.30, the other at \$2.15. The latter is the Scotch Express, and passes the former at Leicester. Saturday night the driver of the Scotch Express reversed his engine at a place called Great Glen, a few miles on the London side of Leicester, in order that the other train might have time to switch. Receiving a signal to the effect that the line was clear, he again started backward. He had forgotten that the points of his engine were reversed, and, incredible as it may seem, it is said that neither he nor his fireman perceived that they were going wrong until they ran into a mineral train on its way to Leicester. The result of the collision was that a carriage on the express was telescoped through the four adjoining compartments. No one was killed, but five passengers have been injured, and one is in a dangerous condition.

CANADA.

Probable Non-Return of the Princess
Louise-A French-Canadian Poet and
the Catholic Clergy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Nov. 5.—It cannot be gainsaid
that the people of Canada did everything in
their power to make the Princess feel at she has grown weary of the country. While she has grown weary of the country. While she was in Canada her life was one continual round of festivities, and everybody seemed to be anxious that she should enjoy herself. It was intimated at the outset, by some of the London society journals, that the Princess would not content herself in Canada, but would spend most of her time in England. The repeated postponements of her return, and the announcement that she is not coming back this winter, show that the London journals made a pretty shrewd guess.

coming back this winter, show that the London journals made a pretty shrewd guess.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

TOBONTO, NOV. 5.—The epizootte prevails among horses here to a considerable extent.

Dr. Smith, V. S., says he has attended as many as 500 cases within the past few days.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MONTHEAL, Oct. 5.—Mr. L. H. Frechette, the French-Canadian roast denies most emphatically that his writings either in prose or poetry, are leavened with Voltairean doctrines. He characterizes the numerous attacks made upon his productions by Roman-Catholic clergymen in the pulpit as very ungenerous and deeidedly unfair, as there is not a sentence in any of his books which can even be construed, he says, into an attack upon religion, morals, or the clergy personally. M. Frechette asserts that several clergymen of high standing in the Church, after reading his prayer of "L'Exil," which Father Martineau condemned as obscene, have expressed themselves as highly pleased with it in every respect.

pressed themselves as highly pleased with it in every respect.

The new cookery-school, presided over by Mrs. Courtney, from the celebrated institution at South Kensington, London, has become very popular with fashionable ladles here, who attend in large numbers, and who are evidently bent on studying the mysteries of gastronomic economy.

M. Baby, ex-Minister of Inland Revenue, has been sworn in as Judge of the Court of Appeal. Appeal.
WATFORD, Ont., Nov. 5.—Four blocks of the business portion of this place burned this morning. Loss, fully \$150,000.

Scotch and English Juries.

Albany Law Journal.

A Scottish criminal trial is a model of fairness and deliberation. The accused is in good time served with a very precise indictment, along with a list of the witnesses to be used in evidence against him. At the trial the jurors are chosen by ballot, and each is furnished with a printed copy of the indictment, with paper, pen, and ink to write notes of evidence as it proceeds. The trial begins by the Clerk of the Court reading the Indictment, by which means the exact nature of the accusation is openly and clearly defined, and there is no need for a lengthened prefatory harangue by counsel for the prosecution. The indictment being read, the evidence is at once proceeded with Any one can compare this precision with what occurs, and is occasionally complained of, in England. A Scottish jury may give a verdict of guilty, not guilty, or not proven, this last alternative being adopted when the evidence appears to be incomplete. There is no such alternative in England. In English criminal procedure the jury consists of twelve men who must be unanimous in their verdict of guilty or not guilty; when not being able to agree, after hours of wrangling together, they are dismissed, thereby occasioning a new trial. In Scotland the thing is conducted more in accordance with human nature. The jury is composed of lifteen men, who, if not unanimous, may decide by a majority, such as eight to seven, or possibly fourteen to one; by which means a juror with twisted notions, resolved on being singular, as often happens, is unable to thwart the ends of justice. The decision by a majority is accepted without demur. In the trial of civil cases a istitude is also allowed. The jury consists, as in England, of twelve men; but if they have been in consultation for three hours a majority of nine is sufficient for a verdict. If after nine nours there be not a majority of nine, the jury may be dismissed. These Scotch arrangements seem to be in all respects more rational than the practice preval

Annoyances of London Playgoers.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier says: "The Lambeth Police Magistrate was to-day occupied with a case of considerable interest to people who attend theatres, and who are constantly being annoyed by demands for fees on account of services which they do not require, and which are often only imaginary. The charge was one of assault upon a Mr. Baker, who, with a friend, went last Thursday to Astley's Theatre, and was requested to pay 6d. for the custody of his hat, which he did not wish to give up; 6d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 6d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 6d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 6d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 8d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 8d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 8d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 8d. for a program, which he did not wish to give up; 8d. for a program, which he did not wish to saw the could have found for himself. Mr. Baker refused to submit to these exactions, and the manager thereupon refused to allow him to pass, and placed his hand on the complainant's shoulder, which constituted the assault charged. The Magistrate adjourned the case in order to look into the cases on the point, if any exist, but he clearly stated that in his opinion the demands were unjustifiable, and in that view the public will cordially agree with him. It is bad enough for managers to dictate to their patrons what kind of dress they shall wear, but to insist upon being paid certain fees, whether people require the service for which they are supposed to be given or not, is a little too much. This question of fees is one of the most irritating of the grievances of the playgoers, and it is singular that managers should persist in a system which is undoubtedly in the long run a source of loss to them. Annoyances of London Playgoers.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Preparations for To-Night's Grand Jollification.

A Jubilee at Oakland - John Wentworth's Talk.

More Offenders Against the Federal Election Laws Before Hoyne.

THE JUBILEE.

THE JUBILEE.

PREPARING FOR TO-NIGHT'S JOLLIFICATION.

Another meeting of the members of the Board of Trade who propose joining in the procession this evening was held in the open Board rooms yesterday afternoon. Mr. Rumsey announced the following committees:

Finance—P. P. Oldershaw, O. H. Roche, D. W. Irwin, C. J. Singer, John Robertson.

Flags, Lights, and Banners—E. B. Stevens, James McElroy, J. E. Huntoon, C. W. Daniels, I. P. Rumsey.

Music—M. Jones, R. C. Meldrum, C. J. Singer. Singer.

Mr. Rumsey also announced the following rentlemen as the Staff, Alds, and Assistant

Music—M. Jones, R. C. Meldrum, C. J. Singer.

Mr. Rumsey also announced the following gentlemen as the Staff, Aids, and Assistant Marshals:

Alds—J. M. Ball, C. W. Daniels, J. L. Dorsett, M. C. Lightner.

Assistant Marshals—P. P. Oldershaw, N. B. Reeme, J. P. Sherwin, E. D. Chapin, C. J. Singer, W. A. Ray, James McElroy.

Staff—J. H. Dwight, E. D. Chapin, George M. How, P. D. Armour, S. A. Ricker, J. W. Preston, J. R. Bensley.

Mr. Rumsey said he had had a consultatation with Gen. Torrence in regard to the Board of Trade's place in the procession, and the General advised that the horses be dispensed with and the Board go on foot. This the Executive Committee did not propose to do, and are going to appear mounted, as at first intended.

It was also moved, as the sense of the meeting, that Gen. Torrence be requested to lengthen the route of the procession so as to take in a portion of the North and West Sides. The route suggested was to go over North Clark street to Kinzie, west on Kinzie to Wells, south on Wells to Lake, east on Lake to Halsted, south to Madison, and thence east to Michigan avenue to the residence of the Hon. William Aldrich, on Prairie avenue, and honor him with a serenade, and also serenade Gen. Logan.

The Finance Committee reported that over \$600 had been subscribed towards the turnout, and everything promised success. The members will all be supplied with flags, and two calcium lights, one in front and one in the rear, will light up the column. A lavish display of fireworks will be made, and pains will be taken this time that the wagon containing them will not be burned up.

The members of the Board invite all those owning horses who desire to join their parade to rendezvous in front of the Board of Trade at 7:30, right resting on Washington. Those not mounted will form on La Salle street at 7:90, right resting on Washington. Those not mounted will for mon the sidewalk next the Board of Trade. Those mounted will form on the sidewalk next the Board of Trade. Those mounted by James McElroy, a

the right halting at Monroe until orders for the general procession.

After taking part in the general parade, which is to be dismissed at the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, those mounted will be joined by Gen. Torrence and staff, Col. Hawley and staff, and all mounted organizations, and will move east on Jackson street to Michigan avenue, south on Michigan avenue to Eighteenth street, east on Eighteenth street, east on Eighteenth street to Prairie avenue, south on Prairie avenue to Twenty-first street, east on Twenty-first street to Calumet avenue, south on Calumet avenue to Twenty-third street to Michigan avenue, stopping to serenade Senator John A. Logan, Congressman William Aldrich, and Judge-elect Kirk Hawes. Returning on Michigan avenue to Eighteenth street, west on Eighteenth street to Wabash avenue, north on Wabash avenue to Van Buren street, west on Van Buren to Canal turning on Michigan avenue to Eighteenth street twest on Eighteenth street to Wahash avenue, north on Wabash avenue to Van Buren street, west on Van Buren to Canal street, north on Canal to Jackson street, west on Jackson to Throop street, north on Throop to Adams street, west on Adams to Loomis street, north on Loomis to Monroe street, stopping to serenade Hermann Raster and the Hon: L. L. Mills. Returning east on Monroe to Morgan street, north on Morgan to Washington street, east on Washington to Canal street, north on Canal to Randolph street, east on Randolph street to Washington street, east on Washington street, east on Washington street, east on Washington street to Tranklin street, south on Frankling street to Washington street, east on Washington street to the Board of Trade, where the column will disband. If not too late the march may be extended to the North Side, to serenade the Hon. E. B. Washburne, in case he has reached home.

Any citizen who desires to participate in the mounted procession is requested to leave his name at the office of Rumsey & Walker, No. 170 Washington street.

In accordance with instructions from General Headquarters, all members of marching companies in the Twelfth Ward, and all who desire to join them, will assemble at Morse's livery stable, West Madison street and Sealey avenue, at 7 o'clock to-night, to take part in the mammoth torch-light procession.

We earnestly request all who have horses in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards to meet the Thirteenth Ward Cavalry at Larsen's store, corner Lake and Lincoln' streets, Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock, to participate in the march. Come everybody—Democrats and Republicans.

The merchants, bankers, and business men will take part in the grand parade to-night. They will appear in citizens' dress and will number over a thousand. They will form on Washington street, near Clark, and march in four ranks next after the Board of Trade. A sufficient detail of torch-bearers will march in single file on each side of the column. These, w

ELECTION-DAY SINNERS. COMMISSIONER HOYNE'S TIME was again fairly taken up yesterday in hear ing and disposing of election cases, the grist being about equal to that of the day before, The first one that came up was that of Pat Mullaney, a young special policeman ar-rested for alleged interference with a ticket-peddler. His claim was that he did not interfere, but simply told the ticketnot interfere, but simply told the ticketpeddler in question to move on, as he
was obstructing the line and interfering with
the voting. It appears that after his arrest
Mutlaney showed his disposition to do the
fair thing by assisting the Deputy-Marshals
in preserving order at the polls. Considerable
doubt existed as to whether he was really
guilty of any offense, and the case was indefinitly continued in order to give him a
chance to bring in any additional evidence.
The bail was fixed at \$500, and the defendant's father became his surety. ant's father became his surety. The next case on the list was that of

POLICE OFFICER SAMONSKI,

failed to corroborate Billy on the latter point, and was only able to testify that Morehead had tickets, was in line, and was acting as a "special."

Mr. Doolittle promptly remarked that the Government certainly hadn't the least show of a case against his client. True, he might have been holding the line, but, while this methed of "capturing the polls" was not entirely defensible, still it was practiced by both sides. Nobody saw him vote, the record of the votes was not in evidence, and the two Government representative suggested that Morehead make his statement.

The Government representative suggested that Morehead make his statement.

The defendant was sworn, and, in his rich, Durham County dialect, proceeded to tell his story. He had been in the country nine weeks last Monday, he said, and, in answer to the question. "Did you vote?" promptly replied, "No, decidedly not. Neither (with a very long!) did I ever see that man (Nevans) in me life before I saw him here in this court to-day, on me oath as I stand here." Defining his business at the polis, he said that he was employed by Mr. McDonald (Mike) to peddle tickets and keep the line clear, and he remained at the bottom of the line all day. He had taken a drink occasionally that day, but always at his own expense, and, as for Nevans, was sure he had never seen him before. The "specials" badge was given to him by a man to put on his coat without his being sworn in, but when Justice Brown came around and told him he wasn't a citizen he took it off. Brown also asked him if he had voted, to which he replied "No; I'm not entitled to vote." As for the result of the election, not being a voter, he took no interest in it whatever. He was employed to peddle tickets and keep the line clear, and would have worked equally hard whoever had employed him,—Republican, Democrat, or Greenbacker. In fact, he was glad enough to get an honest day's pay for an honest day's work, having been swindied by a person who had evidently sent these men here to prosecute him. This was a t

never had any.

JERE DUNNE,
the nobby headlight of the State street Democracy, was also before the Commissioner during the afternoon. Jere was another of Carter's "specials," and operated at No. 261 State street, where, according to the complaint, he attempted to interfere with and show that he was a bigger man than a Deputy-Marshal. The Government was not ready with the witnesses, however, and, after a long palaver, in which Dunne, Charley Cameron, and Mike McDonald took part, the case was continued until Nov. 15, in order to accommodate Jere, who will leave for New Orleans on "business" to-night, to be gone for a week. The bail was fixed at \$1,000, and McDonald became security for the production of his friend's body at the time agreed upon.

IN GENERAL. A well-attended meeting of the First Ward Straight Republican Club was held last even-ing at the Grand Pacific, J. M. Thatcher presiding. Col. Easton made an enthusiastic report of the ward's noble work Tuesday last, congratulating the Club on the fact that the Republicans had carried every precinct except one, and that a strong Democratic one, and expressing the belief that next time it, too, would be Republican. He also commented on the fact that Rockwell and the Straights had triumphed over John Lyle King in every precinct except the Second, and congratulated the aforesaid Straights on the record they had thus made. Col. Easton made due acknowledgments to the Republicau Executive Committee and a number of private individuals who had come forward with the financial sinews nec-

the record they had thus made. Col. Easton made due acknowledgments to the Republicant Executive Committee and the Republicant Executive Committee and the Republicant Executive Committee and come forward with the financial sinew necessary to carry on the late canvass. The report was adopted. Several new members were elected, and the names of others proposed for membership, after which a resolution of the Price of the

The next case on the list was that of POLICE OFFICER SANONSKI, the Polish blue-coat, who distinguished himself and showed his brief authority by arresting Deputy-Marshal Swinburne at the First Precinct of the Second Ward for alleged in terference with no less a dignitary than Samonski himself. Charley Cameron attended the Harrisonian pet, who lofting waived examination and was held in \$500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury, A. J. Scott and bailer Marks went on his bond, and the valiant "cop" was once more started out to look after the small boy and bring him in if he happened to look cross-eyed at the peace guardian from Poland.

The English ticket-peddler at the Second Precinct of the First Ward, charged with illegal voting, was next in line. Young Doolittle attended him, and had one of the eases he ever found on his hands. Billy Nevans, a special Deputy-Marshal, testified that he saw Morehead in the line, that he appeared to be peddling tickets, and that he acted as a special Deputy-Marshal, testified that he saw Morehead in the line, that he appeared to be peddling tickets, and that he acted as a special policeman. He invited Morehead into a saloon to take a drink, and while there Morehead and the he had one of John Way, that he had already voted. When John Way was called he utterly

Nothing party, was the party of uroad views in American politics. Nothing in the world came near defeating Grace in New York City but the Know-Nothing proclivities of \$8,000 Irish Democrat. Another clergyman had told him lately that three Republicans in this city gave more than fifty times as much of their means to certain charitable causes in which the Irish people were interested than as many irish Democrats or any other kind of Democrats. He hoped the Irish Republican organization would be built up. The Democratic Irishmen would listen to them now, their own party having been struck by a thunderboil until it was past telling how the festering corpse was going to be buried. The defeat of the Democratic party was a public

plauded. Justice morrison was also cause upon, and, in recording the work of Irish Republicans throughout the country, and the effect of that work in the late struggle, said he was willing to take all the abuse of Democratic orators and scribblers when is led to such results as these. The Club them adjourned until Thursday night.

OAKLAND. The Republicans of the little suburb of Oakland held a grand meeting last evening in the Oakland Republican Wigwam, on Oak-

sex.
Shortly after 8 o'clock President Lynn, of
the Oakland Republican Club, called the
meeting to order and introduced the perennial Frank Lumbard and his campaign

nial Frank Lumbard and his campaign choir.

The President next presented Judge Kirk Hawes to the audience, and he was greeted with a hearty outburst of applause. He said he did not see any reason to wonder at the success of the Republican party. It was a matter of course. With the present prosperity, wealth, and good feeling existing in this country, the people did not desire any change in the Administration, and they had rendered their verdict to that effect through the medium of the ballot-box. It was now the duty of the Republicans to show the citizens of this Nation that the confidence reposed in their party was not abused, and the only way to do this was to declare in favor of honest government and against cor-

neatness and dispatch. The Giee Club were called into requisition again, and amused the audience with a number of campaign melodies, after which a few local speakers were listened to, and the meeting broke up amid cheers and noise.

IN BRIEF.

Daily in A

Names of Pron Hami The Decrees Against

Societies Judicia Felix Pyatt, the Con

ist, Obliged to IRELA THE AGI

were indicted have no ises. At the La Government desired to se traversers who ment from taking their of Parliament in Februa

A BAND O numbering 100, partly military order, traverse Traice last night, forcim not to pay above a certai IN COL

The Court of Queen's was crowded. The Land days in which to answer will merely lodge a for court, through their solic most prominent had retheir own defense, but hintention in deference to expedite the trials.

A great indignation me Sunday at Rathdrum, nes An appeal by the Land An appeal by the Land ple of Ireland will be pr DERIANT 8

The prosecutions of Land League are beginn speeches of defiance and as evidenced at Westport as evidenced at Westport was a meeting of the Lea which the Chairman, J "The people should now than ever in asserting the tionalists of Ireland, Eag America will no doubt coment, by their prompt, p the cause of freedom, this now raised in Ireland down without a gigantic

legal and peaceful, and w peacefully until its object address concludes by ask for defense.

AGAINST PAIR A demonstration against at Portadown yesterday. Orangemen and Conservati Maxwell Close, Conservati liment for Armash County NAVAL ORD LONDON, Nov. 5.—Order for the dispatch of the Chathe coast of Ireland Tuesd

LONDON, NOV. 3.—Seated Subprenaing P. London, Nov. 3.—Seated Imperial Hotel, Dublin, o'clock to-day, a corresponding the control of the Covernment of the Government. The control of the Farnell of the Government. The control of the man of the man

of the gentlemen present name of the man who had poen should not be lost to of the waiters was sent to ent the policeman returns cited mannier asked if a know his name. Mr. O'K had any objection to give he had none, and said he dan, member of the detect LANDLORDS

dan, member of the detect LANDLOHDS 2

A Dublin corresponden ing: "I have just ha pleasure of seeing at a stablishment some stee establishment some ordinary withstand a rifle bullet a squarely. An arrangeme by the Australian bushra in article of no sort of us the sight and cumberse sible to make a steel coat the revolver builet, whise rable step in advance, will not even do this, a proved that not only bullet penetrate a coat it will carry some rings along with it admger and painfulness o coats I saw will prevent any revolver-bullet at cause a rifle-bullet at cause a rifle-bullet for glastrike squarely. To the coats are ordinary English and no one seeing it upo would imagine for a mom defensive armor undern scotch tweed, then a thin next a layer of narrow the pered steel, kept in place a put into corsets, only it very close together, bein along way, comprise the tout. Another plece placed between the balling and the coat

LOCAL CRIME.

Charged with Abortlon-Selling Liquor

ported at the station that at 2:30 Wednesday morning he was called to attend the girl Anderson at the place above named, and found her suffering from the effects of an abortion, having been delivered of a foctus 5 months old; that there

had been no physician or midwife in attend-ance, and that her condition was precarious. Officer La Bounty and Payne Fitz, as a Notary

Public, went over to the house, and the girl stated that George Johnson, a painter, was the father of her child, and that her present con-

winds, stationary or lower barometer and

In the district burial-grounds of St. George, Hanover Square, in the Bayswater road, in the aute-chapel, there is a mural tablet with a long inscription which has a remarkable resemblance to the Lady O'Looney epitaph as generally quoted. A few days ago I copied so much of it as I thought necessary to bear out my statement, but the whole inscription is worth reading: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs Jane Molony, who lies interred in a vault underneath this chapel, daughter of Anthony Shee of Castle Bar in the County of Maye, Eq., who was married to Miss Burke of Curry, in the said county, and cousin to the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, commonly called the sublime, whose bust is here surmounted or subjoined. The said Jane was cousin to the late Countess of Brekinghamshire, and was married to three successive husbands. Thirdly, Edmond Molony. The said Mrs. Molony, otherwise Shee, died in Loodon in January, 1838, aged 74. She was hot, passionate, and tender, and a highly accomplished lady, and a superbdrawer in water-colors, which was much admired in the exhibition room in Somerset House some years past.

"Though lost forever still a friend is dear.

ff the little suburb of meeting last evening in lican Wigwam, on Oak-Drexel, in honor of tieved by the party at a rousing bonfire was on of the boulevard and e, and there was a grand and firing of cannon. people, was the

esented Judge Kirk, and he was greeted, applause. He said on to wonder at the an party. It was a h the present prosfeeling existing in ple did not desire administration, and verdict to that effect the ballot-box. It Republicans to show a that the confidence was not abused, and was to declare in

Republican Club met last acted some routine busi-cipally to settling up the campaign.

cipally to settling up the campaign.

n's Garfield and Arthur nth Ward met at 448 Chicaning, and, after the reading mediately adjourned sine esolved to reorganize unfoung Men's Republican senth Ward. The follow-elected by acclamation:

A. Walthers: Vice L. Wilk. H. Bar-Peters; Secretary, L. Leasurer, Fred Niemeyer, ppointed by the Chair to nive Committee, and the en were nominated and scinct, Henry L. Hertz:

; Third, F. Niemeyer; ters; Fifth, H. Bartell;

; Seventh, F. Bruns; hoenewald: Ninth, John Haerther: Eleventh, Walcouple of campaign songs b, the meeting adjourned of the Chairman.

respondent of the New York the old town on the Adriatic: he blue sea, and fig trees distance of breaking waves ach. Up there, hidden away a the birthplace of Raphael, is Gubblo, famous for its great painter of majolica, rom the margin of the sea to the Apennines is found the ayof Pesaro, with which its Venice imported this clay sclagne." The most flourishes painting in Pesaro was 400 Duke Urbino commissioned Venetian painter, to make d plates, and bought at high growings of Marc Antonio, iolica painters. Pesaro and two places in Italy which schools of majolica, and this erhaps surpassed by the mafor this collection, which is the peculiar and appropriate in its last othe birthplace of

asion for antique majolica il by Princes and millionaires. f the antiquarians, rare mass cost as much as plates or equeeu of Sweeden is said sir weight in gold for the loorish plates, or Hispanore the first models of the kers. Not only did Loretto this beautiful ware, but and Florence also. The edirichest in plates. The walls town-hall are covered with try. And what a reveiation mition are these justrous this

FOREIGN. Land-League Meetings Held Daily in All Parts of Ireland. Speeches of Defiance Indulged

In by Many of the Orators. The Channel Squadron Ordered at Once to the Irish

Coast. Names of Prominent Socialists Recently Expelled from Hamburg.

The Decrees Against French Religious Societies Judicially Confirmed.

Felix Pyatt, the Communist Journalist Obliged to Leave Paris.

TRELAND.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—All the agitators who were indicted have now been served with summonses. At the Land-League meeting Parnell said he had reason to believe the overnment desired to postpone the trial un-the January term, which would prevent ers who are members of Parlia ment from taking their seats at the meetin ent in February. Parnell said he ded to press for an immediate and speedy

mbering 100, partly armed, marching in litary order, traversed the country near size last night, forcing the tenants to swear

IN COURT. The Court of Queen's Bench this morning was crowded. The Land League have four days in which to answer the summons. They will merely lodge a formal appearance in court, through their solicitor. Several of the most prominent had resolved to conduct court, through their solicitor. Several of the most prominent had resolved to conduct their own defense, but have abandoned that intention in deference to the general desire to expedite the trials.

A great indignation meeting will be held Sunday at Rathdrum, near Wicklow.

An appeal by the Land League to the people of Ireland will be published this after-

DERIANT SPEECH. The prosecutions of the leaders of the Land League are beginning to bear fruit in speeches of defiance and increased violence, as evidenced at Westport yesterday. There was a meeting of the League at that place at which the Chairman, John Laville, said: "The people should now be more determined than ever in asserting their rights. The Nationalists of Ireland, England, Scotland, and America will no doubt convince the Government, by their prompt, patriotic action, that the cause of freedom, the banner of which is now raised in Ireland, will not be put down without a gigantic struggle."

ADDRESS.

The Land League in Loughrea has issued an address concluding as follows: "The olemn hour strikes upon the dial of time. The tear-blotten history of your long-surfering equnty flies open before you. Approach I, men of Ireland; write upon its most glorious page the imperishable word of free-som, 'God save Ireland.'"

MEETINGS
are now being held daily throughout the sounty. Twelve will be held next Sunday. Parnell will attend at Athlone, Dillon at Killaloe, County Clare. The organization thows improvement daily. DENIED.

UBLIA, Nov. 5.—Policemen went to the te of the Land League to-day and denied detectives were watching Parnell.

The LAND LEAGUE'S ADDRESS.

The address of the Land League to the people of Ireland will be put in circulation Saturday, and will also be sent to America. It declares that the agitation is thoroughly legal and peaceful, and will be carried on the control of the control of the carried on the peacefully until its object is attained. The address concludes by asking contributions for defense.

AGAINST PARNELL.

AGAINST PARKELL

A demonstration against Parnell took place
at Portadown yesterday. Five thousand
Orangemen and Conservatives were present.
Maxwell Close, Conservative Member of Parliment for Armagh County, presided.

RAYAL ORDER.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Orders have been given
for the dispatch of the Channel squadron to
the coast of Ireland Tuesday.

AUTORIES

London, Nov. 5.—Orders have been given for the dispatch of the Channel squadron to the coast of Ireland Tuesday.

SUBPCENAING PARNELL.

London, Nov. 3.—Seated at a table in the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, shortly before 1 velock to-day, a correspondent found Mr. Parnell in company with Messrs. O'Kelly, Redpath, and Harrington, editor of the Kerry Sentinel, discussing the probable action of the Government. The correspondent had scarcely taken the seat to which he had been invited by Mr. Parnell when a waiter entered the room and announced that a policeman was below asking to see Mr. Parnell. A smile broke over the face of the gentlemen present, and Mr. Parnell drew himself up on his chair, and drew down the corners of his mouth with a slightly contemptuous expression. "At last! the warrant, by Jove!" said the member for Roscommon. Then, turning slightly to the waiter, Mr. Parnell said, "Let him come up." In a minute a man, dressed in brown weed, was ushered in, and advanced toward the table with an air of embarrassment. Drawing from his pocket a huge envelope, on which was printed "On her Majesty's Service," and, standing uncovered, he said to Mr. Parnell, "I have a subpoena for you from the Attorney-General,"—the subpoena, i should explain, being the regular legal instrument in a case of this sort. Then he began to fumble among his papers, while a death-like silence fell on the groups scattered through the coffeerom. After a little delay the policeman handed several papers to Mr. Parnell, who took them, and, glancing hurriedly over them, said for the information of his companions. "A subpoena for the 5th in the Court of Queen's Bench." The policeman waited for a moment, evidently not knowing exactly what to do, and then withdrew. One of the gentlemen present though that the had none, and said he was James Sheridan member of the detective force.

LANDLORDS IN MAIL.

A Dublin correspondent sends the following: "I have just had the melancholy

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports that he had none, and said he was James Sheridan, member of the detective force.

LANDLORDS IN MAIL.

A Dublin correspondent sends the following: "I have just had the medancholy pleasure of seeing at a Pail Mail armorer's establishment some steel coats which have been ordered by several I rish landlords. It may be taken as a fact established by repeated less that it is impossible to make a coat of armor or shirt of mail light enough to be worn by men of ordinary strength that will withstand a rifle bullet striking the person quarely. An arrangement like that of Kel-5, the Australian bushranger, is, of course, a article of no sort of use, being hideous to the sight and cumbersome. But it is possible to make a steel coat that will withstand the revolver bullet, which is itself a considerable steep in advance. The coat of mail will not even do this, and experiment has proved that not only will a revolver bullet penetrate a coat of chain mail will not even do this, and experiment has proved that not only will a revolver bullet penetrate a coat of chain mail will not even do this, and experiment has proved that not only will a revolver bullet penetrate a coat of chain mail will not even do this, and experiment has proved that the investment of the steel thangs along with it and aggravate the coats is swe will prevent the penetration by any revolver-bullet at ten paces and will change a rifle-bullet for glance if it does not strike squarely. To the outward view these coats are ordinary English shooting-jackets, would be a specific to glance if it does not strike squarely. To the outward view these coats are ordinary English shooting-jackets, would be seen the strike of sance it is does not strike squarely. To the outward view these coats are ordinary English shooting-jackets, would be succeeded to the provide the strike of the steel bands are ordinary strained bullet for glance in the coats are ordinary english shooting-jackets, or the strike of the steel bands are ordinary e

lifted, seems very heavy; but when worn the weight is distributed, and, falling mainly on the shoulders, it does not inconvenience the wearer at all. I saw several large revolver bullets fired into it at ten or eleven paces, but they only made slight dents in the steel. The only merit claimed for the coat, however, is that it diminishes the chances of a fatal wound in the body from any weapon. The arms are not protected, nor are the legs, but the assasin as a general thing fires at the body, as offering an easier mark. The prices of these shot-proof jackets are £25, which is very reasonable considering their value to those who travel about under sentence of death from the Ribbonmen or Molly Maguires."

FRANCE.

A COMMUNISTIC EDITOR IN TROUBLE. PARIS, Nov. 5.—Felix Pyatt announces that his paper, the *Commune*, is defunct, as the caution money has been withdrawn. On an appeal the Court confirmed his sentence to two years' imprisonment for his article in the Commune in defense of regicide and justify-ing the attempts to assasinate the Czar in Paris in 1867. It is rumored that Pyatt has

DECISION OF THE TRIBUNAL OF CONFLICTS.

The decision of the Tribunal of Conflicts, that the Minister or Justice is qualified to preside at its sittings, renders it a foregone conclusion that the Tribunal will decide to refer the actions brought by the Jesuits to the Council of State, a thoroughly Republican body, instead of to the ordinary courts.

ENFORCING THE RELIGIOUS DECREES. The decrees were enforced here to-day against the Dominicans, Franciscans, and other unauthorized religious communities. There were passive resistance and protests. Some of the sympathizers with the rejecte orders were arrested for insulting the police

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Several fresh resignations of Magistrates have reached the Government in consequence of the continued enforcement of the religious decrees in the Provinces. Buffet, Duke de Brogile, and De Peyere, have afforded succor to the Dominicans expelled from their establishment in this city.

USELESS. Before the Tribunal of Conflicts to-day
Bosviel, of the counsel for the Jesuits, declared, in view of the expulsion of eleven
relizious congregations in Paris to-day, he
considered all further pleading useless in a
country where the motto of the Government
is, "Might is right."

After three hours' deliberation, the Tribunal of Conflicts confirmed the decrees obtained by the Prefects of the Departments of the Nord and Vauchuse, with the object of changing the venue in the actions brought by the Jesuits against the Prefects to recover possession of their houses from the Departmental Tribunals to the Council of State. The Court further declared the summonses already obtained by the Jesuits against the Prefects and the judgment given by the Presidents of the Tribunals of Lille and Avignon null and void. Numerous telegrams from the provinces show that the application of the decrees is universal, and their enforcement will probably be complete by Saturday.

ENGLISH SOCIETIES. DECREES CONFIRMED.

ENGLISH SOCIETIES. Lord Lyons, British Ambassador, has asked Minister Constans to grant authorization to the English Passionists in Paris and the English Benedictines in Doual Constans GARIBALDI.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 5.—Rochefort, speaking here to-day, said that Garibaldi was very ill, and that the worst was to be apprehended.

TURKEY.

PARSONS' MURDERERS. WASHINGTON, R. C., Nov. 5 .- Post General Maynard to-day received a private letter from Constantinople bringing informa-Ottoman Central Criminal Court in the case of the three men implicated in the murder of the Rev. Mr. Parsons, American missionary. The actual perpetrator of the deed was con-demned to death and the other two to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labor.

MUST HAVE CONCERT. LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent at Brussels has it on unquestionable authority that the Czar has informed the Powers he is indisposed to participate in any action in the East unless European concert is maintained.

GREECE.

GERMANY.

Berlie, Nov. 5.—Count Harry Von Arnim's renewed petition, based on a high medical certificate of the precarious state of his health, for the suspension of the sentence against him, so that he might be tried for high treason, of which he believes he could prove himself innocent, has been refused by the higher legal authorities.

EXPELLED SOCIALISTS. The persons expelled from Hamburg and the neighborhood, in accordance with the new Socialistic law, include Herr Hartman, member of the Reichstag for Hamburg; Herr Auer, Saxon Deputy; and the whole staff of the Gerichts Zeitung.

AUSTRIA.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE. VIENNA, Nov. 5.-In the Austrian delegation Baron Hubner, formerly Ambassador to France, urged the revival of the alliance of the three Emperors as a means of deferring the Eastern question. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the object would more likely be attained in the way tried by the Governmennt-amely: the maintenance of concert of the Powers.

GROCERIES.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—In the Mincing Lane markets the chief feature is the demand for sugar. The decreasing stock of the West Indies enables importers to demand 3d to 6d Low brown descriptions are also fifmer. Refined is active at 1s per hundredweight advance. French loaves dearer. Beet is selling at rather above previous quotations.

HEALTH OF THE CZAR. LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent at Ber-lin says the health of the Czar is reported very unsatisfactory.

NEGOTIATIONS.

A correspondent at St. Petersburg reports A correspondent as the Marquis of that the negotiations with the Marquis of Treng, the Chinese Ambassador, are assuming a more definit form.

CASUALTIES.

FATAL COLLISION. New York, Nov. 5.—This morning a freight-train on the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad had taken a switch at Penn Horn Creek, N. J., to permit a passenger train of the New York & New Jersey Roa is alleged, omitted to close the switch, and the passenger-train crashed into the caboose of the freight-train, killing David Quacket bush, engineer of the passenger-train, the freight-train conductor, and Garrett Voor-

freight-train conductor, and Garrett Voorhees, fireman of the passenger-train. No passengers were hurt. Charles Bogert, switchman, has fled.

The engine of the passenger train is scattered in various directions, portions of it lying in the swamp twelve feet from the track. The freight-cars were broken and thrown in every direction. The passengers were thrown from their seats and fell amid broken glass and the seats of the cars. Mr. Blair, of Hackensack, was badily hurt. A lady from Woodside fainted. Two of the passengers-cars were thrown from the track, but remained upright. The morning was dark and foggy, and no signals were displayed. Conductor Hoare, of the passengertrain, was severely shaken, and received a cut on his ear, and had his hand badly bruised. He was knocked from his feet.

Portions of the caboose of the freight-train caught fire after the accident, and blazed away for some time. The engineer and brakeman killed were shockingly mangled.

FATAL FALL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—This evening bout 9 o'clock an unknown man fell off the

ATHENS, Nov. 5.—The Minister of Finance has asked for the extraordinary credit of 36,000,000 drachmas for the War Ministry.

FAILURE.

Collapse of the Largest Wholesale House in Minneapolis. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 5.—A good deal of excitement was created in Minneapolis-circles here to-day by the announcement that the store of N. B. Harwood & Co., the largest

and only wholesale dry-goods house in the city, was in the hands of the Sheriff. Mr. Harwood came here four years ago from St. Paul, where he had been very successful in business. His enterprise was watched with much interest, as the first experiment in the wholesale and jobbing trade here. The firm has done an extensive business, but has suffered seriously from the com-petition of St. Paul jobbers, who did business under more advantageous circumstances. His credit has been regarded as shaky for more than a year. The immediate history of the fallure dates back to April 6, 1880, when the manufacturing de-partment and store, which were in Brackett's Block, were damaged by fire. The firm's losses in this fire were \$94,000; but were stated at the time to be only \$48,000, in order to allay the fears of creditors, and to make the loss only equal the insurance. Of the insurance, about \$44,000, Mr. Harwood collected \$39,000,

insurance. Of the insurance, about \$44,000, Mr. Harwood collected \$39,000, leaving \$5,000 in abeyance, and his clear loss on the fire was upwards of \$50,000, probably \$55,000. This loss so much added to the previous embarrassments of the house as to finally lead to this suspension. Below is a list of the confessed judgments against Normal B. Harwood & Co. in the order in which they were filed. The total amount of the liabilities recorded below is \$333,834.38; First National Bank, \$46.625.27; First National Bank, \$47.82; Minneapolis Mill Co., \$25,711.31; Bremer Bros. & Co., \$25,711.31; Bremer Bros. & Co., \$25,712.10; Wilson Bradbury, \$21,310.91; Susan D. Harwood, \$35,784.89. There are a dozen other confessed judgments of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 each. The precise liabilities and may not be settled for ten days. The liabilities are figured at \$500.000, but may be reduced to \$400,000 when everything has been properly listed. The assets are equally indefinit at this time, and can only be estimated: stock and bills receivable at from \$300,000 to \$350,000. Mrs. Susan D. Harwood, wife of N. B. Harwood, is a creditor to the amount of \$35,784.29 in the shape of a note for \$100,000 bearing date of July, 1876, and drawing 12 per cent interest.

The house was one of the most extensive in all respects in Minneapolis. In the manufacturing department were employed 271 girls and women from 250 families in the city. The wholesale house employed book-keepers, salesmen, clerks, porters, messengers, truckmen, etc., eighty-five men, making a total of 346 people thrown out of employment.

ment.

What will be the outcome of the matter no one can tell to-day. It may be that Mr. Harwood will be able to resume business through the leniency and confidence of his creditors, but it is more probable that the Sheriff will close out the stock to satisfy the judgments. An Electric-Light Fatality.

An Electric-Light Fatality.

An accident on the Livadia in connection with electric lighting should be borne in mind by those who are ignorant of the tremendous powers of the electro-dynamic machines. On the Livadia there were eight engines of fifteen-horse-power each, which ran the eight dynamic machines. A Jabicehkoff lamp was being hoisted in the stoke-hole, and a stoker was asked to support the lamp for a moment. The electro-dynamic machines were at work, and the current complete. As fill-luck would have it, the mad, utterly ignorant of the dangerous spot in the connections, placed his hands in such a position as to carry the current from the lamp to himself. His death was instantaneous. What was remarkable about the dead man was that burial had to be immediate, as the tissues of his whole frame were rent and blackened. Electric lighting is not necessarily dangerous, but ignorant persons should be careful at all times in regard to hundling the wires or lamps. A minor accident to those who wear watches

SAN FRANCISCO The Chinese Exedusting to China in Large Numbers - Small-Pox Prova-

Special Diseases to The Chicago Tribuns.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 5.—Nearly 600 Chinese left by steamer yesterday for China amid a scene of great confusion and excitement. This exodus seems the beginning of an extended hegira of Mongolians from America. Most of those departing intend to remain in China. This is variously accounted for, some believing that extensive public improvements are being inaugurated in the Celestial Empire, and that the authorities desire Chinese who have gained experience in these matters in this country. Others think the unfriendly attitude of the American people is driving the Chinese away. Whatever the cause, there is general rejoicing over the exodus.

Much alarm is being felt in this city over the rapid spread of the small-pox. Many new cases are reported daily, several at the Palace cases are reported daily, several at the Palace and Baldwin Hoteis. Among those suffering with the disease is Johnny Skae, former President of the Sierra Nevada Mine. It is reported that Lucky Baldwin has been attacked, but the report proves incorrect. The disease assumes a malignant form, being the worst kind of confluent small-pox.

COUNTERFEIT \$1,000 BOND. The Defects by Which It May Be De-

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—The following has been issued from the Treasury Department: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.

C., Nov. 1, 1880.—The following information concerning the counterfeit \$1,000 coupon bonds, acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861, has been furnished by experts of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of this Department, and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned: BODY OF BOND. In the 1,000 counter, composed of nine sections at each side of the portrait of Chase, in the section at the left of the lower ball of the

KANNAS CTRY, MO, NOV. 5.—This evening about 9 o'clock an unknown man fell off the bridge that crosses the railroad tracks at Bluff street, in this city, and died from the effects of his fall in less than half an hour. Some switch-keys and dimetables were found on his person, that indicated that the man was a railroader from Olicago, but it was generally thought that he was atramp. The Coroner was notified. The coroner was notified to the dightest clew is had to the unfortunate man's identity. The distance from the bridge to the ground is about sixty feet, and the man's brains were dashed out by the fall.

MARLETTA & CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 5.—Two freighttrains ran together on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, near Moonville, on the eastern end of the road, yesterday. Engineer Frank Lawhead and Fireman Charles Krick were killed and six of the crew wounded, none fatally. The cause of the collision is said to have been the failure of the train dispatcher to notify the east-bound train to run on its time.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch is The Catego Tribons.

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RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch is The Catego Tribons.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. Special Dispatch is The Catego Tribons. Pritters of the special part of the west-bound train of an order to the west-bou

served two deep graver cuts running at right angles across the fringe; these two cuts do not appear on the genuine. On the red seal under the scales is a right-angle bar, containing thirteen stars; on the counterfeit these stars are small and badly formed, the points not being well defined, while in the genuine they are larger and well pointed. This also applies to all the stars on the red seal. The signature at the lower right hand on the counterfeit is engraved and printed in a grayish-colored ink, and afterwards tampered with by the use of writing fluid, while in the genuine bond the signature is written. No reliance can be placed on the relative size of the bonds, as the genuine vary in size, which is accounted for by the stretch and shrinkage of the paper on which they are printed; nor to difference in the relative positions of portions of the bond printed in different colors, the printing being done by separate impressions for each color. The title, as well as all the engraving on the bond, varies in every particular from the genuine, but the points mentioned are some of the most prominent discrepancies.

COUPONS.

On the counterfeit coupons the hair line of the letter "s" in the word "months" extends above the body stroke of the small script letters; in the genuine the hair line of the second "e" in the word "board" in the counterfeit the letter is prominently crossed on the right side. On the counterfeit the hair line of the second "e" in the word "bearer" extends to the dot or ball of the letter "r," but in the genuine the hair line of the second "e" in the word "bearer" extends to the dot or ball of the letter, while in the genuine the stroke falls considerably short of reaching the top of the bow. On the counterfeit, between the initials "L. E." of the engraved signature, the period is of a triangular shape, with its lower point inclined to the left; on the genuine the hair line of the straight.

It should be stated that only the coupons maturing Jan. 1, 1881, are attached to the counterfeit bonds re

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Seventeen new cases of small-pox were reported to-day up to noon.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 5.—The telegraph-op-erator at Ozark dispatches that on the top of White Oak Mountains, two miles north of Ozark, stones two pounds or less in weight Ozark, stones two pounds or less in weight have been rising from the earth and falling like hail, driving families out of the fields; and that great excitement prevails.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 5.—The News specials report heavy snow at several points in Texas. At Blanco nine inches fell.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 5.—The Governor to-day appointed the Hon. Washington Bushnell, of Ottawa, the Hon. A. W. Metcaif, of Edwardsville, and H. S. Osborn, of Quincy, as members of the Mississippi Valley States Commission to represent Illinois at the meeting of the Commission at St. Louis on the 9th inst.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—T. H. Green, of New York, President of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, and associates with him of the trip South, were banqueted by the merchants of Nashville at the Maxwell House. Col. John C. Burch, Secretary of the United States Senate, presided. Many prominent railroad men were present.

Akbox, O., Nov. 5.—From 200 to 300 miners have stopped work, demanding an advance of 10 cents per ton.

A writer says in a recent letter: "When Grant was in Milan I used often to meet him as he took his early morning walk. Once, in speaking of 'Our Native Land,' which was often the subject of our conversations, we spoke of the immigration, its great extent, and the wonderful success that often attended the emigrants. 'An instance occurred yesterday,' and the General.

BUCHBIDID

The Tearful Manager of the Woman's Produce Exchange.

The Rise and Fall of That Institution -A Victim's Story.

How the Customers of a Bucket-Shop Are Protected.

The Great Advantages of Being Able to Weep at Will.

Charged with Abortion—Selling Liquor to Minors.

Dr. Frank E. Cooke is occupying a cell at the West Madison Street Police Station, charged with producing an abortion upon a girl named Leina Anderson, a native of Norway, who at present resides at No. 168 North Carpenter street. At 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon Dr. Christlan Graham reported at the station that at 2:30 Wednesday Since woman first began—not so very long ago—to invade what had previously been of labor, it has been noteworthy that she has exercised rare sagacity in the selection of her work. There has not yet been known an instance where a woman, in search of equal rights, displayed any ambition to become a hod-carrier or a street-ear driver; but, when her nimble fingers get a chance to earn money by dancing along a type-writer, deftly manipulating a telegraph key, or making copy from the dictation of a phonographer, the opportunity is seldom allowed to pass unimproved. Lacking man's superior brawn, she leaves him to monopolize the field of muscular labor, and seeks to pit herself against him in those lighter occupations where the amount of exertion involved is in inverse ratio to the profits accruing.

stated that George Johnson, a painter, was the father of her child, and that her present condition was due to medicines given her by Dr. Cooke and instruments used by him, she having paid him \$20 for his services. A TRIBUNE reporter called on Dr. Cooke in the station. He refused to make any statement, and said that he denied all the charges in toto. He had been arrested by Officers La Bounty and Costello, and in default of \$5,000 was held until the 12th inst. A visit to the girl's residence last night showed that she was not dangerously ill. She was weak and feverish, but there is no doubt that her doctor will pull her through. The girl's parents are in Norway, but she has a brother somewhere in Wisconsin and a sister living in the city. She is usually employed as a servant or in a tailor-shop running a sewing-machine.

George Reichold, proprietor of the Mayor's favorit Eagle Garden, a low-down State street den, was up before Justice Summerfield yesterday on complaint of Andrew Paxton, Agent of the Citizens' League, charged with selling liquor to minors. Six or eight boys, all aged about 18 years, were brought in, and testified that they had become intoxicated in the "Garden," and Reichold was held over to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$300.

Yesterday afternoon while J. Hannigan, marshar tailor dolor the content of th ertion involved is in inverse ratio to the profits accruing.

The correctness of this proposition was never better exemplified than in the popularity which, almost immediately after its opening for business, was achieved by

THE WOMAN'S PRODUCE EXCHANGE of this city. The institution was opened March I last, and in a very few days the room it occupied on the fourth floor of the Metropolitan Building was crowded with delighted ladies intent upon sharing the remarkable success which, as they well knew, markable success which, as they well knew, invariably attended the efforts of the bulls invariably attended the efforts of the buils and bears who did business on the Board of Trade and in the bucket-shops which live under its shadows. No more pleasant business could be provided for ladies having money and leisure at command than sitting in the little bucket-shop—for such in truth was the Ladies' Exchange—and watching the fluctuations of the grain in which they were interested. The congress of pretty speculators thought so, and as each day passed they grew more and more in fatuated with Yesterday afternoon while J. Hannigan, merchant tailor, doing business at No. 899 State street, was asleep in his shop a watch valued at \$150 was stolen from him. At 7 o'clock in the evening William Iverson pawed a watch in Frank's pawnshop on State street, and Detectives Whelan and Costello, who were present at the time, suspected that the watch was stolen. By comparing it with the description left by Hannigan their suspicion was confirmed, and Iverson was arrested. they grew more and more in fatuated with the business. It was so simple. All they had to do was to buy ten, fifty, 100, or if they preferred it, 1,000 or more bushels of wheat (on margin), in the hope of a rise, or to sell the same in the hope of a fall in the market; and, having so invested, to watch for the quotations which the young man employed for the purpose placed upon the blackboard for the purpose placed upon the blackboard immediately upon their receipt. Between quotations, chatting was eminently practica-James Kelley, who was a rabid Democrat last Tuesday, and an enthusiastic worker at the polls, was yesterday held in \$200 to the 6th, by Justice Wallace, upon a charge of crueity to animals. He quarreled election day with Fritz Mueller, keeper of a saloon at No. 2046 Cottage Grove avenue, and, being afraid to assault Mueller, he got his revenge by whipping out his pocket-knife and cutting the throst of a valuable pointer-dog owned by the saloonkeeper. ble, and, though the engrossing questions,
"Is wheat going up?" and, "Is wheat going down?" occupied the front position in the conversation, yet the
very handsome toilets worn by
some of the "operatresses" and the themes which were very liberally discussed. Then a great many of the ladies were wives,

the throat of a valuable pointer-dog owned by the saloonkeeper.

John Reidy and Joseph Gorman, of Buffalo, N. Y., temporarily stopping at a hotel at No. 52 Sherman street, visited a house of ill-fame on State street at an early hour yesterday morning, and while in the room of Fields quarreled about the woman. Reidy drew a pocket-knife and cut his companion on the back to the left of the spine, inflicting a wound about an inch and a half long and the same in depth. Dr. Jones, who attended him, did not consider it serious. Reidy has not been arrested, and is supposed to have left the city. Then a great many of the ladles were wives, and not a few of them mothers also, and it was a pleasing relief from the strain of speculation to talk about their husbands and children and lay out, in their minds, just what they would do for them if wheat only went the right way, and far enough that way to enable them to convert into solid reality the airy castles which their imaginations, stimulated by the merry click click of the Morse instrument, were continually building.

Of course there were occasional reverses. Wheat went the wrong way sometimes, and then the money—much of it hard-earned at the sewing-machine or the shop-counter, and mere of it, perhaps, carefully saved from the husband's weekly wages—went with it; but for all this the members of the Woman's Exchange were a happy lot, and it seemed as it a commercial Utopia had sprung into existence. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6-1 a.m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, cloudy weather with rain or snow, northwest to northeast

stence.
It is painful to have to record the fact, yet, \$300, and there were no

THE BOY WHO BUNS THE ELEVATOR.

In the case of the Metropolitan Block this functionary proved fully equal to the emergency.

"What!" he said as he sent the car whizzing downwards with a rush which gathered heart, liver, lungs, and the other intestines in one terrified bunch at the base of the esophagus, "do I know what busted up the Woman's Exchange? Do I? I should rather think I do. It was—third floor, sir, all right—it was Bugbee, Yes, sir, it was Bugbee, and nothing, but—Mrs. Smith, sir, Room 56, fourth floor—Bugbee.

"Who Is Bugbee, and what had he to do with it?"

"Bugbee? Why, him as was manager after Miss Chapman sold out. He's the fellow that fooled the old gals. He's got the money, I tell yer. And ain't they down on him? If they could just get hold of him now wouldn't they—what floor did yer say, sir? Third? Thought yer said fifth. Never mind; here yer are. Room 22, turn to the left—wouldn't they just get back at him?"

"He was too silck for 'em. He was

Too MUCH FOR 'EM ON THE CEX.

They'd tackle him, d'yer see, and then he'd cry an' falk (he's a great talker), an' first thing they knew out came their little portemonnales and he got more money to stow away with the rest. His eyes was red with cryin' the last days he was at the Exchange."

The elevator boy seemed to share Mr. Bugbee's fame as a conversationalist, and, after the reporter had learned that at a new Woman's Exchange, which had been started in the McCornick Block, he could meet with some of the ladies who had been victimized at the old one, he was only too giad to beat a retreat and start out in search of them.

The Exchange was soon found,—a double office on the second floor of the building looking out upon Randolph street. Its furniture was very simple, consisting of a blackboard upon which a young man was recording the quotations in leading cereals. a long desk attended by two male clerks who were busily engaged in taking in and paying out money, and an automatic stock-reporter. There were in the room shout 120 ladies and three gentlemen

The reporter's request to

SEE ONE OF THE VICTORS CHANGE

THEIR MONEY HAD BEEN SWALLOWED UP ing himself with his customers, who had bought for a use, was contrary to all Board of Trade ethics, made another descent upon the unfortunate Bugbee, who, finding all other avenues of escape cut off, appealed to the sympathies of his customers with a copious flood of tears. This was a good move. Every female heart relented. Many of the ladies cried, too,—not for their money, but out of sympathy for Bugbee. He was forgiven; the ladies held a caucus and resolved that if he paid them 50 cents on the dollar for their claims they would call it square. He vowed he could not settle upon even that modified basis, and when things were again getting warm he once more fell back upon his lachrymose resources. Disarmed again the ladies held another council, at which they decided that from a man with such tender sensibilities even 25 cents per dollar would be a satisfactory settlement but even when this offer was made, the tearful Bagbee asked for further dalar.

HE ABANDONED THE OFFICE.

winds, stationary or lower barometer and temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy or partiy cloudy weather with occasional rain, westerly to northerly winds, and generally lower temperature, stationary or lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, party cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain or snow, variable shifting to warmer southerly winds in the western part, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, party cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain or snow, variable shifting to warmer southerly winds in the western part, lower barometer.

For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, generally lower bernoteter, slowly risins temperature, northwesterly, backing to southwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, possibly occasional rain or snow, variable shifting to warmer southerly winds to southwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, northwesterly, backing to southwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, northwesterly, backing to southwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, northwesterly, backing to southwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, northwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, northwesterly, backing to southwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, northwesterly, winds, clear or party cloudy weather, no

"I'VE JUST SEEN MR. BUGBEE."

"Ah! Is there any hope for a divi severe."
"And you were not?"
"Why, no. I couldn't be [a dive for the pocket-handkerchief]. I tried to, but—but—the—the poor man was in tears."

A Dentist's Broken Promise.

London Telegraph.

A well-known Viennese deutst has got into sad trouble through his ungovernable passion for experiment. Some time ago he-made the acquaintance of a young lady, the aspect of whose teeth inspired him with a vehement desire to improve his assistant's acquaintance with practical dental surgery by giving the latter an opportunity to extract a few of them. He, therefore, persuaded the young lady in question to undergo a "brief and painless" operation, on the ground that her otherwise irreproachable beauty was marred by certain defective teeth, which he proposed not only to remove, but to replace gratuitusely by artificial ones of conspicuous whiteness and brilliancy. Having obtained her consent to this arrangement, he administered laughing-gas to her, and while she was under the influence of that aniesthetic, his assistant, with admirable skill and promptifude, drew sixteen of her teeth.

Aug. 20 inst was the anniversary of a very remarkable bet made 130 years ago between the Earl of March, subsequently fourth Duke of Queensbury, and one Mr. Thaobaid Taste. The bet was that the Earl of March should find a four-wheeled carriage with four horses to be driven by a man nineteen miles within the hour. Lord March won his bet, for the carriage performed the distance in fifty-three minutes twenty-seven seconds. It was a vehicle especially constructed for the purpose, and was a light one man could easily carry it over his shoulder. So careful were the precautions of Lord March that the wheel-boxes of this extraordinary conveyance were provided with reservoirs of oil calculated to drop at a given rate and to fast for a day. The same Lord March was and to fast for a day. The same Lord March was

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS

M. C. H. TOMPKINS, U. S. A., is at the Sher ALLER C. FULLER, of Belvidere, is at the Pa

E. R. MACDONELL and Ronald T. Mac llasgow, Scotland, are at the Palmer. R. W. MEDDAUGH, General Solicito bloago & Grand Trunk Railroad, 1

un of the Congressional Committee, hrough the city yesterday on his way on Washington.

from Washington.

MULLIKEN, General Superintendent of circle, Lansing & Northern Railroad, and Brown, General Superintendent of the gan Central Railroad, are at the Tre-

optician, 88 Madison street, Tarsum, was at 8s. m., 42 degrees; 10 a. m., 43; 3p. m., 45; 8p. m., 48. Barometer, 8 a. 8 p. m., 23.72.

V. MAHONEY, General Traffic Manager Peorla & Rock Island Railroad; J. C. Init, Auditor of the Burlington, Cedar & Northern Railroad; and A. D. Clark, Parchasing Agent of the Union Pacific i, are at the Pacific. age Terray, the diminutive II-year-old a respectable West Division family, was using picked up by the police in a beastly intexication, and was brought to the to get sober. An attempt will be made out where he got his liquor.

is fourth annual meeting of the American iane Scolety will be held in Philadelphia on 7th, 18th, and 19th inst. All who are in any concerned in the stock transportation busi-and who desire to see its crueities lessened, r from humane or sanitary considerations, avited to attend.

GEN. LOGAN, in alluding to the Democratic uster about countins out New York, remarked in the thing was all nonsense,—so abourd that couldn't talk about it. A. M. Jones, Chairan of the State Central Committee, ventured a sasertion that the matter wouldn't be heard forty-eight hours longer.

e Hicker, il months old, daughter o mes Hickel, of No. 663 Jefferson street idenly at noon yesterday. The family here only a few days ago from Bohemia entirely without means, so that they sither pay a physician to attend the child-ying nor pay for its burial, now that it is

re RECHARDS, Il years of age, while goff a train on the Michigan Central d at the foot of Twelfth street, at 3 yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell a the wheels and had his right leg crushed he ankie. He was taken to St. Luke's it for treatment, and his parents, living 206 Calumet avenue, were notified.

Sneriff-elect desires The Tribune to at he will be in the Coroner's office from h. m. to confer with applicants for positions. All applications must be made in writing e desiring positions, and the applicant recomended by not less than five citible ward or town. It is not necessary to promiscuous recommendations.

Last Tuesday morning Peter Olsen and Hans Moline, living at No. 24 Milton avenue, quarreled about some neighborhood affairs, and the former was pushed by the latter off a narrow walk running through the yard. Olsen fell heavily into an adjeining yard some ten feet below the walk, and was so severely injured that Dr. Carleman says he will never fully recover, and that an injury to the spine will bother him all his life. Nevertheless Olsen does not want Moline arrested, and threatens to have revenge in his own way.

THE Rev. Brooke Herford's Sunday evening lectures, which gave been a special feature in the winter services of the Church of the Messiah for several years past, will recommence tomorrow, Nov. 7. During the ensuing winter Mr. Herford will give two new courses: "Memories of Christian Rome" and "Monammed and Mohammedanism," and will also redeliver, by request, the series on "Religion and Life in Anuient Egypt," which he delivered two years ago. The opening lecture to-morrow evening will be on "Christianity as Christ Preached It."

THE Second Presbyterian Church, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Gibson, is about to recall that gentleman. At a meeting of the Church Board a few evenings ago it is understood that this course was agreed upon, and it is furthermore understood that the call will be accepted when formally tendered. He resigned some months ago, it will be remembered, to accept a call across the water, but report has it that he is dissatisfied, and those in correspondence with him announce that he has determined to return to this country, whether he comes to Chicago or not.

There were thirty-eight patients treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children for Curing the month of October, eighty-nine in the dispensary, and four outside; total, 131. The donations in money were: Field, Leiter & Co., 100; J. V. Farwell & Co., \$50; Carson, Phrie Sout & Co., \$25; A. Hobbard, Spencer & Co., \$25; A. Farrer, \$15; total, \$215. Donations in merchandise and delicacies for the sick were received at the hospital from the Third Unitarian Church, the West Side Young Woman's Temperance Union, the Young Ladies' Christain Temperance Union, the Young Ladies' Christain Temperance Union, Mrs. Wilkinson, Dyas, Sherred, Comly, Keener, the Misses Boyles, and Mr. John Mitchel.

Ittchel.

THURE was a gathering yesterday at the Palmer House of the Western General Agonts of the Squitable Life Assurance Society, comprising he following-named gentlemen: E. A. Spencer, Suffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Gay, Cleveland, O.; D. B. Shideler, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. S. Smart, Detroit, Mich.; Edward Corning, St. Paul, Minn.; J. N. Mockett, Liucola, Neb.; T. A. Lvon, Louisville, Ky.; E. P. Madison, Council Binffs, Ia.; George, Brewster, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ben May, St. Louis, Mo.; and E. W. Scott, Superintendent of Agencies, New York City. In the evening after the conclusion of business, the visitors were canqueted by Messrs, W. N. Craine and O. P. Curran, the Managers of the Company located in Inleage.

sehind his ticket.

The headquarters of the Republican State Central Committee, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and those of the Central Garfield and Arthur Plub, at the Palmer House, are still kept open, and many enthusiastic callers are received daily. The headquarters of the Democratic tate Committee at the Palmer House were deserted within twenty-four hours after the election, and are now receiving a much-needed renovation. The worst charrined people over a wealt in this State are the Greenbackers. ation. The worst charrined people over sult in this State are the Greenbackers, before election claimed that their strength I be about 75,000 votes in Illinois, while estimates show that they will probably not more than 15,000 votes. The managers described their rooms, confident that their

have more than 15,000 votes. The managers have described their rooms, confident that their occupation is utterly gone.

Conoxen Mann yesterday held an inquest upon Claus Henrichs Turm, I year old, who accidentally fell into a washtub and was drowned; at the northeast corner of Fiftieth and State streets, upon William Gilvan, who died of old age and general debility; at No. 12 O'Brien street, upon William Goton, who died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs; at the County Hospital upon Orrin Kina, who was found the day after election lying unconscious in the basement of No. 111 South Water street. The jury returned a verdict of death from concussion of the brain. An inquest was also held at No. 315 West Twelfth street on John J. McDonald, who was killed while switching

venue.

The Justice got a blank affidavit, but Mr. Prendergast said that wasn't necessary; one of the parties could be sworn.

Spies came forward and swore that he could not have a fair trial.

The Justice at once took the papers into Justice Robinson's office, next door.

Mr. Prendergast asked that the case be dismissed. missed.

At this juncture Mr. John N. Barker, Mr. Ira
Buell, and Maj. Brockway arrived, and said they
were ready to go on.

Mr. Rubens wanted to know whether the Court
had jurisdiction of any of the accused except

The case was finally put over until 2 p. m. hursday. Spies giving \$1,000 ball, and the others eing released on their own recognizances.—or ather signed one another's bonds, which mounted to the same thing.

amounted to the same thing.

The sale of sittings is progressing finely. Over \$3,000 has been realized thus far. The sale of seats will continue at the box-office of Hooley's Theatre. The first service will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at Hooley's Theatre. The subject of Dr. Thomas' sermon will be "Man's Desire for the House of the Lord." The use of a fine organ has been secured. Prof. W. L. Tomins will play it, and Mrs. A. A. Elliott, from New York, who sang for five years in the leading church on Fifth avenue, will be precentor. She sings as a solo "Christmas Song," by Adolf Adam. All the people are invited to the service.

THE CITY-HALL.

prepared, and the Controller expects to have the saue ready for the market early in February. Dn. J. F. EDWARDS, of Lawnsdowne, Pa., writes to the Mayor for a list of all the citizens of this section who are over 80 years of age. The Doctor, it appears, is about to print a book. The rush of the Democratic ticket-peddlers continues, but the Mayor has not yet determined how he can pay them out of the City Treasury, and the result is that they are exceedingly unhappy.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday was one to A. B. Harris, to erect a four-story store and dwelling, No. 346 State street, to cost \$9,000: one to Palmer, Fuller & Co., to erect a two-story shelter shed, corner of Twenty-second and Union streets, to cost \$2,000: and one to J. & F. H. Menzet, to erect a two-story frame dwelling, No. 37 Granger street, to cost \$4,200. dwelling, No. 37 Granger street, to cost sa, 20.

Dr. Du Worls was back yesterday, and gave the "boys" who have been dealing in politics in his absence a lively turn. He says that the Department of Health must be kept aloof from party, and that the employes must do the work that they are paid to do. He intends to look over the Workshop Inspectors especially, and since the appropriation is running low, it would not be surprising to see some of them looking for another job at an early day.

In the fight which has been made against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company it appears that the Michigan Southern has taken some part, which does not promise to do it any good. Some weeks ago Ald. Everett introduced a resolution of inquiry as to its rights to cross streets, etc., and the Aldermen who have looked into the question contend that it has none. The matter is in the hands of the Law Department. The question raised is quite important.

matter is in the hands of the Law Department. The question raised is quite important.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, met yesterday, and considered various matters. The petition of the Chicago Dock Company and others for the privilege of creeting a fence across Taylor street, at the corner of Beach, was laid over. The question of having approaches to the Sangamon street viaduct from Carroll street was discussed, and an opinion was presented from the Law Department to the effect that, if the plans for the work were changed, the Northwestern Railroad Company would be relieved from paying its quota of the expense of the construction of the viaduct, etc., and it was finally resolved to refer the whole question to the Council. The resolution of Ald. Brady for pheting oil-lamps at all railroad crossings where there are not gas-lamps waspassed, and the matter of vacating Depuyster street, from Canai to Charles street, was referred to the Law Department. It appears that as far back as 1862 the vacation was made, and that the street has since been occupied by the Chicago & Alton Railroad, but that latterly some trouble has occurred, or objections bave been raised by the property-holders in the vicinity questioning the legality of the vacation, and the railroad now wants some additional legislation to secure it in its rights.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

JAILER CURRIER will escort twenty-eight prisoners to Joliet this morning.

THE new County Board will elect officers for the various county institutions next month.

THE County Board Finance Committee will meet next week to make the appropriations. A LARGE number of prisoners will be arraigned in the Criminal Court this afternoon. CHARLES MEIHLE, the Division street saloon-

Charles Meihle, the Division street saloon-keeper who made a vicious assault last Wednesday upon Louis Martin, from the effects of which the latter is not expected to recover, was yesterday released on \$2,500 ball, Messrs. Rudolph Brand and Joseph Miehle becoming sureties for his appearance.

MEDICAL BILLS.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts held an interesting session yesterday, during which the Palatine doctors and grocery-keeper Finley were allowed an opportunity to straighten out their accounts. The Committee first heard Dr. Hulett, of Palatine, and, after thoroughly investigating all the charges made against the gentleman, allowed about half of his claim. The hearing developed the fact that the people of Palatine are very indignant at the way paupers have been manufactured in their town. It is likely that the doctors of that village will horeafter exercise more care in determining who is entitled to their services at the expense of the county. Owing to the fact that Dr. Wadhams has as yet failed to explain his statement, the Committee resolved to postpone action indefinitly, to allow him an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Finley's case was then taken up. The gentleman was present, but failed to satisfy the Committee that his bills were just what they ought to be. Mr. Purington read the report made by Visitor Chamberiain, wherein Mr. Finley is said to have made false charges. The report states that Finley charged the county with goods delivered to people who were dead and buried months before the date of the charges, that he included in his oill the names of parties who had moved out of the village before the charges were made, and that other people living in the town denied that they had ever received any supplies from his store. To all these charges were made, and that other people living in the town denied that they had ever received any supplies from his store. To all these charges were made, and that other people living in the town denied that they had ever received any supplies from his store. To all

UNCLE SAM.

SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY barrels of alcohol were exported from this city yesterday, the largest exportation for several months past.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday at Collector Harvey's office were \$31,319. Of this sum, \$77,463 was for tak-paid spirits, \$3,397 for tobacco and cigars, and \$328 for beer.

come the probabilities of his client's retirement to the Pentientisty.

The following is a list of the dutiable good received at the Custom-House yesterday: J. V. Farwell & Co., 3 cases dry-goods: T. M. Sinciair & Co., 114 sacks sait: L. D. Albertine, 1 trunk; Grommes & Uhirich, 3 cases cigars: W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 2 cases cigars; W. H. Schimpferman & Son, 2 cases cigars; Mczler, Rothschild & Co., 5 cases smokers' articles; Rollins, Shaw & Co., 3 cases extracts of berries; Frask, Rowe & Co., 2 cases manufactured bronze and leather goods; A. W. Cobb. 1,500 boxes Sulmas raisins; J. B. Inderieden & Bro., 400 boxes ultans raisins. Collections, \$3,848.

NEW WARDS.

Sultan raisina. Collections, \$3,818.

NEW WARDS.

REDISTRICTING THE CITY.

The Committee on Judiciary of the City Council was in session yesterday, and had under consideration. Ald. McGrath's resolution of some months ago, providing for the appointment of a Committee, consisting of Ald. Swift, Cullerton, Everett, Snorey, McAuley, Dixon, Murphy, Meyer, and Burley, to redistrict the wards of the city with a view to a better division than now exists. The question was discussed in its various phases, and it was concluded to recommend the adoption of the resolution.

A reporter subsequently talked on the subject to such Aldermen as be could meet, and found that there was a disposition to do nothing the matter until the meeting of the Legislature, when, among other things, new Congressional and Senatorial Districts are to be made. The late census gives the city and county a large increase of population, and the county will gain increase of population, and the county will gain increase of population, and the county will gain on the county will gain to be court an increase of the number of wards, by amending the State law, before taking any action looking to redistricting the city.

The Aldermen who spoke upon the subject say that they have studied the whole question for some time, and have not been able to see how it will be possible to remodel the wards, so as to make convenient legislative districts, without increasing their number, which cannot be done until the statutory provision, limiting the city to thirty-six Aldermen, two of whom shall be from each ward, has been done away with. They see the word of thirty-six, and they attribute the delay of the Judiciary Committee in considering the question of redistricting to this stay, of the Judiciary Committee in considering the question of redistricting to this fact, To increasing the number of wards, would necessarily result in splitting the wards, would necessarily result in splitting the wards, would necessarily result in splitting the wards, would necessarily resu

A DEFAULTING DEPUTY.

BEN H. SELIGMAN SHORT \$2,000.

For several days past it has been mooted about that Ben H. Sefigman, a Deputy under Sheriff John Hoffmann, had absconded, taking with him \$2,000 in cash collected upon execuwith him \$2,000 in cash collected upon executions. An investigation by a Tribuna reporter showed that this report was true, and that the defalcation amounted to just \$1,950. Sheriff Hoffmann, whose administration has been one of the best and most economical in the history of Cook County, felt exceedingly mortified that such a thing should occur, especially since his term, which was so near its close, had been so free from any such vexatious occurrences. Since he has been in office he has been in the habit of making personal examination of the writs in the hands of his Deputies at irregular intervals, so the times once a week, once in two weeks, or oftener if he deemed it best. He also had a rule that every Deputy should pay over his daily collections each evening, or make return of cash in his hands and pay it over before bank-

intervals, softetimes once a week, once in two weeks, or oftener if he deemed it best. He also had a rule that every Deputy should pay over his daily collections each evening, or make return of cash in his hands and pay it over before banking hours the next morning. Seligman was in the habit of doing this, and he was usually very prompt and correct in his dealings with the office.

A short time ago a writt of execution was placed in his hands in the suit of Carver vs. Arnold et al., under which he levied on a stock of stoves on Lake street, and the defendant purchased it for the amount of the execution, \$1,700, and the costs, which he paid over to Seligman. A few days before election this sale was made, and Seligman represented to the Sheriff that the plaintiff had purchased the stock, and hence no money had come into his hands, and the execution would be ao returned. A careful examination was made of Seligman's accounts, and he explained everything so completely that Sheriff Hoffmann felt satisfied in his mind that there was nothing wrong.

Seligman then asked for leave of absence for a day or two, representing that the Hon. William Aldrich desired him to help him in his canvass through Du Page County. The Sheriff granted his request, and the day before election, having heard nothing from him for three days, he sent to his house, and there was informed by Mrs. Seligman that her husband was in New York, sick, and that she had received a letter written upon one of his brother's letter-heads in which he stated that he was too ill to go further. This settled matters, so far as Sheriff Hoffmans was concerned. In the meantime, in the case of Carver vs. Arnold et al., it was clearly proven that Seligman had oblected the judgment, \$1,700; also in the replevin case of Kern, for us, etc., vs. Gelsler et al., there was collected \$123.50; in C. M. Henderson & Co. vs. Charles Martin et al., there was a shortage of \$17. Singer Manufacturing Company vs. James Gaff, \$20; The Second National Bank of Peorin vs. Robert Diefendor

ONLY A JOKE.

JOHN B. LYON AND JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

A few days before election Capt. John Prindiville, the well-known vessel-owner, whose office ville, the weil-known ressel-owner, whose office is at 94 La Salie street, happened into the office of J. B. Lyon & Co., who are equally as well known as grain and provision dealers on the Board of Trade. Capt. Prindiville, who is an old-time Democrat, put his trust in the going qualities of the "Superb," and gravely remarked that he would be that Hancock would be elected. be elected.
"I'll tell you what we'll do," said one of the

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said one of the members of the arm, "if Hancock is elected we'll give you 25 cents a bushel to carry a cargo of grain to Buffalo, and if Garfield is elected you sail carry a cargo of grain to Buffalo for us for nothing."

"I'll agree to that," said the venerable Democrat exultingly, and hands were shaken and the bargain, it was supposed, was closed and a contract made.

But now comes in the joke. Of course, Capt. Prindiville had faith in the electioneering capacity of Barnum's mules, ties, and Morey letters, and felt sure that Hancock was going right straight on a run to the White House. With this faith in him he brought here the biggest vessel he owns, the Hutchinson, with a carrying capacity of 60,000 bushels. Just think of that if Hancock had been elected Capt. Brindiville would have obtained \$15,000 for carrying such a cargo to Buffalo. But, also for the fruity of human hopes, Hancock was distanced, and Garfield came in ahead. Then Capt. Prindiville sent out for his yacht Frolle, with a carrying capacity of sixty bushels, and that is the size of the cargo he proposes to transport to Buffalo for J. B. Lyon & Co. is excited. The members propose to insist upon the fulfilment of the contract, and want the Hutchinson laden to the deck with their grain, and a few bags hung to jibs, and main-stays, and flag-staffs. The cost of transporting 40,000 bushels at 7 cents, and had Hancock been elected it would be \$4.20, and had Hancock been elected it would

SUBURBAN.

The Village Trustees met Tuesday evening.
Present, Jeaks, Parkhurst, Courrove, and Lunt.
The Treasurer reported that there was \$4.48 in the Treasurer at the beginning of the month.
A resolution declaring the liberty-pole in a dangerous condition, and ordering the Street Commissioner to cut it down, was passed. An ordinance was passed for a fifteen-inch sewer on Sherman avenue to Park street.

BYDS PAIK.

on Sherman avenue to Park street.

BYDE PARK.

It is understood that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad will soon run a dummy over the Union Stock-Yards track on Forty-first street from Dearborn street to the lake, for the accommodation of persons whose business is in the Stock-Yards. The dummy will run so as to connect with their regular accommodation-train, and the fare will be Scents from State street. This will aid the growth of the property interests on Lake avenue, near Forty-third street, which are said to be in the hands of a company of speculators who propose to build a number of dwelling-houses in a short time.

Seven brick houses are in process of erection on Washington avenue south, of Fifty-fourth street.

There is a Democratic flag-staff on the corner of Drexel and Oakwood boulevards. When the idea of placing the pole there was suggested, the Chief Mogul of the Second District of Hyde Park Democratic pole, one which will remind the Democratic pole, one which will remind the Democratis of 'Old Hickory.' In time the pole came. It was in three pieces, two of which were hickory, the butt of elm. The Democrats held a convention and tried to raise it. When it was part of the way up the tackle broke and the pole fell. Finally it was raised, but Republican scoffers said it leaned toward the South. A "Superb" flag was put on it. On election night some vandals got together and lowered the flag, so that it now hangs at half-mast, and the ropes are fixed so that it will take a climb of thirty feet up the pole to remove it. Yesterday the flag was still at half-mast, and a meeting of the Democratic clans is soon to be called to discover who did the outrage, and how to undo it.

The Hyde Park Trustees met in regular session at the Village Hall last evening. There were present Messrs. Ford, Foss, Hobart, Johnstone, Peirce, and Webster. A lengthy communication was submitted by President Hobart detailing the controversy in relation to the removal of the tracks of the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company, and the progress of the suit ordered to be commenced by the Village-Attorney. The President said: "As the case is now about to come up for trial, I conceive that, whatever may be the personal feelings or interests of any member of this Board, it is our duty as representing the people of Hyde Park to require the most vigorous and speedy prosecution of this long vexed question to its final issue." He, therefore, moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the gudiciary Committee and

of this long vexed question to its final issue. He, therefore, moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee and the Attorney be bereby authorized and instructed to retain the Hon. Lyman Trumbull to assist the Attorney in prosecuting the pending suit against the Union Stock-Yards & Transit Company.

Potitions were received from the Pullman Land Company, the Pullman Car Company, and others, asking that the obstructions be removed from the Calumet River.

Col. James H. Bowen, who was present to urge some action in the matter, suggested that the appointment of a Harbor master would be required next spring.

The sum of \$140 was appropriated to remove an old hull from the channel near Ninety-fifth street bridge.

Petitions were presented and referred for a box drain on One Hundred and Sixth street, for an ordinance permitting the South Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad to cross certain stroets to connect with the Car Whoel Works; for the erection of separate fire-alarm telegraph, and for a division of lines between Hyde Park and Lake. Referred to Messrs. Foss and Ford with power to act.

It was ordered that the Village Attorney obtain releases of individual interests in Adams Park, Grand Crossing, so that the same can be used for Village-Hall

Ordinances were engrossed for opening Forty-

Park, Grand Crossing, so that the same can be used for Village Hall.

Ordinances were engrossed for opening Forty-second street from Langley to Cottage Grove aronue, and for various sidewalks.

The petition for water-pipes on Wabash avenue from Fifty-first to Fifty-fifth streets was refused.

The balance of cash in the Treasurer's hands was reported as \$64,609; of this \$29,410.41 is in the Water-Pipe Special Assessment Fund.

The appraisers on the joint Water-Works property, Messrs. Davis, Hale, and Hough, reported that they had organized, and asked that they be allowed \$1,000 for expenses. It was so allowed.

The Tax-Claim Agent reported that he had purchased \$1,700.91 worth of tax certificates.

The report of the Folice Department showed sixty-six arrests for October.

Adjourned.

LAKE.

beld a meeting vesterday afternoon.

The Health Officer reported eight cases of scarlet fever and eight of diphtheria, and thirteen deaths since the last report.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park reporting the concurrence of the Board of Trustees in the appointment of William Hale, John Hough, and John Davis as appraisers of the property belonging to the joint water-works.

A motion was made by Mr. Mulrhead that the fire-alarm telegraph, which has been used jointly by Hyde Park and Lake, be made a separate line for one or the other of the town, and that the privilege be given to the town not taking the line of putting up a fire-alarm wire on the same poles. The resolution was adopted.

MCROAN PARK.

Mr. B. H. Husted, an old resident of Chicago, but now living here, was assaulted Wednesday evening on his way home from the grocery store near the depot by a tramp or professional thief. He was struck on the head from belind and his head badly cut. He was also struck on the side of the face. His cries brought assistance, but his assailant got away. His injuries are not dangerous.

LUMBER AND COAL.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.-The late rains have been a godsend to the lumbermen of the Clarion regions, as well as to the Monongahela Valley coal operators. For several days the lumbermen have been running por-tions of rafts to the mouth of the Clarion, or points near it. There the portions were formed into rafts, and these into fleets, which are now on their way down the Allegheny River. The fleets contain from four to six rafts, according to the size of the latter, and each fleet is managed by from six to eight men. There are now about 250 rafts on their men. There are now about 250 rafts on their way down the river. There are also about 150 flatboats coming down. The flatboats are about 175 feet long and about twenty-five feet wide. They are made in the Clarion regions, loaded with boards and other sawed lumber and floated down to Pittsburg, where they are sold to coal men. The coal operators put in oak studding, build up the sides of the boat till they are nine feet deep, and use them for transporting coal down the Ohio. The coal operators pay to the lumbermen about \$300 apiece for the flatboats. A raft contains about 50,000 feet of lumber, and a flatboat nearly as much. The present freshet will therefore bring nearly 25,000,000 feet of lumber to the Pittsburg market.

A QUEER CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 5.—A second session of GENEVA, Ill., Nov. 5.—A second session of the Grand Jury is being held this term in the Kane County Circuit Court, and among the parties arraigned for hearing is William Kimball, the fellow who, ten weeks ago, shot Billings Wright, of Aurora. This will prove a vexed subject with the jury, and no little interest has been awakened in the result. On election-day Wright died, having but a few hours before death, at his own urgent request, been taken to the polls, where he cast his vote for Hancock. The counsel for defendant will endeavor to exonerate him, claiming that the exposure aggravated the case and produced death, while the prosecution alleges that the wounded man was mortally injured in the assault, and that it was only to gratify his dying request that he was permitted to undergo exposure. A post-mortem, it is said, revealed a bullet lodged in the heart, and if this be so, physicians agree that death could not have been stayed many days. The Grand Jury will not be ready to report before next week.

THE FIRST REGIMENT BAND. The contract for instruments for the First tegiment Band has been awarded to the Regiment Sand has been awarded to the Root & Sons Music Company. The instru-ments are of the manufacture of Antoine Courtois and A. Lecomte & Co., of Paris, of which this firm is a large importer. The award was made in competition with the leading houses, and on the basis of quality and price.

Evils of Smoking.

The evils of juvenile smoking were recently considered at a conference of Sunday-school and day-school teachers in Manchester, England. Dr. Emrys-Jones, of the Royal Eye Hospital, who presided, laid special stress upon the highricous influences of tobacco upon the sight, and

re adopted setting forth that as physicians are adopted setting forth that as physicians the highest eminence declare tobacco to be furious to health and longevity; as smokers noke to satisfy the same artificial craving hich induces drinkers to drink; as careful stastical investigation shows that the smoking cetotaler is five times as liable to break his yow a the non-smoking teetotaler; as smoking is an inmanly leaning on a solace to care and labor, leither sought nor needed by women, enabling the smoker to be idle without growing weary of dienses, tending to take the ambition out of him, and to make him happy when he should be miserable, and content when his divinest duty is discontent; as it is almost impossible to smoke in an inhabited country without causing discomfort or nausea to others; and as, finally, the passion for tobacco has been the cause of man serious fires and disastrous explosions, parent teachers, and all others who have influence wif British boys should warn them against this babarous habit both by precept and example.

MORE STREET-CARS WANTED.

The Fourteenth Ward Indignant at the West Side Hailway Company. The Fourteenth Ward Citizens' Club met last evening at No. 1176 Milwaukee avenue President John Buehler in the chair. The attendance was quite large, many persons being present in anticipation that some action would be taken towards ascertaining whether or not the street-car accommodations of that section could be improved. The President, after stating that he believed it desirable to perpetuate the Club, continued by saying that the chief object of the meeting was
to take steps looking to better streetcar accommodations. Mr. Buehler thanked
the club for its uniform courtesy towards
him during the late campaign, and congratulated the members upon the result of the

him during the late campaign, and congratulated the members upon the result of the election. The regular order of the evening was then taken up, and Mr. W. M. Stanley presented the following preamble and set of resolutions touching upon the subject:

Whereas, The Chicago West Division Railway Company has for more than a year last past continuously and persistently failed to provide sufficient transportation for passengers upon many of its lines, particularly Milwaukee averue and its branches, so that during certain portions of the day passengers who are able to obtain passage upon its cars are subjected to great annoyance and inconvenience as well as injury to health from overcrowding of cars, and so that many passengers who seek passage upon its cars are unable to obtain transportation at all without suffering great inconvenience and often injurious delay; and Whereas, Said Company, in its management of said railway lines, further utterly ignores the right as well as the comfort and convenience of its passengers by insisting on collecting fare, when it has furnished no seat and often noteven comfortable standing-room to the person from whom fare is demanded; also, by frequently compelling passengers to change cars before they have reached the terminus of the line, without runing the cars under shelter for such purpose, and without regard to the state of the weather, crowding passengers from one car into another already crowded car, and sometimes for such purpose compelling passengers to wait for a long time in the street in inclement weather without shelter, and
Whereas, Such conduct on the part of said Railway Company is entirely inexcusable, and under any pretense a gross violation of the rights of the public; therefore,
Resolved, First.—That we demand of said Company to immediate correction of the abovementioned abuses.

Second—That we circulate a petition among the citizens intended to ascertain their opinion in this matter, and that we will call mass—meetings everywhere in this vicinity and there call the

Company.

Fourth—That if said Company refuses to accede to our said reasonable demands that we apply to the City Council for the passage of suchordinance within the power of said Council as will tend to correct said abuses, and that we also seek redress by legal proceedings against said Company.

ceck redress by legal proceedings against said Company. Fifth—We piedge ourselves to vote for no person for Aiderman who will not faithfully promise to use his utmost endeavors to compel said Company to do its duty in the premises.

The resolutions were first taken up seriating, discussed, and adopted, after which they were unanimously adopted as a whole.

COUNTY TREASUREE JOHNSON the Water-Pipe Special Assessment Fund.

The appraisers on the joint Water-Works property, Messrs Davis, Hale, and Hough, reported that they had organized, and asked that they be allowed \$1,000 for expenses. It was so allowed.

The Tax-Claim Agent reported that he had purchased \$1,000 for expenses. It was so allowed.

The report of the Folice Department showed sixty-six arrests for October.

Adjourned.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

The Health Officer reported eight cases of of the Four were just as good as the people who patron-ized the Madison-street line, and he was be-coming tired of the treatment which he and his neighbors had been subjected to for years past at the hands of the Company. Mr. John-

his neighbors had been subjected to for years past at the hands of the Company. Mr. Johnson's remarks were loudly applanded.

Mr. Lusk then presented the following:

Resolved, That said Railroad Company be requested to run a street-ear in the nighttime at every hour from the end of each terminus after 12 a. m.; also that more and better cars should be immediately placed upon Milwaukee avenue. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. Wolfe asked for information in regard to the proposed building of an engine-house in the waru.

Messrs. Niedert, Johnson, and Buehler, the committee, were called upon to reply. The two first-named gentlemen begged off, upon the ground that they had been so busy campaigning that they had taken no action about the matter. Mr. Buehler, however, stated that Ald. McGrath had promised to use his best efferts to have the new engine-house built on the corner of Milwaukee and North avenues, instead of at the corner of Ashland avenue and Jane street as had been proposed. After discussing the proposed sewer on North avenue, the Chair requested all members of the Club to meet this evening for the purpose of taking part in the great procession in connection with the ratification meeting. The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Clerk Charged with Bobbing His Employers.

The case of Robert Price, a cashier in the employ of Willoughby, Hill & Co., who is stationed at the Milwaukee avenue store, and who was arrested some time ago on suspicion of having stolen money from the vault, was tried before Justice Scully yesterday. It is a very peculiar case. The two partners, Messrs. Willoughby and Robey, and the young man Price are the only ones who know the vault combination. The first amount missed was \$31, the second \$49, the third \$20, the fourth \$287, and the last \$223. The night before the last amount was taken the partners counted the cash in the money-drawer, making a memorandum of the money in the various compartments. The drawer was then given to Price, who figured out a like amount, and it was then put in the vault. A silk thread was attached to the handle, and the other end was tied to the knob of the outer door of the vault, so that any one opening the vault and not knowing the arrangement would break the thread. The next morning the door was opened and the thread found to be intact, but the sum of \$223 was missing from the cash-drawer. Hence the arrest and trial. The young man did not go on the stand, but witnesses were brought in to prove his good character. and Robey, and the young man Price are the

DEATH OF AN OLD HUNTER. SHOHOLA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Jonas Shaffer, aged 70 years, died at Blooming Grove, Pike County, Pa., a day or two ago, from the effects of injuries received in the attack of a steer nearly a month ago. He was one of the most noted bear and deer hunters in Northern Pennsylvania, and the fourth who has met tracic death after years spent among the dangers of hunting and trapping wild bears and other wild animals.

METHODIST MISSIONS. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The General Committee of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day appropriated \$26,000 for missions in Mexico, with a contingent fund in addition of \$14,614. A \$30,000 appropriation for the Japanese missions was also made.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Grand Jury filed a report to-day, the findings of which are ordered withheld for the present, but it leaks out that Sheriff Desmond has been indicted for fetony in permitting the escape of prisoners. A citation has also been issued commanding Mayor Kalloch to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in attacking the Grand Jury in the prelude to

s sermon last Sunday evening. The reptacks a fumber of county officials and tutions, and praises others. It is not to that the universally comments as that the unfavorable comments to officers elected by the work

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—In regard to the organization of a Detroit base-ball club, Mayor Thompson has made a provisional contract with Bancroft, late of the Worcester Club, to take the management of the nine. The condition of this contract is such that if Detroit does not gain admission to the League the Mayor is bound to pay Bancroft his season's salary. The latter has gone ahead with his arrangements, believing that this city will be admitted, and has made provisional contracts with Bennett and Knight, late of the Worcesters; Hankinson and Hanlon, of the Clevelands; Gerhardt, of the Nationals; Brown and Morrill, of the Bostons; and Fulmer, of the Buffalos. BASE-BALL.

PEDESTRIANISM. LONDON, Nov. 5.—At 10 o'clock this morning the score of the pedestrians in the Astley belt contest was: Rowell, 432 miles; Little-

wood, 387; Dobler, 379. Dobler is much bet wood, 387; Dobler, 379. Dobler is much better and going fairly well, as are both the others. On account of the intense cold and fog Littlewood wears a respirator.

The score at 3 p. m. stood: Rowell, 452; Littlewood, 404; Dobler, 391. The leading men were going well, and Dobler slowly.

The score at 5 o'clock stood: Rowell, 463; Littlewood, 409; Dobler, 395.

London, Nov. 5.—The scores at midnight: Rowell, 492; Littlewood, 426; Dobler, 410.

FAT STOCK.

Program of the Third Annual Show. The third annual Fat Stock Show, under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture, will be held at the Ex-position Building from the 15th to 20th insts. This one promises to be an improvement over previous exhibitions which were no discredit to this, the acknowledged leading meat-producing country. Competition is open to the world, and while the exhibition is very propolar held in Chicago. ducing country. Competition is open to the world, and while the exhibition is very properly held in Chicago, the greatest meat-distributing point on the globe, the show is more than National, and attracts the most successful feeders, not only from the Middle, Western, and Southern States, but some from England and the Canadas. The premiums are liberal, the rates for transportation largely reduced for exhibitors, and the opportunities to sell stock on exhibition at fancy prices to dealers from all the large cities, who will be present in search of Christmas stock, should be sufficient inducement to secure a grand display of fat cattle, sheep, and hogs, to say nothing of the honor of receiving prizes at a show of this character. The classification of prizes makes it possible for a steer to receive premiums valued at \$535, a single wether \$190, and a single barrow \$185. The experience of two fat-stock shows has induced the Illinois State Board of Agriculture to adopt some new rules and provide for additional tests that will develop information that will be of great value to feeders and breeders. Feeders will be repaid for skill in breeding, and labor and expense of feeding, in proportion to the appreciation of the product by the most discriminating class of customers who will cheerfully pay the highest price for articles of the best quality. The ambition of Americans is proverbial, and when our feeders and breeders appreciate the fact that they are to supply Europe with a better quality of meat at still lower prices than at present there will be such an uprising and commotion among the stockmen throughout the Western States and Territories to increase the supply and improve the quality of stock for export, that the results thus far attained in this direction will be as the gentle wind compared with the eyclone. The finishing touches are now being given to the cattle, sheep, and swine that will grace the stalls and pens at the Exposition Building, and an examination of the stock on exhibition will surprise many of erly held in Chicago, the greatest meat-dis

RUMORED "MEETING." VICTORIA, Nov. 5.—The rumors of a hostile meeting between Mr. Bunster, M. P. for Vancouver, and one of the members of the al appointment, are not generally credited.

"I have suffered beyond endurance." "My life has been a burden to me." "I have been denied the pleasures of society." Extracts from testimonials of those cured of skin and scrofulous humors by the Cuticura remedies.

Careful operations. Finest teeth, \$7. Cumming Dental Company, corner State and Randolph.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, elleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

MARRIAGES. GERRISH-RISSER-Oct. 4, at the residence of her uncle, Peter Risser, Onarga, Ill., Hattle G., daughter of the late Daniel Risser, to Abner Gerrish, Muske-gon, Mich.

HOURIGAN—At the residence of her son-in-law, M. C. Hickey, 2712 Calumet-av., Mrs. C. Hourigan, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral, Sunday, Nov. 7, at 9 o'clock, from St. James' Church, thence by carriage to Calvary Ceme-

MORSE—Nov. 5, Helen, only child of Herbert A.
and Hattle E. Morse.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
WHEADON—On Friday, Nov. 5, 1880, at 11 a. m.,
Harriet E. Wheadon, wife of Samuel C. Wheadon,
service of the service of Samuel C. Wheadon,
Fun years and I months.
Fun rail at residence, 916 West Lake-st., Sunday,
Nov. 7, by carriages to Rosehil. Friends invited. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LL MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE Welsh Garfield and Arthur Club are requested to meet at Carpenter Hall, 221 West Madison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock sharp, to attend the Republican parade. Political.

A LI. RISH CITIZENS DESIROUS OF PARTICI-A pating in the grand Republican parade to-night are requested to assemble in the corridor in the north end of the Custom-House at 7:30 p. m. sharp. THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS
at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night at 8 o'clock.
THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MEETING OF
Thirteenth Ward Republican Club this evening at
656 West Lake-st., for business of importance. Miscellaneous.

DR. GEORGE M. BEARD, OF NEW YORK CITY, will lecture before the Chicago Philosophical Society this evening at the Club Room on the parior floor of the Palmer House. Subject: "American Nervousness; its Causes and Consequences."

M. JOHN WOODBRIDGE WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-school teachers' meeting at uoon to-day in Lower Farwell Hall. THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' GOSPEL meeting will be held to-night in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Traveling men are specially invited. SAKING POWDER.



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> PUBLISH WESTERN PA

List of Patents Issued the Northwestern Sta Ending Yesterday. Special Dispatch to The WASHIN GTON, D. C. N. & Co. report the following M. L. Baxter, Aurora, ele C. W. Bullard, Chicago, d J. W. Burkholder, Moline E. C. Cook, Chicago, awar nts).

B. C. Cook, Chicago, awarents,
W. E. Day, Chicago, wago
A. L. Dunning, Joilet, Inf.
T. J. Gray, Chicago, draw
A. J. Grush & Lockbart, Manter check-row.
J. T. Hastings, Chicago, a
E. M. Heafer, Bloomingto
J. H. Jones, Rockford,
and seeder,
L. L. King, Chicago, wate
J. Mangas, Lincoln, sulky
T. McDonough, Chicago,
W. J. McLeod & Corms
cut-off.
H. Rendtorff, Chicago, st
A. J. Simmous, Pana, che
W. H. Smith, Chicago, ca
W. H. Smith, Chicago, da
Response of the chicago, da
R

waste.
T. C. Stevens, Galesburg,
G. R. Thompson, Quincy,
C. Young, Chicago, lo
(reissue.)

H. E. Cook & Thayer, R arator.
E. P. Cowles, Wequiock,
T. Crane, Fort Atkinson,
W. B. Eastabrooks, Eau
H. C. Strong, Mauston, p
W. H. Thurber, Clyde, U

G. W. Bauer, Grand Rap P. Cook, Detroit, bench-G. W. Gates, Grand Rap J. W. Harrison, Jackson (reissue).

P. A. Reno, Detroit, drill
MINNES
L. A. Fish, Faribault, ba
L. A. Fish, Faribault, ba
E. W. Wickersham, Mini

T. H. Andrews, Keokuk, G. C. Baker, Des Moines, W. H. Eilery, Burlington, M. S. Foote, Burlington, ductor.
L. Gillig, Victor, hay-ba
T. G. Orwig, Des Moines,
T. Shuman, Corning, Dan INDLA

J. Duret, Peru, calculate J. Fishero, Alamo, flour J. F. Hatfield, Cambridg L. Ruddick, Redington, A. A. Treat, Indianapo J. C. W. Boice, Lincoln. J. H. Haughawout, Fa

Test of

Edmund Kean once he thus settle the pretension "Hamber": "You may it hamber "You way it hamber "You way it hamber "You way it hamber "You way ways done twenty minute of 'em." Self-interest in Judgment, and devises we ing over the graveyard of Birmingham, with the saked him who was the buried there. "This is houried there. "This is houried there. "But what we inquired the incredulous the clerk, "he invented the Vernal thereupon pointee tinguished scholar as beit man there; but the clerk posterous suggestion, as only get amatter." posterous suggestion, say only get a pattry shilling test of greatness was a pike that of the Norwish thally told the Mayor he of the British association them don't shave at all, themselves."

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WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwestern States for the Week Ending Yesterday. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5.-A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued to Northwestern inventors: ILLINOIS.

M. L. Baxter, Aurora, electric call-bell. C. W. Bullard, Chicago, door-hanger. J. W. Burkholder, Moline, hand-driil. E. C. Cook, Chicago, awning-frame (two pat-

ents.

W. E. Day, Chicago, wagon-rack.

A. L. Dunning, Joliet, haing furmaces (reissue).

T. J. Gray, Chicago, drawbridge gate.

A. J. Grush & Lockhart, Macon County, cornplanter check-row.

J. T. Hastings, Chicago, ash-sifter.

E. M. Heafer, Bloomington, tile-drain gate.

J. H. Jones, Rockford, combined cultivator and seeder.

ad seeder.
L. L. King, Chicago, water-closet.
J. Mangas, Lincoln, sulky-plow.
T. McDonough, Chicago, tellurian.
W. J. McLeod & Cormack, Rockford, water

eut-off.
H. Rendtorff, Chicago, stove-board.
A. J. Simmons, Pana, check-rower.
W. H. Smith, Chicago, cattle-food.
W. H. Smith, Chicago, fuel (two patents).
W. H. Smith, Chicago, preparing vegetab

T. C. Stevens, Galesburg, blow-pipe. G. R. Thompson, Quincy, apple-paper. C. Young, Chicago, looped-fabric 1 reissue.)

H. E. Cook & Thayer, River Falls, grain-sep-

LITERATURE --- ART--- SCIENCE

Club Essays Old Paris: Its Courts and Salons-Life of Edgar A. Poe-Club Essays.

> Life of Charles Hodge-Apocrypha of the Old Testament-Notes on New Books.

> Magazines-Books Received-Art Publications-Literary, Art, and Scientific Notes.

LITERATURE.

OLD PARIS. Following closely on the heels of the Met-ternich memoirs, and of Mme. de Rémusat's gossiping, albeit somewhat over free, remiences of the Court of the First Empire, and imitating to some extent the method of Paine's "Origins of Contemporary France," comes Lady Jackson's wonderfully entertaining work on "Old Paris; Its Courts and Literary Salons," The story is of a past century. Beginning with the reign of Henry IV., it reaches to the death of Louis XVI. It is more than a mere chronicle of Court life and Court scandal. It is an abridged history of the French Metropolis itself during nearly 200 years. It is easy to picture the wealth of naterial ready at hand for such a work. The very richness of the mine made its practical use the more difficult. The author's task has een, first, "to possess herself completely of the vast mass of materials existing in the literature of that time—historical, epistolary, biographical, and autobio-graphical, great and small, including the endless two-volume romanees, the son-nets which everybody made, and the minutely-detailed letters that everybody wrote,and, having possessed herself of this rich store of choice materials in the fullest way, to work the whole of it over into a vivid picture of the time, the manners, the men and women, whose doings made the time what it was." And this statement of the author's purpose is also the best description of what

she has actually accomplished.

Think of the fascinations of that formative period in the history of French literature and society. The quaint old city just merging from its long existence as little more than fortified castellum. The narrow, tortuous streets with their lofty overtopping houses; the sombre piles of stone in which the nobility feasted and reveled; the gloomy Royal residences of St. Paul and of Tournelles! Lady Jackson inspires us as we read her pages with the quant peculiar spirit of the time. She is part and parcel of the seventeenth century. We see the rugged, bold, beloved soldier-King, the gallant Henry IV.; we have made witnesses of the rapid rise to power of the Bishop de Lucon etter known as Cardinal Richelieu; we look at detailed pictures of the sombre, melan-choly Louis XIII., and participate in the mad revels and reckless extravagances of the dissolute reign of the Grande Monarone. Realistic without grossness or vulgarity. The mistresses of the sovereigns, the amours of noblemen, the inner lives of the great men and women of the epoch described—all these are arrayed before us without concealment or exaggeration. But we also witness the birth of the true French literature and of the beaux arts. The masks are rudely torn from literary pretenders like Voiture, Calprenède, and Boisrobert. But we read also of Corneille and Mallierbe, the two Sendérys, Boileau, and Fenèlon, Mme. de Sevigne, Vangèlas, and De Balzac; of the age of Molière, and of the origin and growth of the French Academy. Modern Paris dates its birth from the innovations of the fifst years of the seventeenth century. Those who recall to mind the men and women of that golden age and time, the intrigues and scandals of the Courts of the three Louis', the literature and romance of the century, can easily anticipate the general line of the work and its entertaining nature. Particularly interesting are the chapters devoted to the Hotel Rambouillet, The mistresses of the sovereigns, the amours

eral line of the work and its entertaining nature. Particularly interesting are the chapters devoted to the Hotel Rambouillet, and its patrons to the reign of Louis XIV. It is a book that will be read wilh pleasure and with profit; a volume cleverly planned, and its purpose admirably carried out. And it is a readable addition to the side of history underrated by historians, but, after all, potent in shaping the destinies of the nation. It is social history.—history, gossip, scandal, criticism, combined, and there are but few dull lines on any of the 500 pages.

It is difficult to select extracts that will give an adequate or satisfactory idea of the general style of the work. Interesting quotations might be multiplied almost indefinitly. A great deal of space is devoted to the doings of the coterie which has rendered the Maison Ramboullet famons as the centre of literature, fashion, and refinement, as also of considerable folly and exaggerated chivalry. "The life at the Hotel Rambouillet had its orgin in the disgust of a pure and brilliant woman with the coarseness and inanity of Court existence." The Marquise was her own architect, built her hotel in accordance with her own plans, and then made ther task to refine life and to exalt letters. antly of Court existence." The Marquise was her own architect, built her hotel in accordance with her own plans, and then made it her task to refine life and to exalt letters.

"The young Countess inherited a very large fortune—an immense one it was thought in those days. She had been brought up in much seclusion and had become attached to sedentary pursuits. She was fond of reading and conversation, had some skill in painting and architectural drawing, acquired, probably, during a residence in Italy. The boisterous revels of the Court afforded her no pleasure; those 'ballets de la reine, ballets du roi, ballets de la cour.' etc., in all of which Queen, King, courtiers and ladies took each a character, and danced and sang—the royal band of six violins accompanying—to the best of their ability, no doubt, but at all events, gleefully and lustily. For those grandees, of whom the greater number were in intellectual culture scarcely on a level with the rude and mutatered classes of the present day

O. Young, Chicago, looped-stated machine presents.

8. L. Cook & Thayer, River Falls, grain-septial to the control of the cont

literature and nimself a writer. Their object was free discussion on learned subjects; also the improvement of the French language, by bringing into discredit certain words in general use by coarse writers of that day, and banishing from familiar conversation those pompous terms in which it was becoming customary to clothe the most simple ideas. These literati were all frequenters of the Hotel de Rambouillet, but at Conrart's private reunions—to which they gave the name of the 'Petite Academie'—they were under far leas restraint. No ladles were present toward whom it was their privilege or irksome duty to play the part of 'galants hommes' and the etiquet observed in the salon bleut to their great relief, no doubt—was not insisted upon in the Salon Conrart."

This was the origin of the famous Academy of forty immortals. We have no space for further extracts from this charming book. We regret to note, however, some typographical errors, indicating careless proofreading.

(Old Paris. By Lady Jackson, New York:

reading.
(Old Paris. By Lady Jackson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$2.25.)

EDGAR A. POE. The eccentric but gifted Poe is not likely to lack for biographies. The wild, romantic career of the author of "The Bells" has had a strange fascination for many writers. Griswold took four volumes to tell the story of his life and works. Ten years later, and Mrs. Whitman, to whom he was at one time betrothed, came to the defense of his character in a graceful little work entitled "Edgar Poe and His Critics." Later still William F. Gill, and John H. Larram William F. Gill and John H. Ingram published editions of "The Works of Edgar Ailen Poe," and in 1875 a memoir by R. H. Stoddard was prefaced to a collection of Poe's works. Other editions of his works have been issued, one publisher alone claiming to issue eight different editions. And

Stoddard was prefaced to a consciou of Poe's works. Other editions of his works have been issued, one publisher alone claiming to issue eight different editions. And now, as a symptom of reawakened interest, we find new "memoirs" being written and old ones reissued. With the former may be classed Mr. Steddard's being written and old ones reissued. With the former may be classed Mr. Steddard's seen short but tere and satisfactory essay,—in which he treated his theme with dispassionate candor,—now republished in a neat little brochure by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. With the latter class is to be placed the "Household Edition" of Poe's works with a memoir by R. H. Stoddard. Both these editions are before us. But a new edition of Ingram's work has also been issued in London, and Mr. Gill's "Life" is soon to be published in a new and enlarged form. So that Poe's admirers need not lack for the means by which to study the character, letters, life, and works of that brilliant American writer.

In Mr. Stedman's essay he recognizes fully Poe's brilliant qualities, making the inevitable deductions for his errors, and analyzing his work, on the whole, wisely and conscientiously. It is a book for the masses, to be read athywhere where a small book can be conveniently handled. Mr. Stoddard's life is also a faithful and satisfactory sketch of the poet, and the edition to which it is prefaced contains all Poe's best efforts, both in poetry and prose. It treats of Poe in his three-fold character as poet, story-teller, and critic. Speaking of Poe as a critic, Mr. Gill, in his work, is decidedly inclined to the opinion that Poe's savage, criticism of Griswold's "Poets and Poetry of America" had a great deal to do with the severity with which Griswold afterwards criticism of friswold's "Poets and Poetry of America" had a great deal to to with the severity with which Griswold the summary of the former's work ended as follows: "Forgotten save only by those whom he has injured and insulted, he will sink into oblivion without leaving a la

convinced that it would be in vain longer to hope against hope. I knew that he had irrevocably lost the power of self-recovery.

Gathering together some papers which he had intrusted to my keeping. I placed them in his hands, without a word of explanation or reproach, and, utterly worn out and exhausted by the mental conflicts and anxieties and responsibilities of the last few days, I drenched my handkerchief with ether and threw myself on a sofa, hoping to lose myself in utter unconsciousness. Sinking on his knees beside me, he entreated me to speak to him,—to speak one word, but one word. At last I responded almost inaudibly, 'What can I say?' 'Say that you love me, Helen.' 'I love you.' These were the last words I ever spoke to him."

The vaine of Mr. Middleton's "Household Edition" is in its completeness. It contains over forty of Poe's poems, twenty-three of his tales,—he himself having expressed the opinion that the tale offered the finest field for the exercise of the loftiest talent in the wide domains of mere prose,—fourteen of his humorous tales and sketches, and ten critical essays. It has also Macaulay's and Long-fellow's criticisms, and Mr. Stoddard presents several of Poe's letters for the first time in his introductory sketch. The volume fills over 800 closely but clearly printed pages. Poe's rank in American literature is a remarkable one. His stories were peculiar, and will not, it is to be hoped, find any successful imitators in this country. His poetry is not pleasing, yet strong, fervid, and rarely imaginative. His critical work was often influenced by his prejudices. He was jealous and envious of the success of others—a talented but erratic man.

To a few in this city David Swing's last work will be familiar reading. Not but that it is equally interesting, even though heard before. Our favorit preacher improves on a

LIFE OF CHARLES HODGE - THE APOCRYPHA.

LIFE OF CHARLES HODGE - THE

APOCRYPHA.

—Among the theological scholars and teachers of the Presbyterian Church in the United States no one has been more conspicuous than Dr. Charles Hodge, of Princeton Theological Seminary, who died in June, 1878, at the age of SI years. We have a "Life of Charles Hodge," an octave volume of more than 600 pages, writter by his son, Dr. A. A. Hodge, the successor of his father in the Theological chair. This tribute by the son to his distinguished father's memory is worthy of its subject and its author. It is written in a filial spirit, and yet without undue partiality. Dr. Charles Hodge was born of Scotch-Irish parents in Philadelphia, was educated in Princeton College and Theological Seminary, was for many years Professor of Biblical Literature, and afterwards until his death Professor of Theology in the Princeton Seminary. He was a good proficient in the ancient classics, though not preëminent. He spent sometime in Germany in preparing himself for his work as Biblical Professor. While there, and ever afterwards, he adhered strictly to the theological opinions into which he had been educated, which were of the Old-School type, but not extreme. Dr. Hodge appears to have regarded the Westminster Confession as the uitima thule of theology. Evidently he did not believe in theological controversy, to the defense of that type of belief. He was an able and generally fair controversialist. In his numerous controversialist. In his numerous controversial articles he never seemed to lose his temper, which frequently gave him an advantage over more excitable opponents. In the great conflicts between the Old and New School parties that led to the division of the Church in 1838, he and his associates occupied a partly middle ground, though decidedly sympathizing with the Old School party in theology. But when the reunion was pending, in 1867 to 1800, Dr. Hodge took the attitude of opposition to the movement, on the ground that he believed the New School body was not sufficiently zealous fo

South from separation on the National question.

Dr. Hodge, by his teachings and writings, has exerted, and still maintains, a wide influence among Presbyterians. He was for many years the editor-m-chief of the Biblical Repository and Princeton Review, from which several volumes of his essays have been published in separate volumes. Since his death his conference papers have been issued in an octavo volume. These contain the substance of his admirable remarks in the weekly conferences of the Seminary. His chief works published during his life are his Commentaries on Romans, Corinthians, and Ephesians, and his elaborate volumes on Systematic Theology. In the essays and the work on theology may be found the best that can be said on behalf of the Old School theology. It remains to be seen whether the distinctive features of this theology are to be the ruling faith of the Presbyterian Church throughout the present inquiring age.

Dr. Hodge was a man of lovely spirit, highly esteemed by his opponents as well as the supporters of his opinions. He was undoubtedly a good and great man, and we are glad to see this admirable volume in commemoration of his noble virtues and his eminently useful life.

—The great Commentary prepared by Dr.

tion of his noble virtues and his eminently useful life.

The great Commentary prepared by Dr. Lange, of Bohn, Germany, and his associates, covers the Old and New Testaments. It has been translated by Dr. Philip Schaff, of New York, with the aid of several accomplished scholars, who have added many valuable notes. The volumes are octave, and embrace about 600 pages each. Another volume has been added under the supervision of Dr. Schaff on the Apocrypha of the Old Testament, revised with brief critical and explanatory notes by Edwin Cone Bissell, D.D. This volume comprises a general introduction, in which the non-canonical character of the whole Apocrypha is clearly shown; the several books of Apocrypha with an Fifth Books of Maccabees, which are no part of the Maccabean history; and two appendixes, the first consisting of a translation of Second Esdras, and the second containing brief histories of leading works of the Old Testament Pseudepigrapha—viz.: The Book of Enoch, The Shylline Oracles, The Apocalypse of Baruch, The Psalms of Solomon, The Assumption of Moses, The Ascension of Isalah, The Book of Jubilees, and Solomon, The Assumption of Moses, The Ascension of Isaiah, The Book of Jubilees, and The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs. Dr. Bisself has given long-continued attention to the subject of the apocryphal books, and is, perhaps, as competent to prepare such a volume as any American scholar. He was already favorably known as the author of an excellent volume on "The Historic Origin of the Bible." Such a work as the present was very much needed. Since toric Origin of the Bible." Such a work as the present was very much needed. Since Richard Arnoid's Commentary on the Apocrypha, first published about the middle of the eighteenth century, no English author has attempted to cover this ground. Dr. Bissell's volume will henceforth be a standard work on the Apocrypha, and will be easily accessible to all English-speaking students. It is an exceedingly valuable addition to the translation of Lange's Commentary on the Old Testament, making the fifteenth and last volume, and completing the whote work.

—Nature and revelation unite in teaching

volume, and completing the whote work.

—Nature and revelation unite in teaching the same religious truths. The natural world and the spiritual world are alike products of the same Divine First Cause. These thoughts are developed and illustrated in a very interesting manner in a small volume by Hugh Macmillan. D. D., LL. D., of England. The contents are such as these: The Stars and the Spiritual Life, Rain upon the Mown Grass. Leaven, A Corn of Wheat, The Days of a Tree. There are twenty-one chapters, all readable and suggestive. We judge that they are the substance of sermons. They are not, however, mere skeletons or commonplace remarks. They abound in thought and facts turned to good account.

(The Life of Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D. (The Life of Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D. By his Son, A. A. Hodge. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$3.) (The Apocrypha of the Old Testament. By Edwin Cone Bissell, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price \$5.)

(Two Worlds Are Ours. By Hugh Mac-millan, LL. D. London: Macmillan & Co. Price \$1.75.) NOTES ON NEW BOOKS. "La Grande Florine," by Adolphe Belot, is the sequel to and conclusion of that author's other work, entitled "The Stranglers of Paris." It is written in the same style and is equally exciting in incident and action. Blanchard, Lorenz, Mathilde, Florine, etc., are the same individuals that appeared in the earlier story. There is another trial for murder by the captivating process of strangulation, with the sudden appearance of one of the accused as a denouncer of his accomplice. The book contains an account of crimes as revolting as those in the other work. It is a low, degraded style of novel-writing, of no use or benefit to the reader, and not a symptom of a great intel-

reader, and not a symptom of a great intellect or exalted imagination on the part of the writer.

"Art Suggestions from the Old Masters," is the best of a series of works in the same line. It is prepared or compiled by Mrs. Susan N. Carter, Principal of the Woman's Art School at the Cooper Union. It is a volume containing much sensible, practical advice for artists and art-students, and not uninteresting reading. There are selected extracts from the writings of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Bell, William Hazlitt, and Benjamin R. Haydon. In her preface Mrs. Carter thus defines her purpose: "In the present development of interest in art, the want has been widely felt of books to aid to a conception of its proper alms and objects. Many artists of high reputation, and very cultivated art critics, have written, as is well known, valuable works explaining the motives, such as grace, beauty, and dignity of expression, besides completeness of composition and effect, with other qualities which enter into the construction of great pictures. These books are generally costly and voluminous, and often contain much reading which is not now relevant. To put their thoughts within easy reach, I have been induced to make a collection of what seemed to me to be the best ideas of Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc., etc."

""Cooking and Castle-Building" is dedicated by Emma P. Ewing to the "artlesly charming" daughter of Grace Greenwood. It is simply a book of recipes whose practical value will have to be passed upon by the householders. In form it might be called a "kitchen novel." It has

that is novel in literature. The cooking receipts are conveyed to the reader through the medium of dialogs. Alice, the ignorant, is initiated into the mysteries of the art culinary by Kate, the practical cook, while Emeline, the intellectual, fulfills her destiny in life by writing a novel during the summer spent in their country home. The romantic part of the volume is rather meagre and unsatisfactory. Doughnuts, buns, waffles, and squash pies ought to have won the heart of the gallant Douglass. There is plenty of real, good, sound common-sense introduced in the book, even if it cannot be called a work of general interest.

—"William Wilberforce" is the first of a se-

work of general interest.

—"William Wilberforce" is the first of a series of short biographies of men eminent in religious history. It is intended that the series shall condense, in entertaining form, the essential facts of the great body of religious literature and to be of especial value "for the large class anxious for information touching these great men, but unable, by reason of limited leisure or means, to read more elaborate works." The volume just received has been prepared by John Stoughton, D. D., and is readable, popular in style, and apparently entirely trustworthy as to its facts. These condensation is not especially noticable in the present volume, are useful additions to current literature. The tendency is to place all important and essential facts about eminent men or important epochs in as terse and popular a form as possible. This is commendable and worthy of encouragement. Dr. Stoughton has performed his share of this task fairly and pleasantly. He has naught extenuated, but appears to have been frank and reasonably impartial in his comments and critcisms.

—In the issue of the new "Geoffrey Crayon Edition of Lyting" the publishers of fayers.

and criticisms.

—In the issue of the new "Geoffrey Crayon Edition of Irving" the publishers offer to subscribers an attractive set of the works of America's most popular author. A few of the advantages of the present issue are that the edition is printed from new electrotype plates, from type specially cast for this work; that the type is large and handsome, and the printing is most carefully done; and that a large number of new illustrations have been made for this edition. It may be added that it is an English edition, and both attractive and valuable as a holiday work.

—"The Loval Romine" is one of the most

—"The Loyal Ronius" is one of the most curious contributions to current literature. It is a translation of a Japanese historical romance, and the authoris called the "founder of the modern school of Nihonese fiction, and was the Charles Dickens of Japan." The story is simply yet earnestly told, and contains a vast amount of intelligent informations. The illustrations are quaint and noticeable. The barbarian heroes and heroines appear to talk and act very much as other people do. The time is about 200 years ago, it is an excellent representation both of Japanese literature and Japanese art, and is well worthy of examination.

—Mrs. Alfred Gatty is a charming though -"The Loyal Ronius" is one of the most

worthy of examination.

—Mrs. Alfred Gatty is a charming though infrequent writer. Her "Parables from Nature" have been republished for the holiday season in two little blue-covered volumes. In them all manner of animals hold forth, and illustrate some text of Scripture or other extract. The difficulty is an uncertainty as to whether children would understand or adults take the time to read the books. -"The Danbury Boom" is the title of Mr.

—"The Danbury Boom" is the title of Mr. Bailey's fourth humorous work. The humor is somewhat like "linked sweetness." The different volumes have marked points of similarity. But the fun is becoming too diaphonous to be enduring. There is a good deal in these sketches to provoke a hearty laugh. "The Rejected Lover's Fearful Revenge" is as good as anything the Danbury newsman has hitherto written. So of Mr. Cobleigh's political experience. The advice the author gives in the preface is also sound and to the point: "There is no plot to the book, and, consequently, there is no need of bastening through its pages to see how things are going to turn out. Take plenty of time to read it. Go through it leisurely, and get the whole benefit of the novel, but don't attempt to take in the whole at once; don't dare read long at it. 'It is not a free hand." It is a volume of comical odds and ends which will afford entertainment to some readers.

look for a farm elsewhere; and it is here that his story begins,—"How I Found It," in which he tells how he found other farms, how his subsequent farming paid, and, finally, with what success he attempted to establish a homein Florida. Appended is "Mary's Statement," in which the wife gives some pleasing reminiscences of those earlier years at the old homestead, with an account of David's management of the farm, the profits derived, and also a description of the event that shrouded their home in gloom, and was the final cause of their leaving it for the city.

"Marco Polo" is the fourth volume of ook for a farm elsewhe

the final cause of their leaving it for the city.

"Marco Polo" is the fourth volume of "The Heroes of History" series. In this volume the story is told of the famous Venetian, Marco Polo. Brought up amid luxury and wealth, of a bold and curious mind, he went forth from his home and for many years lived among a far-off Asiatic people, and at a court of barbaric yet splendid pomp. He made many journeys into wild, distant lands, and among the fierce tribes of Cathay, Thibet. India, and Abyssinia. His life was passed in almost incessant successions of hair-breadth escapes. Nor did his career of valor and stirring action cease with his return, laden with riches, to his native Venice. He engaged in the bitter warfare between the two Republies of the Sea, Venice and Genoa; became a prisoner of the latter State, and while in prison dictated the wondrous narrative of his adventures, which still survives, "a precious legacy left by the great vives, "a precious legacy left by the great traveler."

Prof. Richard McSherry opens the ball in the November number of the Sanitarian with an article entitled "Better than Sewerage." Prof. Michel contributes a short essay, with facts and figures, on "Sewage Disposal in Charleston, S. C."; Prof. William H. Brewer discusses the "Relations of Modern Health Boards to Material Pros-perity." Other articles are on "Boston Sewage Works," "Children's Hats," "International Sanitary Conference." Everybody is interested in sanitary measures, and the discussion of the important sewage question cannot be too earnest or too frequent. The number is peculiarly timely, and worthy of attention.

attention.

-Potter's American Monthly for November is a varied and interesting number. Among others are contributions on "Our American Brighton (Atlantic City)"; "Thanksgiving in History"; "Washingtonian Society"; "Cincinnati Faience (illustrated)"; "Benjamin West"; "Women and Chivalry."

LITERARY NOTES.

There are 40,000 American books in the British Museum.

 Mr. Upton's book, "Woman in Music," is announced for Nov. 19.
 San Francisco has newspapers printed in ten foreign languages, including Chinese. -Edward Jenkins' new novel, "Lisa Lena," is the realistic story of a trapezist. —Hector Malot has just finished another novel, "La Bohêsne Tapagense—Raphaelle." -A political ode by Lord Byron, recently

discovered in a weekly newspaper of 1812, will soon be reprinted. -Dr. Neubauer is engaged upon a monograph on the medieval Jewish documents concerning the lost ten tribes.

The Canadian papers say that Prof. Gold-win Smith is writing a biography of George Washington, which will be published in Bos-ton next spring. —It is announced that Mr. Edwin Arnold will contribute an original poem of some length to the January number of the International Review.

—It is stated that 1,000,000 of the "Science Primers" brought out under the joint editor-ship of Profs. Huxley. Roscoe, and Baffour Stewart have been sold.

the brank, ducking-stool, pillory, whipping-post, cage, stocks, drunkard's cloak, public penance, riding the stang, and so forth. It will be profusely illustrated.

—Prof. Erasmus Wilson is writing a popular history of ancient Egypt for the purpose of making the obelisk-builders better known to readers of all ages and classes.

The Earl of Dufferin contemplates the publication of the speeches and addresses delivered by him in Canada when Governor-General, in the House of Lords and eise-where

—Mr. Charles Carleton Coffin has been writing a picturesque history of colonial life in America, which Harper & Brothers have in press. "Old Times in the Colonies" will be the title.

The "Romances of the Present Century," on which Mr. W. H. Mallock has been a long time engaged, is to be published serially in Belgravia, beginning with the January number.

—M. Emille de Girardin's reply to the pamphlet of M. Alexandre Dumas, "Women Who Kill and Women Who Vote," was anounced to appear in the Nouvelle Revue of Oct. 15. Its title is "L'Egale de L'Homme." —It is said that Miss Yonge devoted the profits of her most famous novel, "The Helr of Redcliffe," to fit out a missionary ship, and \$10,000, the profits of her "Daisy Chain," to building a missionary church at Auckland, New Zealand.

—Sir Richard Temple's new book on "India in 1880" covers nearly every subject connected with the English occupation of the country. The final chapter will be devoted to the discussion of the effects and prospects of British rule.

The Egerton Library of Manuscripts in the British Museum has recently had an important addition—a rare copy of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, small folio, on paper, written in the year 1379, formerly in the possession of Sir Anthony Panizzi.

The two new volumes of the "Memoirs of Prince Metternich, 1815-1848," which Bentley & Son announce will contain particulars of the Congresses of Laybach, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Verona, the Eastern war of 1829, and the Revolutionary period of 1848. —Mr. Thomas Hughes is said to have told a friend in Boston that his Tom Brown was intended as a portrait of Dean Stanley, and that a gentleman now a distinguished officer in the East Indies and the best shot in the British army was the original of East.

—Louis Ulbach has translated, or rather imitated, from the work of Maurice Jokal, a novel called "Tapis Vert" (1 vol., Calmann Lévy). The foundation of the book is a narrative of the conspiracies formed in Russia in the reign of the Emperor Alexander. The poet Pouchkin is one of the characters.

Det Pouchkin is one of the characters.

-Dr. Vladimiro Pappafava, of Zara, Austria, is preparing a bibliographical work upon legislation, jurisprudence, and kindred subjects. He has a more or less complete list of German, Austrian, Italian, Swiss, French, Spanish, Belgian, and Dutch works upon the subject, and begs that American publishers and authors will send him titles of works written and published by them.

Mr. I. W. Bouton will lessue years shortly.

work's written and published by them.

—Mr. J. W. Bouton will issue very shortly a very perfect fac simile of Dame Juliana Berner's "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle." This will be an exact reproduction of the first edition printed by Winkyn De Worde at Westminster, in 1496, and will have an introduction by the Rev. M. G. Watkins. As this was the first treatise on fishing printed in Englaud, it must be of great interest to the bibliophile, and those who collect works on angling.

BOOKS RECEIVED.
CLUB Essays. By David Swing. Chicago:
Jansen, McClurg & Co. -THE DANBURY BOOM. By James M. Bailey. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price \$1.

-How I Found IT North and South. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price 50 cents. -Heroes of History: Travels of Marco Polo. By George M. Towle. Price \$1.25. -COOKING AND CASTLE-BUILDING. By Emma P. Ewing. Boston; James R. Osgood & Co.

-THE OPERATION OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. By the Rev. F. C. Ewer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$1.25. —PARABLES FROM NATURE. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$2. -OLD PARIS; ITS COURT AND LITERARY SA-LONS. By Lady Jackson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price \$2.25.

The Loral Rouss. By Tamenaga Shunsin. Translated from the Japanese. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$3. -The Life of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. James Staiber. Hand-Book for Bible Classes. Chicago: Henry A. Sumner & Co.

—ART-SUGGESTIONS FROM THE MASTERS. piled by Susan N. Carter. First series. York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$1.25. -LA GRANDE FLORINE. By Adolphe Belot. Sequel to "The Stranglers of Paris." Philadel-phia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75 cents. -HOLLAND AND ITS PEOPLE. By Edmond de Amicis. Translated from the Italian by Caro-line Tilton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price \$2.

-LITTLE BRITAIN, AND THE SPECTRE BRIDE-GROOM. By Washington Irving. Geoffrey Crayon Edition. New York: George P. Put-nam's Sons. Price \$4.

ART PUBLICATIONS. The editors of the American Art Review are to be congratulated on the completion of the first year of this most excellent art publication. The publishers have more than carried out their promises to their subscribers. The three etchings in the October number of the October with the Cold Central Parameter D. Smillie." ers. The three etchings in the October number are "Old Cedars," by James D. Smilie;"
"On New York Bay," by Henry Farrer, and
"The Lute Player," etched by J. Klaus, after the painting by Leopold Müller. These are all excellent plates, particularly the latter. The art features of the Review have the properties of the Review have been creditable to all concerned. The articles to the air Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, 1880. All been creditable to all concerned. The articles in this number are on "Dr. William Rim-mer," concluding article; Chapter VIII. of

been creditable to all concerned. The articles in this number are on "Dr. William Rimmer," concluding article; Chapter VIII. of "The History of Wood-Engraving in America"; "The Works of American Etchers, No. XIV."; "The Balway Gates and Their Relation to Assyrian Art"; "The Salon of 1880," and the usual American and Foreign Art Chronicle.

—The Art. Amateur for November has outdone itself. The illustrations are remarkably good. The fine picture by Melssonnier, "The Halt," has been faithfully rendered by Mr. Piton, and to the skill of the same draughtsman is due the drawing of "The Young Girl and Death," after Sarah Bernhardt's painting in the Paris Salon this year. The graceful sketch of the home of the actress will also have a timely interest. Every department of this number is well maintained and indicates a well-deserved, successful career. The editorials are entitled to consideration, and in the "Art. Gallery" the collection of Mr. William T. Walters is described and illustrated.

—F. D. Millet, the artist, will lecture on "Costume" before the Boston Art School.—Franklin Simmons has received the contract for a \$20,000 monument of the late Senator Morton of Indiana.

—Larkin G. Meade has finished and shlped the two remaining bronze groups for the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill.

—The art department of the eighth Cintanti Industrial Exhibition shows 277 oil changed in this city Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 and 2, 1880. All presidents, Secretaries, and members of State Agriculture, are invited to be resent and participate.

The Jong dark a remarkable to fail be resent and participate.

The object of the Convention is to discuss, and if possible adopt, a uniform system of reports, that shall give to farmers and others prompt and reliable information in regard to the probable and actual grain, fruit, and meat supply of the Great West.

Other topics of the methods of others.

Papers may be expected on the following synthetic properties and incurrent properties and incurrent properties and incurrent properties.

Princ

—The art department of the eighth Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition shows 277 oil paintings, 107 water colors, 312 etchings and engravings, and 163 pen-and-ink drawings. —Some interesting mural paintings, of a date prior to the Reformation are reported to have been discovered in the church of Multenz, Canton Basel, which is said to have been built early in the tenth century.

been built early in the tenth century.

—Sampson Low & Co., have in press "A Short History of the British School of Painting," by George H. Shepherd, giving a brief account of the characteristics of each artist, and enumerating his principal works.

—A correspondent writes to the Academy that there is no monument to Shelley at Spezzia or Viarreggio, or anything to recall the fact of his death. He thinks the poet's admirers should put up a memorial pillar or tablet.

The subject of the fresco to be presented to the Metropolitan Museum by Mr. Cornellus Vanderbilt is described in a Paris journal as a gigantic St. Christopher wading intrough a ford, carrying an infant Christ on his shoulder. The saint is clad in red of good humor and sure to be read through.

—Mr. William Andrews, Honorary Secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a book entitled "Punishments in the Olden Time," furnishing historical notes on

possess a collection of the early Italian mas

The second annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, which opens on the 1st prox., will contain about 600 works. There will be an illustrated catalog containing fifty-five reproductions of drawings by artists after their paintings. Some of the best known artists in the country will be represented.

be represented.

—Sir Madava Rao has invited Mr. Nettleship to the Gackwar's court to paint the animals which are displayed in the sports of the
arena at Baroda. Long ago the relives of
India were able to paint pictures at once
truthful and noble, but the bigotry of their
Mohammedan conquerors led to the extinction of the art.

—A traveler just returned from Japan reports that the feudal devotion which under the old regime characterized artists as well as others, has now been supplanted by the simple desire to get as much as possible out of the foreigner. An illustration of this is afforded by the fact that brand-new vases are by some ingenious native device made to look old, in order to treble or quadruple their market value.

—A French society Arti et Amicitie has been recently formed, the object of which is to provide a villa de retraite for those engaged in literary, scientific, or artistic pursuits. It is divided into five sections, under the Presidency of MM. Meissonier, Ch. Garnier, le Duc de la "Roche-Guyon, Gérôme, and Henri Martin respectively. It is not stated what precautions are to be taken against interviewers. against interviewers.

-Mr. Charles Eliot Norton announces —Mr. Charles Eliot Norton announces in the Harvard Register that the number of answers to his appeal for volunteers for the expedition of the American Archaeological Institute for the exploration of an ancient Greek city has been answered by a far greater number of applicants than are needed, and that out of their number five have been chosen. He now makes an appeal to college graduates to give their subscriptions and support to the Archaelogical Institute itself.

SCIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES. Of late the electric light has been em-ployed by naturalists to attract insects which they desire to collect for examination or to preserve as specimens.

The subcutaneous injection of sulphurio ether, in three-drop cases, at intervals of twelve hours, is recommended by Dr. Comegys for the successful treatment of sciatica.

The International Congress of Physicians

who make a specialty of ear diseases will have their next meeting, in 1884, at Basel, Switzerland. The first one was held at Philadelphia in 1876, and the one this year at -It is interesting to note that the railway up Mount Vesuvius is lighted by fourteen of Siemens and Halske's electric lamps. The illumination of the crater and the sides of the volcano is, according to the Elektrotechnische Zeitung, grand in the extreme.

—Mr. Thomson, who has receptly returned from the expedition of the Royal Geographical Society to Central Africa, has brought to Kew a considerable collection of plants from the plateau round Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika. The plants from an elevation of 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea-level contain a large proportion of Cape and characteristically temperate types.

The Mormon Temple, commenced at Salt Lake City twenty years ago, is not yet finished. They are still working at it. Already over \$4,000,000 have been expended, and the structure has hardly assumed shape. It is estimated that its total cost will exceed \$25,000,000. The contract has yet sixty years to run. It is to be built of Utah granit, and will be the finest building in the United States.

The genealogical tables of the reigning and other Princely families of Europe have of late been examined to determine the mean duration of the life of a generation of the human race. The life of Princes does not appear to be anything, if at all, longer than that of the majority of other people, for the data which the tables presented gave a period of thirty years as the mean limit of a generation.

—A comparative analysis of the statist presented in the suicide records of Franciand Sweden has been made by M. Bertill of the Anthropological Society, Paris, we the result of establishing, on what he this quite satisfactory evidence, the two folicing laws: 1. Widowers commit suicide m frequently than married men. 2. The prence and influence of children in the holdininish the inclination to suicide in married men.

—At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences on Oct. 4 M. Perrier gave an interesting summary of the determinations of longitudes, latitudes, and azimuths in Africa during the years 1877 and 1878. In the exchange of signals he found it was possible to calculate the mean retardation of the transmission of a signal along an aerial conductor from chronograph to chronograph for distances between 414 and 1,236 kilomètres. The mean velocity of propagation was found to mean velocity of propagation was found to be about 40,000 kilomètres. At this rate at electric signal would go around the earth is a second

a second.

—The inauguration of the Paris Popular Observatory took place at the Trocadéro Palace on Oct. 11, on the second terrace of the Eastern Tower. Four telescopes—three reflectors and a refractor—have been placed at the disposal of the public. No fee is taken from the visitors, who have only to make application to the Popular Observatory Office, Trocadéro, and register their names. A series of lectures on practical observations will soon begin. A room is also reserved for microscopial observations, which will be opened during the daytime.

State Board will doubtless secure special transportation rates.

A number of special invitations and programs have been sent to the Secretaries of the various State Boards, for them to distribute according to their own judgment.

The undersigned, after consultation with a number of those most interested, have taken the responsibility of issuing the above call, and trust it will meet a hearty response.

S. D. Fisher (Illinois);
J. K. Judson (Kansas);
W. L. Chammerlain (Ohio).

inst evening. Without a cept a few farewell neighs, deliberate her head against the wall of the house her neck, dying in a few minutes. I grief was great, and to-day in pather she related the sad death of her "Nel police of the Third Precinct. Neille's greatly mourned by the youthful r

WISCONSIN.

A New Chief-Justice of the Suprem Court Will Be Appointed Next Week.

scences of the Late Chief-Justice an and flis Colleagues Upon the Bench.

litical Issues that Entered into Judicial ntests-Defeat of the State-Rights Party.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

MADISON. Wis., Nov. 5.—Some days ago by. Smith intimated to a newspaper man no was interviewing him that, as soon as a election was over and the eulogies produced in the Supreme Court on the late dief-Justice Ryan, he should turn his attention to the appointment of his successor. The election is over, and the part will meet on the 9th; so the question the new Chief-Justice is probably ready settled in the Governor's mind, and a announcement will soon be made public, announcement will soon be made public, he relief of several ambitious gentlemen are waiting to take the dead Judge's The vacancy occurred only two ago, just on the eve of an exciting is ago, just on the eve of an exciting sidential campaign, when everybody was bsorbed with politics that they paid little ution to any other subject; but now the s and the people of the State industriously discussing the quesof the Governor's appointment from political as well as the legal standpoint. Supreme Court of Wisconsin consists at ent of five Judges, and before the death se distinguished Chief-Justice there were of the distinguished Chief-Justice there were we Democrats—Ryan and Orton—and three ns-Cole, Lyon, and Taylor. If ities is to be taken into the account at all such a case, the above is as fair a division as ld be made, and gives the minority its full sould be made, and gives the minority its full thare of representation upon the Bench, be-clause the vote of Wisconsin at the elec-tion one year ago stood in round numbers 100,000 Republicans to 75,000 Demo-crats. Judge Ryan was the ablest and most conspicuous leader the Wisconsin Democ-acy ever had, and had rendered his party the brilliant service that any man ever behodoxy will always be a matter of dis-te. He started in life as a Whig, then he joined the Free-Soilers, then the Republic-ans, then the Democrats, then the Green-backers, and then the Democrats again. In 1876 he ran for Congress in the Second Dis-trict against Caswell as the combined candi-

ut, as the Wisconsin Democracy were at that me trying to out-Herod Herod in the infla-on business, it is hard to tell which head to Orton under—Democrat or Green-However, as he was the choice of the Democracy for his present position, and as the Greenback party has neither local hab-itation nor name in Wisconsinafter last Tues-day's work, it is but fair to charge his ap-

cholar in politics may talk about the impro-riety of making a judicial office the test of of making a judicial office the test of strength, or of dragging the judicial through the dirty pool of politics, it rtheless true that in nine cases out of en the office of Judge is an elective one en when the office of Judge is an elective one artisan nominations are made on both sides, and the party machinery is called into play a every instance to elect their candidates. The only party that goes into an independant or people's movement to divest a judicial lection of its partisan character is invarially the party that is in such a small minority hat it is foolish and useless to put up a candidate of its own. The Republican party will be used that the political control of the state than it nominated and elected as Hon, Orsamus Cole as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court over Sambel Countered. the Hon. Orsamus Cole as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court over Sambel Crawford, who was then a member of the Court and an able and worthy man. That was in 1855, and both parties have kept up the partisan character of the context ever since, all the while disclaiming their intention to make the choice a party test. During the twenty-five years that the Republican party has held sway in Wisconsin, there have been only two instances in which it has relaxed its rigid partisan policy in electing members of the Supreme Court, and those two instances and the causes that brought them about will be explained further on. On the other hand, the Democrats have seldom failed to run a candidate of their own, or unite in a call upon some independent Republican and give him the full support of their party. Political considerations have always entered into the contest on both sides, and in one notable instance the doctrine of

stance the doctrine of

STATE-RIGHTS

caused a division in the Republican party
and the defeat of its regularly-nominated
candidate for Chief-Justice. In another
instance, an Associate Justice was selected
as the Republican candidate mainly on the
ground of entertaining extreme State-rights
theories from the atti-slavery standpoint. In 1859 the late Byron
Paine was chosen Associate Justice
of the Supreme Court, and his chief
recommendation was that he had made an
argument in the Booth-Rycraft case before
Judge A. D. Smith, of the Supreme Court, in
favor of declaring the Fugilive Slave act of
1850 unconstitutional and void. The origin
of that celebrated case was this: A runaway
slave from Kentucky named Joshua Glover

on Dixon and elected him. The Madison State Journal, the recognized leading Republican paper in the State, openly advocated the deteat of the regularly nominated candidate for Chief-Justice, and the disaffection was general.

Just here comes in an illustration of the mendacity and inconsistency of the Democratic party. The doctrine in the Booth case, as laid down by Judge A. D. Smith, and the resolutions indorsing the same by the Legislature of 1859, were the very cream of the celebrated Kentucky resolutions of 798, and would have pleased John C. Calhoun so much that he would not have altered them by dotting an i or crossing a t. But this assertion of the State-rights theory, in that instance, was made in favor of liberty, and not on the side of slavery; hence the Democratic party of Wisconsin, true to its devilish instincts in support of human bondage, set its face like flint against the doctrine. It could swallow State-rights when the doctrine was invoked to perpetuate and extend chattel slavery, but it bitterly opposed any application of it in favor of human freedom.

A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION
was called to take action in the matter of the
Chief-Justiceship, and it resolved to support Dixon for the reason that he was not a Staterights Republican, and it opposed Sloan and defeated him, who now belongs to the played-out Democracy, and adheres to their State-rights theories to-day as he did in 1860. Sloan had served one term in Congress as a Republican, following the late Charles Billinghurst, but was defeated by Charles H. Larrabee. Dixon was twice reëlected Chief-Justice without serious opposition, and served fifteen years on the Bench to universal acceptance. Then the Rebellion broke out, and the eyes of the Republicans were opened to the per-nicious theories they had adopted. Smith's opinion was quoted approvingly in the South opinion was quoted approvingly in the South as a justification for disobeying an act of Congress that might be distasteful to the citizens of a certain State, and the Southern people said that if the people of Wisconsin were not bound to obey an act of Congress relating to the capture and rendition of fugitive slaves, they were not bound to acquiesce in the election of Abraham Lincoln, and they would not do it.

The Republicans took the back track. Howe was elected to the United States Senate, which was a triumph of the Federal wing, and the Republican Legislature repealed the foolish State-rights resolutions of 1859.

THE RAILBOAD FARM-MORTGAGE

THE RAILBOAD FARM-MORTGAGE question was the next one that entered into the election of a Supreme Judge, and it was made a test at the ballot-box. Some 6,000 farmers in Wisconsin had mortgaged their homesteads in exchange for stock in a numof proposed new railroads, and mortgages had been sold to money with which to build roads. Nearly all the companies failed, either through fraud, mismanage ment, or other causes beyond human control; and, being powerless to protect the mortgageors as agreed, the foreclose of them was inevitable. Great excitement followed, and the question entered into politics. The roads had not been built, the agreement on the part of the companies upon which the mortgages had been executed and delivered had not been exercited out, but the mortgages had passed into the hands of innocent purchasers. The farmers cried fraud, and claimed that they had received no valuable consideration or equivalent, and resisted the collection of the mortgages. The holders undertook to enforce collection, and the Circuit Courts decided in all cases in favor of the farmers. The first case that was carried to the Supreme Court on appeal was that of Clark vs. Farrington, from the Dodge County Circuit, and the Supreme Court held that the mortgage was valid on its face, and, being in the hands of an innocent purchaser who had paid a valuable consideration for it, it must be paid like other commercial paper. The Court refused to go back and inquire into all the details relating to issuing the mortgage, and the alleged fraud, and want of consideration, but held that they were valid and must be paid. Associate-Justice Byron Paine wrote the decision of the Court, in which Dixon and Cole acquiesced. Judge Cole's term had, just expired, and he was a candidate for reflection. Of course there was a party organized to defeat him on the ground or the Farm-Mortgage decision, and the late James H. Knowlton, then a resident of Janesville, who died in Chicago two years ago, was selected to make the race against Cole on this agrarian issue. ment, or other causes beyond human control, and, being powerless to protect the mort-

JUDGE KNOWLTON had been a man of mark in Wisconsin politics for many years. He had figured as counsel for Coles Bashford in the celebrated quo-warranto proceedings against Gov. Barstow for possession of the Gubernatorial office, and later had been Chairman of the Legislative Committee to investigate the alleged bribery cases in the notorious old La Crosse Railroad corruption in the disposition of the land-grant. He was an able lawyer, but quite as much in love with poli tics as the law, and an erratic and honest man. He was warmly supported at the polis for Associate Justice against Judge Cole, and the election was so close that for some days all parties conceded Knowiton's election. But the official returns settled the case in favor of Cole, and thus ended another effort to decide a strictly judicial question at a town meeting.

meeting.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW. For twenty-five years the Supreme Court of Wisconsin consisted of but three members, and since the defeat of Samuel Crawford, in 1855, the Democrats did not have a representative on the Bench until the appointment of Chief-Justice Ryan in 1873. The ment of Chief-Justice Ryan in 1873. The Democrats claim that they have a moral right to two Judges out of the five as the Court is now constituted, and petitions are now being circulated asking the Governor to appoint the Hon. A. A. R. Butler to the office of Chief Justice. Mr. Butler is a distinguished lawyer and citizen of Milwaukee, who has served one term as Mayor of the "Commercial Emporium" of Wisconsin, and is fitted by education, professional training, and experience at the Bar to fill acceptably any position of public trust to which he may be called; but it is not at all likely that either he or any other Democrat will be asked to fill the chair of the late Chief-Justice. This is a poor year for Democrats to get into office under any pretext, and the Governor will doubtless try and find a good Republican to occupy the place. The Republicans have been much more generous to the Democracy in respect to the appointment of the Judges of that Court than they had any reason to expect, or than the Democrats themselves seemed to appreciate. As before stated, Judge Ryan was appointed Chief Justice by Gov. Taylor, to fill out Judge Dixon's unexpired term, and everyone expected, including Judge Ryan himself, that a Republican would be nominated and elected as his successor as soon as his term was out. Ryan had been the ablest and most bitter foe the Republican party had ever encountered in the State, and it had felt his herculean blows from its cradle to the present, not only in time of peace, but during the Rebellion, when the Nation was imperiled by revolution and civil war. When the DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met in the dark days of 1803, and it was a Democrats claim that they have a moral right

favor of declaring the Fugitive Siave act of 1850 unconstitutional and void. The origin of that elebrated case was this: A runway slave from Kentacky named Joshua Glover was overtaken in Milwaukes and Joshua Glover as overtaken in Milwaukes and Joshua Glover and the favor of the late Chief-Justice. This is a radical Abolition paper called the Free Democrat, mounted a horse and rode through the streets, shouting at the tree of the control of the streets, and the Governor will be asked to fill the chair of the late Chief-Justice. This is an an end through the streets, shouting at the tree of the control of the control of the favor of the chair of the late Chief-Justice. This is a port year for Democrats to get into office and the favor of the chair of the late Chief-Justice by the control of the favor of the chair of the late Chief-Justice by the control of the favor of the chair of the street of the favor of the favor of the chair of the late Chief-Justice by Governor of the Justice by Governor of the favor of the favor of the chair of the favor of the favor of the chair of the favor of the favor of the chair of the favor of the favor of the favor of the chair of the favor of the favor of the favor of the chair of the favor of the fav

CHIEF JUSTICE are fine examples of persplcuity and incisive-ness, and the Cornell University selected them as models in English composition for those of her students who designed to study

But the Democratic party had only one But the Democratic party had only one such man who towered up so much above his fellows, and there is no necessity for the Governor to go outside the Republican party to find a fit man for the position. There is another reason why the Governor should not be asked to appoint a Democrat. That crowd has not kept faith with the Republicans in the matter of non-partisanship, nor have they seemed to appreciate the generosity extended to them by the dominant party of the State. The Republicans allowed Ryan's last election to go uncontested, fierce and bitter Bourbon that he was, and then graciously permitted the Democrats to select one of the two new Judges that were required by the amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1878. But the Democratic politicians forgot all this as soon as Judge Cothern on no other ground but that he was an old Bourbon Democrat, with not ene-tenth of Cole's ability or fitness for the office. From what they have already done it is safe to say that the Democrats would make a clean sweep of all the Republicans from the Supreme Bench if they had the power, and they have no reason to complain of the treatment that they have already received. THE NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The Court meets on the 9th, when eulogies will be pronounced upon the late Chief-Justice Ryan, after which it will adjourn for a stated period out of respect to his memory. The general drift of opinion in the State The general drift of opinion in the State among the legal fraternity is that the Governor will appoint Judge Cole to the position of Chief-Justice, and the Hon. J. B. Cassoday as Associate-Justice. Judge Cole has won his promotion by serving twenty-five years upon the Bench with signal ability, and Mr. Cassoday has long stood in the front rank at the Bar of Wisconsin.

LOGARITHMS.

A Method of Constructing Them Which

All Can Understand. Comparatively few people know anything about logarithms as an aid to calculation; and to most of those who are able to use them the nature of the logarithm is an inscrutable mystery. Indeed, the method of easoning by which they are developed is not conclusive to a considerable proportion of those who read the language of the calculus; as it requires the differential of a variable quantity to be absolutely zero, in which case it may be objected

that the quantity is really not a variable but a constant. It is proposed, in this article, to show how a table of logarithms may be developed from first of logarithms may be developed from first principles, without resort to the processes of the higher mathematics. The most difficult part of the operation is the extraction of the square root, with which every one who, has received a common-school education ought to be familiar. Of course it is not necessary now to perform the work here indicated, because the desired tables of logarithms have long since been calculated; the process is presented only for the purpose of showing the relation which a logarithm bears to its corresponding number. We shall write "log." for "the logarithm of"; that is, log. 10 means the logarithm of the number 10. "log." for "the logarithm of"; that is, log.

10 means the logarithm of the number 10.

Let it be required, for any numbers denoted by m and n, to find log. m and log. n, so that log. m + log. n shall equal log. (mn). Also that log. 10 shall equal 1.

First, let m=n; and mn=10. Extracting the square root of 10 by the ordinary arithmetical process we obtain m or n, equals 3.16227766...; and dividing unity by 2, we have log. m=0.5, and log. n=0.5. That is, 0.5 is the logarithm of \$1.6227766...; which fulfills the required condition, for 0.5+0.5=1: =log. (mn):=log. 10.

Now, if we extract the square root of 3.16227766... we shall obtain the number, the logarithm of which is the half of 0.5; that is 0.25. And if we successively extract square roots in the one case, and perform the operation of halving in the other, we shall have a series of numbers and their corresponding logarithms, as follows:

Term.	Number (s	
1		
2		016538
3	1.77827041	0003505
4		216332
5	1.15478198	468946
6	1.07460782	832132
7	1.03663292	843770
8	1.01815172	171818
9		484145
10	1.00450736	425446
11	1.06225114	829291
12	1.00112494	139878
13	1.00056231	200166
14		678750
15	1.00014054	851681
16	1.00007027	178934
17	1.00003513	527743
18	1.00001756	748441
19	1.00000878	370363
20	1.00000439	184217
21	1.00000219	591867
22	1.00000109	795873
23	1.00000054	897921
24		448957
25	1.00000013	724477
	1.00000006	862238.
27	1.00000003	431119.

#1	1.0000000 401119.2
The following a	re the corresponding loga-
rithms:	
Term.	Logarithms.
1	
2	0.0500
. 3	
**************	0.1250
5	
6	0.03125
7	0.015625
8	0.0078125
9	0.00390625
10	0.001953125
11	0.0009765625
12	0.00048828125
13	0.000244140625
14	0.0001220703125
15	0.00006103515625
	0.0000152587890625
18	0.00000762989453125
10	0.00000381469728563
	0.00000190734863281
91	0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000
99	
	0.00000047683715820
23	0.00000023841857910
24	
25	
26	0.00000002980232239
07	0.00000001400110110

21: 25: 29: 31: 39: 34: and 35, terms in the series of numbers, we obtain 1.4999999999944; and the sum of the corresponding logarithms is 0.1760012590544. Hence log. 1.5—0.17600125-9056, and log. 2+log. 1.5—iog. 3:—0.477121254-720, nearly. Also log. 3+log. 2—log. 6:—0.778151250384; and log. 3+log. 3—log. 9:—0.95434250439.

Multiplying together the 5: 9: 12: 16: 17: 19: 20: 22: 23: 26: and 27, terms in the series of numbers gives

1.166/66666646; and the sum of the corresponding logarithms is
0.0669467896223. Hence log. (one and one-sixth) —0.066946789630; and adding the logarithm of 6, gives log. 7—0.845086040014.

Multiplying together the following terms in the series of numbers: 6: 8: 10: 13: 14: 18: 20: 21: 23: 24: 31: and 34; we have 1.1000000000044; and the sum of the corresponding logarithms is 0.0413926851597. Hence, log. 1.1=0.041892685158; and adding unity, which is the logarithm of 10, we obtain: log. 11=1.041392685158. In a similar way may be obtained the logarithms of any and all numbers; the process becoming less and less laborious as the number of logarithms already calculated increases. It is evident from the construction of the scheme that the sum of the logarithms of any numbers is equal to the logarithm of their product; and it follows that the difference of two logarithms is equal to the logarithm of their quotient; also that half the logarithm of any number is the course the loggarithm of 10 being unity, the logarithm of a number is lncreased by unity when the number is divided by 10, the decimal part of the logarithm remaining unchanged. Indeed, all the working properties of the "common" logarithms are easily seen to be a necessary consequence of the method of construction which we have here briefly explained.

THE FIFTH CANDIDATE.

THE FIFTH CANDIDATE.

Gen. John W. Phelps, the Anti-Ma-sonic Candidate for the Presidency. Brattleboro (Vt.) Letter.

This quiet little city is the home of a canditate for the Presidency, Maj.-Gen. John W. Phetps. He is both an institution and an attraction. A more kindly and agreeable old gentleman you pever met. The Springfield Republican says that he considers all hidden things vile, and is, therefore, the anti-Mason-ic candidate for President of the United States. His gallantry to the fair sex is something wonderful. "I don't know as he con-siders all hidden things viie," said a lady who was formerly a school-teacher in this city, "but if anything is hidden he intends to know what it is, and to bring it to light if possible. It is a fact that if he meets a lady acquaintance on the street with a bundle in her hand he will stop her, and, by judicious

her hand he will stop her, and, by judicious questions, will find out the contents of that bundle before he will let her go.

"I remember one cold autumn day I came out of a milliner's shop carrying a purchase I had just made, carefully wrapped in tissue paper. As I stepped upon the sidewalk it was beginning to rain. I had no umbrella, but had only a short distance to go. I crossed the street hastily, coming face to face with Gen. Phelps upon the opposit walk.

"How fortunate that it is raining," I thought, 'I shall be able to hurry past the General without his ascertaining what I have in my parcel.' By that time the old gentleman stood before me, hat in hand, and said, with his usual graceful suavity;

"So you have had your bonnet retriumed? I saw you come out of Mrs. Avery's. I always envy the ladies the little excitement of going to the milliner's as the seasons come round.'

"You are mistaken, General,' I cried, hastily. 'How the rain increases, and we have neither of us an umbrella to offer the

"You are mistaken, General," I cried, hastily. 'How the rain increases, and we have neither of us an umbrella to offer the other'; and I turned to go, but he stood directly in my path, and said, coolly:
"'Oh, then you have bought one of those lovely trimmed bonnets outright? How charming! I hope it is becoming. I suppose we shall not see you in the parlor to-night; you will spend the whole evening before the mirror in your room trying on your precious new purchase.' new purchase.'
"'Poor schoolma'ams have other ways for

"Poor schoolma'ams have other ways for their money than in purchasing bonnets from Mme. Avery's show-windows,' I replied, still trying to pass him, but he persisted, still eying the bewildering pareel with a look that showed plainly that he did not intend to be folled.

"Oh, you have bought a bonnet and are to trim it yourself? How nice to be able to do that?"

do that?"
"Yes, Gen. Phelps,' I cried, as the raindrops pelted me thicker and faster; 'I have
bought a coarse black straw for 75 cents, and
I am to trim it myself for the fall with the
garnet velvet I had on my drab felt last wingarnet vervet I had on my drab lett last, whiter. I haven't decided whether to use the white ostrich tip or not.'
"'Oh, that will be lovely!" he exclaimed, looking as though a weight had been removed from his mind. 'Hurry, now, as the dampness will penetrate that thin paper, and remember that I declare in favor of the ostrich tip.'

ostrich tip,
"I did hurry, but not enough to save the
first freshness of my hat, nor my good nature, for I was theroughly vexed.
"The General had a severe attack of gout "The General had a severe attack of gout soon after, and one day as I went into his room to amuse him by reading to him, he said, looking at me ruefully:

"You ought to do something to while away these weary hours for me, for this dreadful toe is all owing to a cold I contracted that day when you kept me on the street in the rain equivocating about your new bonnet."

"All owing to your inordinate curiosity, sir,' I retorted, a little pertly, perhaps; but he took it with perfect good nature, laughing and shaking his head at me for my sauciness."

For The Chicago Tribune. For The Chicago Tribune.

Rejoice! rejoice! the crisis now is past:
The battle for the Right is won at last!
Rejoice! send up the news from shore to shore!
Rejoice! rejoice! for Rebel rule is o'er!
Rejoice rejoice! swift let the tidings spread:
The Nation itees! State-Sovereignty is dead!
The Loyal tiving voted not as naught
That which the Loyal dead with life have bought!
Let the ships, from every port and bay,
with the news 'neath their white wings sall
away!

Let the ships, from every port and bay,
With the news 'neath their white wings sail
away!

Speak it to the lightning, till deep it darts
The pointed fact to fifty million hearts!
Tell it to the winds and all the zephyr-broods,
That they may tell it to the solitudes!
On hill and movntaff let its truth unfold
With tongues of fire, in words of livid gold!
O let all music sweet swell the glad song
The wide reaim o'er, and all the coasts along!
Let the grand organs rouse to loudest notes,
Keyed to anthems from a myriad throats!
Let all the belts in all the spires proclaim
The "Waterloo," and sound the Victor's name!
The Victor, who, in noble manbood,great,
Henceforth shall guide the brave old Ship of
State!
Rejoice! rejoice! let all the land rejoice!
Rejoice! with full joy raise the happy voice!
Honor is Law! Prosperity is King!
O bright is the halo 'round everything!
As e'er, will Commerce, from her many quays.
Resume her song of traffic to the seas:
And all the locamontives, strong, intent,
Still drive their trades about the Continent;
And all the mummoth shops the country 'round
With busy whirr of fruitful toil resound.
No "change" shall smite the blest and happy
land
With its dread, deathful clutch of flendish hand;
For, supreme, far beyond the mortal sight.
Sits a Judge, the peerless and fearless Right!

GOTHAMITES.

Characteristics of the Inhabitants of the American Metropolis.

Money Is King, and the Beggars Are the Politest People.

Egotism, Superciliousness, and Cheek of the Average Manhat-

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna. NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The politest people n New York are the beggars. They are not, however, the best people. The average business-man has not time to be polite. He is too much engrossed in the pursuit of money. So are the lawyers, and the bankers, and the merchants, and all but the beggars before mentioned. But for them, gracious courtesy to strangers would be one of the "lost arts" in New York.
Snobbery increases in the Metropolis in proportion as wealth accumulates. Money

ommands respect,—manhood none. MONEY 18 KING; and, like all potentates, it is somewhat of a

lespot. It is the sovereign before whom all bow. The rich man draws to himself power in proportion to his wealth. The power he acquires is derived from those who have not wealth. Hence, insolent supercliousness on the one hand, and cringing servility and crawling obsequiousness on the other, are more apparent here than any other American city in which I have ever had the oppor-tunity of observation. Wealth is the goal which all strive to attain,-without much re gard to the means employed.

New York is the centre of wealth and the

cradle of the achievement of the Nation. It is the mother of all gigantic enterprises, and at least the uncle of all lesser ones. It is connected by ties of consanguinity, more or less remote, with all important undertakings Sleepless energy and tireless activity, combined with boldness of purpose, stalwart strength and courage, and monumental selfconceit, with small conscience and less com-passion, make of the successful New-Yorker

A MODERN GOLIATH, whom no David with a smooth pebble can slay. There is a sense of might, and power, and bigness associated with everything one meets here. Here are found the ablest financiers, the willest politicians, the astutest awyers, and the most eloquent clergymen, as well as the most notorious scoundrels, the Nation has ever produced. The Devil him-self was undoubtedly born on Manhattan Island; and there is abundant evidence that Island; and there is abundant evidence that he has always manifested a deep concern about the place of his nativity. There is a vast difference between the people of the South and West and the people of New York, which one accustomed to the ways of the former readily perceives.

THERE IS AN UNBLUSHING IMPUDENCE

and a tranquil assumption of superiority about the people here which is excessively exasperating to a Western man. No one but a New-Yorker would have the effrontery to be discourteous to the President of the United States; yet many will doubtless remember how, some years ago, a quiet-mannered gentleman, who entered Collector Merritt's office, in this city, to make some inquiries about the movements of that official, was sent about his business by a young rufflan occupying a high stool. The unassuming gentleman was Gen. Grant, then President of the United States. The occupant of the high stool was the son of one of the first families of New-York, and a true exponent of the cultivation of the city, unconsciously revealed.

A more recent illustration of THIS SAME CHURLISHNESS OF SPIRIT occurred on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, a few weeks since; and the circumstance is recorded in the city papers. Grand Marshal Ehiers, of the Order of Freemasons, on that day roughly ordered Mr. Wenman, President of the Park Commission, to "Move on!" whereat Mr. Wenman threatened to have Ehlers arrested. A policement standing near explained to sach of

to "Move on!" whereat Mr. Wenman threatened to have Ehlers arrested. A policeman standing near explained to each of the alleged gentlemen the identity of the other, and mutual apologies followed. In Chicago, or in New Orleans, or St. Louis, such a "misunderstanding" could not have been possible. The following chronicle of the event, in which the facts are somewhat toned down, is copied verbatim from a city paper:

"The exchange of words between Grand Marshal Ehlers and President Wenman, about which there has been some talk, was merely a misunderstanding. The Grand Marshal desired to clear the hillside toward the Metropolitan Museum of Art, so that the thousands of spectators might see the corner-stone descend into its crypt, and, when he requested a number of gentlemen to stand aside, one man declined to move. The Grand Marshal insisted; and the man's answer was not heard by the Grand Marshal, who still insisted. Thereat the man threatened to have the Grand Marshal said: 'Go ahead, sir!' and, giving his name and place of residence, continued: 'Now, move along, sir!' Here, however, a police-officer stepped up and said: 'This gentleman is the President of the Park Commission.' That ended it."

The American people are so nearly homogeneous that it can scarcely be said with truth that they have local characteristics. New York is

AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

A New-Yorker will make himself known wherever he may be; and, if he is not overagreeable, he is certainly sincere and pragmatical. There is a stalwart manliness and directness about him which one secretly admires, and which, after all, is more pleasing than over-obsequiousness. It saves time, too, and makes life piquant and polemical. There is something gratifying to wretched human nature in being able to talk back, which is a privilege not to be lost sight of.

The New-Yorker beats down and tramples upon the obstacles which come in his way, with his ponderous body and elephantine feet. I don't think I ever saw so many thick-necked, broad-shouldered, paunchy, heavy-legged men anywhere as I have seen in Wall street in half an hour on a busy day. It seems to be a law inherent in Anthropology that a man's success in life must be in proportion to his weight. According to this law a man must weigh at least 200 pounds to be a millionaire. Not all fat New-Yorkers are rich, but it is certain that AN EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

ALL RICH NEW-YORKERS ARE FAT.

are rich, but it is certain that

ALL RICH NEW-YORKERS ARE FAT.

Other things being equal, you can tell what success a man has had in business by the amount of flesh he carries. A thin man has no show at all, because he is sat down on too much by the thick men. He gradually becomes thinner and thinner, and at last fades, cloud-like, away.

There is a sense of weight and oppression about humanity here. It sits upon one like a nightmare, and will not go away with wakefulness and the dawn of day. It is an unseen, invisible, potentforce, which binds one with shackles, and dominates over one with the power of a tyrant, This is not a mere casual circumstance of life, but underlying it is the doctrine of a deep philosophy. It is the old, familiar doctrine of Natural Selection, or the Survival of the Fittest. In other language, it is the lilustration of the natural law of the triumph of the strong and the subordination of the weak. Where there is much wealth, there is also much poverty. An excessive exoism, engendered by great riches, has created a class in New York which is becoming more and more exclusive. This is especially observable in the construction and management of the churches of the city. Nowhere in the world are the churches more numerous, more spacious, and more costly. Reasoning logically from this circumstance, one would be led to believe that the number of Christians was proportionately great. The facts are

QUITE THE REVERSE.

The number of sinners is proportionally great. This proves that the churches were not built to help poor sinners to love God, but to assist rich Christians to Heaven. While the rich Christian is gliding along on the road to glory on the elevated railway of evangelization, the poor sinner is splashing along on foot through the quagmires of iniquity and the quicksands of wickedness. The sale of pew-sittings in the churches renders it impossible for the poor man to worship at all, except at his own hearthstone, He may be admitted to the house of God, it is true; but he is shown to

where he can have an opportunity of seeing a procession of highly-ornamented and elegantly-attired Christians file past him to take their places in more comfortable and eligible pews, near the pastor, the music, and the communion-table. These churches appear to be built for the small number who are already Christians, instead of for the multitude who are without the means of grace. The appliances for saving immortal souls are auctioned off to the highest bidder, and purchased by some one who is already ticketed through, instead of being knocked down to a needy man who stands about ninety-nine chances in a hundred of going to perdition. This system of selling pews to the rich, and thus practically excluding the poor from the churches, is so palpably wrong and absurd, and

· tanese.

sq opposed to the spirit of christiAnity,
that a memorial playing for its abolition was
presented to the Episcopal Convention lately
in session in this city. This memorial declares that "Our churches should be so free
and open that all who wish may worship in
them. In them there should be no distinctions on the ground of wealth or social distinction." Rich men undoubedly have the
right to build religious club-houses if they
choose, from which the unwashed mob may
be excluded; but the theory of Christianity
is against it. Such a course creates hostility
to the churches which maintain it, and fosters
a sullen disregard among the poor for the
teachings of a religion which countenances
such palpable injustice. It makes religion a
monopoly. It puts a high protective tariff
on salvation, and develops a destructive free
trade in iniquity. It is not probable that the
memorial referred to will cause any alteration in the present system of pew-renting, so
strongly ingrafted upon the churches, and
which, in fact, seems necessary to their maintemance. The Gothamites are not the people
to set an example of humility to the rest of
mankind. SQ OPPOSED TO THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTI

EUROPEAN TITLES.

Some Facts and Some Anecdotes.

Cornhail Magazine.

The highest order of foreign nobility is that of the mediatized princes of Germany. They represent houses which once exercised sovereign power, and are still accorded semi-regal honors. On this point, Britons caring for these things should beware of supposing that every foreign "Prince" is a Highness. The vast number of them are entitled to no other recognition of their rank than "Prince" or "Mon Prince," and this need not be repeated more than once in the this need not be repeated more than once in the conversation. One says advisedly the vast number, for Russian Princes alone, can be counted by thousands, not to say tens of thousands. There are said to be 600 of the house of Galitzin alone.

Scarcely inferior in dignity to the mediatized

Princes are the members of those Comital Houses, the chiefs of which, by a decision of the German Diet of 1829, have right to the title of "Most Illustrious Count" (Erlaucht). They are all Counts—father, son, grandson, great-grand-son, they and all their maje descendants ad in-finitum?

all Counts—father, son, grandson, great-grandson, they and all their male descendants ad infinitum?

The serene and illustrious compose a mighty
host occupying 127 closely-printed pages of the
Almanach de Gotha. Next to them in universully recognized rank are those Princes of the
Holy Roman Empire (all the sovereign and
mediatized Princes of Germany are Princes of
the Empire: the Emperors of Germany having
been also Emperors of the Remans) whose
titles were honorary from the first. Three
English Peers, the Dukes of Mariborough
and Leeds and Earl Cowper, are Princes of
the Empire. It may be added that the Earl of
Denbigh and Lord Arundell of Wardour are
Counts of the Empire. Lord Denbigh claims to
come of the same stock at the Emperor of Austria; but the best title of his family to fame is
that it produced the author of "Tom Jones."

Amonyst other British subjects enjoying foreign titles are the Duke of Hamilton, who is
Duke of Chatelherault in France; the Duke of
Wellington, who is Prince of Waterloo in the
Netherlands, and Duke of Vittoria and Grandee
of the trist class in Spain; Earl Nelson, who is
Duke of Bronte in Italy; the Earl of Clancarty,
Marquis of Hensden, in the Netherlands; Sir
Nathaniel Rothschild, an Austrian Baron; Mr.
Albert Grant, an Italian Baron; and Sir Edward
Thornton, Count of Cassilhas in Portugal. This
last title may be called semi-hereditary, having
been granted to Sir Edward's father for three
lives and no more. Sir Edward's is the second
life.

The title of Marquis carries more prestige with

lives and no more. Sir Edward's is the second life.

The title of Marquis carries more prestige with it nowadays in France than that of the Duke; and for this reason: The Empire made no Marquises, ergo, a Marquis (unless the son of an Imperialist Duke) must derive his title from the old dynasty; and it is unquestionably more honorable to have been emobled by the Pompadour than by Aspoleon. The first Emperor created some thirty Dukes and Princes, all more or less men of talent; but none of their sons or grandsons appear to have done anything. Nor is this because they were frowned upon by the monarchy. On the contrary, everything was done by the Bourbons to conciliate the Marshais. Soult was President of the Council to Louis Phillippe, and ultimately gloried in the magnificent title of Marshal-General of the Armies of France. His son, the Marquis of Dalmatia, was named

Netherlands (between 1815 and 183 poid I. and his son. The Duke by mediatised Prince of the Empire, the Ligne (who is a Knight of the ti-the Prince de Caraman-Chimay long to the first order of European D'Orenberg serves in the French Lignes the Austrian. It is related and head of the Lignes (who) D'Orenberg serves in the French army, a De-Lignes in the Austrian. It is related of the pre-ent head of the Lignes (who is Fresidens of the Beigrian Senate) that he once took his that or (quite for his own convenience) in the presence of a German Grand-Duke. "Cover Yoursain."

A MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE

The Kafirs—A Hace of Unknown Grigin
—Are They Descended from One of
Alexander's Colonies

Alexander's Colonies'

London Telegraph.

Among the results that had been hoped for from the Afghan war was an accurate knowledge of Kafiristan, the land of mystery, which lies within the late kingdom of the Ameer.

Military operations, however, have not brought us within reach of "the black-clad people," as the Kafirs are called, or brought any of them into our camp, so the campaign bids fair to end leaving this truly wonderful country quite unexplored. Dardistan, close by, is also a place of marvels, and its fork-lore would add to Grimm and Andersen a chapter about bear-kineand Andersen a chapter about bear-kings and the Harginn such as would rival any of the legends of the Hartz Mountains or Thuringia. Kafiristan is even more interesting than its neighbor, for it is not only in its fables and myths that this cloud-land is so delightfully mysterious, but in every detail of the life and manners, the looks, dress, food, religion, and customs of the people that inhabt it. Who are the Kafirs, and where is their country? If the questions were asked of an Afghan of Kateshe would probably answer that they are infided dogs who live "to the north" of his city, and that their women and children are of such surpassing beauty that the agents of rich clitzans are always on the lookout for a purchase. The size of their country no one knows exactly, but "the love herb" grows there,—a viluable plant indeed, for whoever possesses it can command the affection of any he piesase,—and gold of a very paic color, but pure gold, nevertheless, is found in their fields with the maize. They estitute grain, however, for the Kafirs live on cleases and curds, meat and fruits, chiefly the last, which grow wild all over their hills, and their orchards are wonderful. They have no earth is their country to spare, so the "black-clad" built their bouses of cakes of cow-dung and sand mixed together; but water the "busin abundance, since every hill is divid" from the next by a stream, which the neople as a by swinring bridges made of creepers. They kill every Mussulman they find within their burder, and drink his blood; Indeed, some of the Kafirs are cannibals. Such in effect would probably be the total amount of an Afghan's knowledge of this large body of his fellow-countrymen, for Kafirs are annibals. Such in effect would probably be the total amount of an Afghan's knowledge of this large body of his fellow-countrymen, for Kafirs as sealed book to the East. A tribe of mountaineers, known as the Nimeha Moslems, who, to suit circumstances and to accommodate themselves to local fashion in religion, are only true believ and Andersen a chapter about ber and the Harginn such as would ri

sense steps were frowned upon by the monarchy.

Bourdons to conciliate the Marshais, Smill, was triven the provided of the monarchy.

Bourdons to conciliate the Marshais Smill, was triven to the monarchy.

Bourdons to conciliate the Marshais of Frances. It is stated to the monarchy of the Armise of Frances. It is stated to the Marshais Charles of the Marshais Char

POLY An Inside View Institution

Its Effect Is th Woman and ticn

delity, and

the Influence Pries

Vigo

To the Editor of 1 CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—
there is a hell, let him
a polygamous Mormos
convinced of the real pressed opinion of o dant personal experi confirmed by many t tunity for judging. T of Mormonism to pro contentment, is prov the actual results.

The first marriage

attended by the same a system where polygo Divine institution, urged from the pulpit manifestation of dome band should alienate and seek in another co ties which he imagine piness. When the bl finds that another is band's affections, who share in his life, she hearted and goes spe drags out a miserable dren's sake. In a large number wife finds herself de transformed into a she make it hot for her lie

and as a general thin The bitter hatreds and in these families ar father, while the other dren are objects of int ters nothing that occas character is able to ho tion and compel an ap eparate his wives in h where in many cases t resources are alike co dwellings, from which ter animosity. There women who may be te siasts, and who would liberal-minded women women indorse veher their Church, and even to take additional wive get up the petitions to the beauties of their c made useful to influe whole teaching and p Church tends to the woman and the brut It teaches that no called into existence in cept at her husbands. called into existence in cept at her husbands therefore exert herself gratification here, that h with her in the next we pressed upon her that in sacrifices in this life the reward in the next, and ral affections must be eternal blessings.

Those women who pracy while regarded with mitted to be scaled as cobands for the eternal with the scale of the scal

bands for the eternal we is used to push young a years, into matrimony, fruitful members of the years it was the prace monish them by name frefused to change their was not sufficient they the fate of heretics.

The corruption which teachings is almost bey it is common for a man and daughter. Indeed convenient way to displant, for the husband is plant her in some out earn her own livelihood marries two sisters, or own nieces. At one tin permitting half-brother What must be the hear ousles in a community liberty to set her net for married alike! What where every hoary-her liberty to bring all the pand the solicitations of to bear upon the young pel them to yield to his mon women are constituted the lidea that the outsid libertines whom they lone. It is the boast of that their system conditation.

One. It is the boast of that their system condu. The contrary is the too communities are isol seeming absence of practiced under the sabut even this is doubtfucommon there as else of the marriage relativorces and separations fren huddled promis morality must be preserverywhere prevails. When brought in cottons of other communand gayety, which has by Mormon influentand, being without either a virtuous ing, many are swell Probably in no city of Lake City is there an ruption, and among the children of those will complete the sample.

you that it is not poly the Mormon priesthed deprecated. The Mor ly organized. At its of the Church, ass Aposties. Under the orders, with their spec Bishops. Subject to and female teachers, numerous to visit evand watch their con faith are exhorted, the tithing are threatened heid in firm control, minute importance is superior authority. Church can be commuble short tine to ever child in it. The civil of the Church. Office are named are voted for without ly happens that not a is recorded. Here is an an suffrage, which geance. In addition to one is expected to prome of every kind tithing master is inexo. All public enterprise of business are contituded in the church in which at the complete triumph of belief which has cnab sufferings of extreme to many years withou

ample.
Old residents in U

IOUS PEOPLE

of something like a sound guistic eccentricities pe-nown folks. He himself, pronounced opinion upon

song fervor, not only from the because to this day the carry on a systematic frontiers for the purpose men and children, who the wealthy men of n. Swat. Bajour, and her hand they are saided toward Hindus, and tenglishmen as friends, have visited them have ed with their genial k with their activity of once, and singularly high and ethics. That the Kafirs telling, for they have reindependence in spite of r conqueror from Timur, of their persecutors has not for several conturies, nief in turn ambitious of aving at one time or angainst this infidel colony, one of the compliments em, it is stated, and with the Kafirs that they are but than their neighbors in ir beautiful women do all while their lords pass their honors and ceremonies, er of Mohammedans; and Apart, however, from is no worse than any ed of Moslem, the Kafirs onal resemblance to Eugrat possess of this suprander's army—this fairthe Englishman, the deneighbors, as a "brother a share with us in all Asias shan any other in the r." This in itself suffices heir secret will be cleared neroachments of the surilizet the race of brave men "of the North."

R SHE WORE.

she did not see.

nd smiled as of old; blow once more long since cold, leap up as before. t I put this rose he falling rain. for her to suppose crished could live again. ELLA WHEELER.

nute on a Tin-Pan.

POLYGAMY.

An Inside View of That Peculiar Institution in Utah Territory.

Its Effect Is the Degradation of Woman and the Brutalizaticn of Man.

delity, and Gross Vulgarity Abundant. Worse than the Results of Polygary Is

the Influence of the Mormon

Priesthood.

Libercinism, Seduction, Marital Infl-

The Situation One Which Republic hip Must Deal With

To the Esitor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CHICAGO. Nov. 5.—"If any one doubts that there is a hell, let him reside a short time in a polygamous Mormon family and he will be convinced of the reality." Such is the exnion of one who has had abunopinion of one who has had abun-ersonal experience, and this view is ring. The boasted adaptation sm to produce happiness, or even nt, is proved to be fallacious by

The first marriage in a Mormon family is attended by the same manifestation of affection as in other communities. Living under a system where polygamy is inculcated as a a system where polygamy is incured to be polygamy in a system to be polygamy in anifestation of domestic infelicity the hus-nd should alienate himself from his wife and seek in another companionship for quali-ties which he imagines will perfect his happiness. When the blow falls, and the wife finds that another is enthroned in the husband's affections, who is to have an intimate share in his life, she often becomes brokenhearted and goes speedily to the grave or drags out a miserable existence for her chil-

In a large number of cases when the first wife finds herself dethroned she becomes and as a general thing succeeds in doing so. The bitter hatreds and jealousies which exist in these families are indescribable. The father, while the other wives and their children are objects of intense aversion. It matters nothing that occasionally a man of strong character is able to hold his family in subjection and compel an apparent truce. Even in poverty the husband is often compelled to eparate his wives in houses widely located, and their children. Those possessing larger resources are alike compelled to erect distant dwellings, from which the families watch his attentions and bounty to the others with bitter animosity. There is another class of women who may be termed religious enthu-siasts, and who would be ranked among the liberal-minded women at the East. These women indorse vehemently the doctrines of their Church, and even urge their husbands get up the petitions to Congress setting forth get up the petitions to Congress setting forth the beauties of their condition, and they are made useful to influence the young. The whole teaching and practice of the Mormon Church tends to the degradation of the woman and the brutalization of the man. It teaches that no woman can be called into existence in the life hereafter except at her husbands pleasure. She must therefore exert herself to minister to his gratification here, that he may not be offended with her in the next world. It is also impressed upon her that in proportion to her sacrifices in this life the greater will be her reward in the next, and hence that her natural affections must be crucified to obtain

cept at her husbands pleasure. She must therefore exert herself to minister to his gratification here, that he may not be offended with her in the next world. It is also impressed upon her that in proportion to her sacrifices in this life the greater will be her real affections must be crucified to obtain eternal biessings.

Those women who prefer a life of celebacy while regarded with disfavor are permitted to be sealed as celestial wives to husbands for the eternal world. Great pressure is used to push young gris, even of tender years, into matrimony, that they may become fruitful members of the Church. In former years it was the practice to publicly admonish them by name from the pulpit if they refused to change their condition, and if this has fate of heretics.

The corruption which results from these teachings is almost beyond comprehension. It is common for a man to marry a mother and daughter. Indeed, this is regarded as a convenient way to dispose of a mother-in-law, for the husband is then at liberty to plant her in some out-of-the-way cabin to earn her own fivelihood. A man frequently marries two sisters, or one or more of his own nieces, at one time it was talked of permitting half-brothers and sisters to marry. What must be the condition where every hoary-headed scoundrel is at liberty to, set her net for the married and unmarried ailke! What must be the condition where every hoary-headed scoundrel is at liberty to, set her net for the married and unmarried ailke! What must be the condition where every hoary-headed scoundrel is at liberty to plant the to yield to his passions! The Mormon women are constantly impressed with the idea that the outside world is made up of libertines whom they must shum as the Evil One. It is the boast of the Mormon Church and the solicitations of hardened female hasts to bear upon the young and innocent to compel them to yield to his passions! The Mormon women are constantly impressed with the idea that the outside world is made up of libertines whom they must shum as t

When brought in contact with the temptations of other communities, the love of dress and gayety, which has been sternly repressed by Mormon influences, breaks forth, and, being without the restraint of either a virtuous example or training, many are swept into the vortex. Probably in no city of the same size as Salt Lake City is there an equal amount of corruption, and among the victims are some of the children of those who are eminent in the Church. A moment's reflection will convince any one that this must be the fruit of such a damnable system of moral education and example.

Old residents in Utah, however, will tell you that it is not polygamy, but the rule of the Mormon priesthood which is most to be deprecated. The Mormon Church is perfectly organized. At its head is the President of the Church, assisted by the twelve Apostes. Under these are the various orders, with their special duties, and the local Bishops. Subject to the latter are the male and female teachers, who are sufficiently unnerous to visit every family frequently and watch their condition. The weak in faith are exhorted, those in arrears with their tithing are threatened, and the people are held in firm control. Everything of even minute importance is promptly reported to superior authority. An order from the Church can be communicated in an incredible short line to every man, woman, and child in it. The civil officers are the creatures of the Church. The candidates for office are named by it, and they are voted for without question. It frequently happens that not a sincle dissenting vote is recorded. Here is an illustration of woman's suffrage, which prevails with a venerance. In addition to ordinary taxes every one is expected to pay one-tenth of his income of every kind to the Church, and the tithing master is inexorable.

All public enterprises and leading branches of business are controlled by the heads of the church in which they are pecuniarily interested. The Bishops are therefore selected more for executive force than for spiritual qualifications. As the Jews were God's chosen people under the old dispensation, so these "Latter-Day Saints (as they prefer to type the new. Whatever the present privation, they construe it to be only preparatory to the condition they have the present privation, they construe it to be only preparatory to the condition the faith as enabled them to endure the unferings of extreme poverty in pioneer life to many years without a murmur. They im-

agine that Jehovah will speedily destroy their enemies and give them the world for a conquest and heritage. The sincerity of the zeal of most of the Mormon believers cannot be questioned. When asked why a new revelation is not obtained abolishing polygamy, they will reply that "revelations are not made to order." The fortitude which they have displayed is worthy of the highest admiration and of a purer faith and practice.

Leaving the fertile prairies of Illinois they went to the mountainous region now inhabited by them and found it a barren waste. With little food except roots and game, without shoes or clothing, except such as were made from skins, without shelter, except such as could be secured from huts and caves, they endured a vigorous climate, contended with hostile Indians, redeemed vaileys by irrigation, built towns, cities, and temples, and have accumulated wealth until their leading cooperative institution represents \$1,000,000 of capital.

From a few hundred people they have increased to 100,000 in Utah, and several thousands have overflowed into the surrounding States and Territories. Their missionary zeal is unabated, and hundreds of converts are coming to them every year. The fact that these are from the lower classes increases their power over them. In their new homes they enjoy the ownership of a little land, and in spite of hardships learn to regard the Church as their greatest benefactor. The supreme allegiance of a Mormon is his Church. He will scrupe at nothing to shield its members and protect its institutions. A Mormon may be openly living with several wives, but he will swear in court that he has only one, and a jury of Mormons will never convict. Their marriages are performed in secret, and the officials will swear that they know nothing of the facts.

The laws of the United States are openly defied by the rulers and people, and the polygamous Mormons assert that they will suffer marrydom rather than desert the teachings of the Church, when unrestrained, has flamed out into bloody deed

the coldest blood, and their captors divided the spoil.

That the better portion of the Mormon community recoiled in horror from this monstrous crime there can be no question, and, fortunately, the construction of telegraphs and railroads, the presence of Government troops, an undaunted press, as is instanced by the Salt Lake Tribune, and the advent of a large mining interest have for some years put an end to the possibility of such crimes. Except in few localities, however, the Gentile who attempts to settle in Mormon territory soon finds himself ostracised by the community. Religion is the mania of the people, and a new-comer can no more abstain from declaring his belief than a Northern man would be permitted to live at the South without making known his political sentiments. If out of harmony with the community, however unobtrusive, he is made to feel the sentiments of the people. If he attempts to establish himself in trade, the Zion cooperative institution combats him. He is annoyed by restrictions, fines, and sometimes by arrests on the slightest pretexts.

To such an extent do these persecutions go

and sometimes by arrests on the slightest pretexts.

To such an extent do these persecutions go that he is generally only too glad to escape with the loss of his property. If a Gentile marries a Mormon and the effort to convert him falls, the more consummate arts are used to create domestic difficulties and effect a separation. The influence of the Mormon Church has been against education until the efforts of orthodox churches compelled a change of policy.

Probably 5 per cent of the children are now in schools established by the Presbyterians,

Probably 5 per cent of the children are now in schools established by the Presbyterians, Methodists, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists. To counteract this the Mormons have themselves established schools under Church control. Their text-books are full of information calculated to glorify the Mormon achievements and belittle the outside world. Every pupit, under pain of expulsion, must subscribe frequently and publicly to the creed of the Church. The whole bent of the institution is to instill Mormon principles.

can be brought to bear, unless backed by a wise policy of the Government, will amount to little.

The question of what can be done is a serious one. The sentiment of this nation is arainst religious persecution, but there is a wide difference between religious liberty and the toleration of a moral leprosy which is working the ruin of thousands of innocent women and children, and dragging them down to the lowest depths of infamy.

The voice of the moral element of this people demands that Utan shall be spanked into the realization that she is a child of the Nation, and a very small one at that, and furthermore, that she campot establish an independent moral code of her own.

The remedy, if any is to be found, must be by Republican statesmanship. That party has repeatedly affirmed its antagonism to polygamy. The constant reiteration of a principle by a person, party, or nation, if sincere, must sooner or later crystallize into efficient action.

The Mormons are in thorough sympathy with the Democracy, for it is through them that they expect to secure admission to the Union and complete State-sovereignty. While the Cincinnati Convention was in session the Gentile Democrats of Utah endeavored to have their party adopt an antipolygamy plank in their platform, without success. That party having affiliated with secession, rebellion, State-sovereignty, rag money, repudiation, ballot-box stuffing, and the destruction of the right of suffrage, caps the chmax by indorsing, indirectly at least, that monstrous crime which invades the domestic circle and wherever it touches makes four-fiths of the women harlots and their children bastards in the sight of the civilized world. Every pure man and woman must recoil in horror from such a spectacle.

Now that the Republicans are successful in the same of the views.

Now that the Republicans are successful in the campaign, one of the first uses of the victory should be to give to the Territories, and especially to Utah, a school-system so thorough that each child in every hamlet, however small, can enjoy the benefit of an education such as will completely break the shackles of superstition and vice which are now being riveted upon the minds of the young. The outlay needed for this purpose is one which the American people can well afford to make. Such laws should be enacted as will enable the executive authorities of Utah to break up the loathsome and disloyal secret rites by which polygahous marriages are celebrated, and punish the offenders. Until this is done; the contempt which every Gentile and apostate feels towards this Government, whose tows are openly defied, is well deserved, and every American citizen may well hang his head in shame at this crying disgrace. It is with the utmost reluctance that this filthy subject is brought to the attention of your readers, and the anxiety that something be done to destroy the curse which is now sapping the moral life from so many souls is my only excuse.

The Great Prairies of South America. Now that the Republicans are successful in

The Great Prairies of South America.

Correspondence London Times.

The provinces of Ruenos Ayres and Montevideo are as yet far from being overcrowded; but an immigrant will not fare worse for going further for elbow-room, provided he be as careful to insure free and easy communication as a good General would be anxious to keep within reach of his base of operations. There are rivers in this region navigable by steam for thousands of miles, and the railways, which seem to have been providentially invented to serve the purposes of American colonization. are already reaching the borders of the Grand Chaco, the Grand Pampa, Patagonia, and other great deserts, where land is to be had for the mere asking, and where the red Indian has ceased to be the burbear he was, and cannot be made to face a breech-loading rifle.

The land is, in the main, an immense flat, no doubt; very large tracts of alluvial soil, without a tree or a pebble; part of it mere awamps or sait wilderness. But even these thousand miles of unbroken level are not without a peculiar beauty of their own: their boundless horizon and awful soilitude; the freshness and purity of the atmosphere, and the keen enjoyment of unified freedom. Nor, apart from intercourse with his fellow-men, is a man here crushed by the sense of utter torlorness; for nothing is

more striking than the teeming life of the animal kingdom in the pampas—the abundance of game, storks and herons, the owls and the hawks, the flights of the wild turkeys and flocks of ostriches, to say nothing of the ubiquitous pteroptere and chattering little cardinal; a multitude and variety of fowls and brutes—nameless to me as well as numberless—the gayety of whose plumage and fur, and the strangeness and wildness of whose screeches and howls a settler will always and everywhere have with him, and which will only gradually make room for the flocks and herds, the barking and bellowing, the crowing and eackling of his domestic surroundings.

roundings.

Life in the prairies is life in the saddle: for the very beggar here is mounted; and away from rail or tramways, neither for sex nor are is there any other practicable, or, at least, endurable means of lecomotion than on horseback; and the horses are fleet and sure-footed, brave as lions, and gentle and docile as cows, and their purchase and keeping cost little, and their stabling and shoeing nothing.

A BULL IN BALTIMORE.

Maddened by City Sounds and Sights
He Buns a Muck Through the
Streets.

Baltimore American, Oct. 31.
At a little after midday his bullship turned

into Baltimore street from Light, free, unfettered, and curiously gazing about him.

Up Baltimore street he went, every one giving him a wide berth, and vehicles stopping or else turning out of the way. Near the corner of Greene street he ran upon the pavement. A pedestrian coming down street tried to get out of the way and fell into the gutter, ing himself free, ran through the streets, and, coming no doubt from some quiet, rural pasture, was soon driven wild by the novelty of street scenes and voices, particularly the hue and cry that was set up in his wake by the erowd of gamins following. At this time there were about fifty persons following him, yelling and shouting. At the corner of Baltimore and Pine streets he was temporarily headed off, and at the corner of German street was partially surrounded by a howling mob. Here an effort was made to kill him.

ing mob. Here an effort was made to kill him.

Several men who had small pistols began firing, but as their pistols were small and the width of the street intervening was large the bullets did not result in much damage, so far as Mr. Bull was concerned. Officer Leonard, with his heavy Smith & Wesson regulation revolver did a little better, but Lone of the many wounds were fatal. One of the many wounds were fatal. One of the balls fired struck the aujmal's head, but was imbedded in the base of one of the firing, stood behind bales of hay, and now and again dodged from one to another as the now infuriated animal charged upon them. All this time great numbers of women and groups of men were standing in doorways and groups of men were standing in the street. At last, with an accompanying yell, the wounded animal started off. It had been struck about twelve times, and been struck about twelve times, and been struck about twelve times, and been struck about twelve times. From German street he turned into Howard and then forged up to Lexington street, where he ran at and knocked down Simon Sinnebern. By stepping aside Mr. Sinnebern avoided being gored. The bull, trampling over his body, ran into the doorway of William H. Tuttle's confectionery store, No. 143 Lexington street, breaking the glass and shattering a part of the frame. Through the Lexington Market he rushed, causing people to jump on their stalls, and more to get under them, and at the corner of Green street he turned and ran down Pennsylvania avenue. At the corner of Biddle he ran against and knocked down a middle-aged lady—Mrs. Martha Pender. As in the case of Mr. Sinnebern, no injuries were received more serious than a few braises.

Through various streets the bull, with all the bullets in him, and bleeding from his wounds, continued on his way until he reached the square in front of Mount Royal Reservoir, where he tossed on his horns a boy named James Hallegen, who was rash enough to get in his way. His cuts and bruises, although painful, are not seriou im. Several men who had small pistols began

premises, in order that they might be recog-

premises, in order that they might be recognized and protected from pillage by his own men, in case the city was sacked.

This unusual courtesy extended by a Mussulman Sheikh to Christian missionaries was doubtless prompted by the fact that Dr. J. P. Cochran, of the American Mission, had recently rendered the Sheikh an important professional service, and also by the fact that during the recent terrible famine in that land the subjects of the Sheikh, in common with all who were suffering from hunger, were, so far as possible, relieved by the contributions sent from Christian America and Europe to be distributed by our missionaries there.

Europe to be distributed by our missionaries there.

The American Government has no representative in Persia, and our flag, as such, is not the power you have supposed. The British Government has, from the establishment of the American Mission, more than fifty years ago, generously extended to them the protection of its representatives there.

But the reputation of the missionaries for uprightness and benevolence has become so firmly established that British protection is seldom called into requisition for themselves, their rights being scrupulously respected even by notorious robbers there.

But the poor villagers, the Christians and Mussulmans alike, who have barely succeeded in maintaining an existence through the terrible year of famine just past, and whose homes are now ravaged and desolated by these ruthless destroyers,—these defenseless people have been doubtless stripped of everything they possessed, and their condition appeals strongly to the sympathies of the people of this land of liberty and plenty. Yours truly, George W. Holmes.

IN THE DEPTHS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Our Father, I have wandered from the fold;
The sunset long has died in wistful gold;
The fantom-night broods o'er the dreary wold—
Lead Thou me on!

The wind is bitter, and the hours are long; There is no light of star, no late bird's song; I have gone wrong, dear Father, sorely wrong-Lead Thou me on!

The day was bright and fair, but filled with pain. The pain of sins; and now the driving rain Beats on my head, and joy and hope are slain— Lead thou me on!

I have not always craved Thy helping hand: When sunshine streamed upon the meadow-la I was content to go alone: now, banned, Lead Thou me on!

Ah! I am weary, and the night is black; I have been stretched upon Sin's deadliest rack; But now, in pity, take the wanderer back— Lead Thou me on! Faltering and lame, I wander thro' the night; Guide Thou my footsteeps to the starry light; O Heavenly Father, bring me to the right— Lead Thou me on!

Thro' all the dark there is no Light but Thee;
Where will I go if Thou forsakest me?
Worn with the hours, I can no longer see—
Lead Thou me on!
1880.
FANNY DRISCOLL.

A Prisoner's Queer Predicament.

There was a very funny incident happened at the police station yesterday, and one which caused the guardian angel of the office, "Pop" Hemingway, considerable trouble. A drunken person was put into one of the cells on the lower floor, and lay down on the stone pavement to sleep. In the bottom of the cell door, and close to the floor, is an aperture nine inches in height and six inches in width, through which food is passed to the prisoner. The drunken man, it is fair to suppose, tried to crowd through the hole, or else attempted a novel mode of suicide, for when an officer went into the prison to light the gas he found the man's head outside the door and his body inside the cell. Soap was brought into requisition, and the head of the unfortunate man and the bars of the aperture covered with it, and then by the use of considerable force and trouble the unfortunate man slowly but surely choking to death, for he could move neither one way or the other until the soap had been applied.—New Hacen (Conn.) Register.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate should be used when you are suffering from mental or physical exhaustion.

THE COURTS:

J. V. Farwell's Libel Suit Against the "News."

The Articles Which Constitute the Basis of the Complaint.

Sale of the Hyde Park Hotel Confirmed-

THE "NEWS" AND J. V. FAR-WELL.

About a week ago John V. Farwell commenced a suit in the Superior Court against Victor F. Lawson and Melville E. Stone, editors of the Daily News, claiming \$50,000 for alleged libel. Yesterday the declaration was filed, which sets out specifically the cause of action. Mr. Farwell says that he has always enjoyed a good reputation in this community, but that the defendants on the 29th of September last published an article in their paper which tended greatly to bring his fair name and fame into disrepute. The article in question charged and that during the War John V. Farwell, wishing to get a contract from the Government to furnish blankets to the Indians, employed his younger brother Charles to go to Washupsetting and breaking several boxes of cigars upsetting and breaking several boxes of cigars which he carried. The bull, so far as up to at that time an "innocent, good young man," at that time an "at first he resisted temptation, his pure and "at first he resisted temptation, his pure mind and immaculate conscience revolting against the schemes laid before him," but he finally yielded; and "his fall from this he finally yielded; and "his fall from this time on was as rapid as a lightning expresstrain." The meaning of all this, Mr. Farwell says, was that he had by corrupt, wicked, dishonest, and fraudulent practices obtained a Government contract, and also "corrupted and debauched the virtue, morals, honesty, and integrity of his brother" Charles.

On the 23d of October another article was published in the same paper, in which he was charged with a very peculiar system of bookkeeping while member of the firm of Cooley, Wadsworth & Co., which resulted very favorably to himself. The article was headed "The Farwells," and gave an extended history of John V. Farwell's life, and of a law suit in which he and his partners were engaged about 1863. Copious extracts were given from the testimony and decree, but Farwell thinks that the article was so colored as to charge a with cheating his partners. The remaining charge is that the defendants claimed in an article published Oct. 13, and another Oct. 23, that Charles B. Farwell procured his nomina-

the defendants claimed in an article published Oct. 18, and another Oct. 23, that Charles B. Farwell procured his nomination to Congress through his (John's) money, meaning in plain English that the latter bought up the Convention. All these charges Mr. Farwell states are entirely false, and he thinks he has been damaged to the extent of \$50,000 by their publication. A FRAUDULENT DIVORCE. Judge Jameson is engaged in hearing a petition to set aside a decree obtained through the rascality of the notorious A. Goodrich In July, 1872, a bill was filed in the Superior Court by Nancy A. Sloan, asking for a divorce from William Sloan on the ground of adultery. The defendant entered an appearance tery. The defendant entered an appearance on one of Goodrich's printed forms, and a default was taken and the case referred to Ira Scott, Master in Chancery. Only one witness, Peter B. Austin, was examined, and he testified that on one occasion he went to a house of ill-fame with the defendant, and the latter admitted afterward he had been guilty of adultery. This was all the testimony, but a divorce was granted on the strength of it. About a year ago Mrs. Sloan filed a petition in the same case setting up that the decree was a fraud and imposition on the Court; that Goodrich had sent her a power of attorney, which she case setting up that the decree was a fraud and imposition on the Court; that Goodrich had sent her a power of attorney, which she signed on the representation that it was a paper from her husband which he wished her to execute; that she was married to William Sloan in 1862, but that he left her in 1879, state citizen who had some experience in that line.

SHEIKH ABDULLLAH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 4.—Permit me to call your attention to an error in your comments upon a telegram from Teheran in The Tribune of Nov. 3. Shiekh Abdullah is not the Governor of Oroomiah, but is the civil and religious head of the Koords, owning a nominal allegiance to the Sultan of Turkey, but practically independent. He commands the army which recently invaded Persia and invested Oroomiah.

The American missionaries were requested by him to raise the American flag above their premises, in order that they might be recognized and protected from pillage by his own

CONFIRMED. A few weeks ago the Receiver of the Third National Bank filed a report before Judge Blodgett setting out that he had sold the bank to Peyton R. Chandler for \$30,000, the house and lot on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-third street to J. Irving Pearce for \$8,300, No. 1914 Wabash avenue to the same party for \$9,250, and No. 2119 Indiana avenue to the same purchaser for \$7,950. These sales were all confirmed yesterday by the Judge. Alvin H. Hulbert bid \$2,000 more for the Hyde Park Hotel property, but the Judge thought the sale had been properly advertised the first time, and he could not see any reason for upsetting the sale on account of a small advance. The sale was therefore confirmed to Chandler. bank to Peyton R. Chandler for \$30,000 the

ITEMS.

The Appellate Court will render opinions at 11 o'clock Monday morning.

The motion for new trial in the Stauber-McGrath case comes up before Judge Moran

McGrath case comes up before Judge Moran this morning.
Judge Smith will to-day have a peremptory call for motions for new trial in term Nos. 2,946, 2,980, 3,024, 3,072, and 3,080.
Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trial to-day, Judge Moran motions, and Judges Tuley, Barnum, and Jameson divorce cases. cases.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to A. T. Andreas and Marcellus E. Collins.

Assignees in bankruptcy will be chosen Monday for Albert E. Neely and Isaac Pfl aum.

DIVORCES. Laura Luedge filed a bill yesterday asking

for a divorce from Carl Luedge on the ground Lizzette Pfister asked for the same kind of a

Lizzette Pfister asked for the same kind of a favor on account of the alleged adultery and desertion of her husband, John Pfister.

Louisa Kramer also wants a divorce from Jacob Kramer on the ground of desertion.

Judge Tuley yesterday granted a divorce to Mary T. Libby from Isaiah F. Libby, on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Barnum granted decrees to George P. Applehaus from Cora A. Applehaus for adultery, and Mary McDonald from John A. McDonald.

UNITED STATES COURTS. S. C. Hall, of Muskegon, and owner of three-fourths of the schooner Telegraph, and Thomas Williams, owner of the remaining quarter, yesterday joined in filing maining quarter, yesterday joined in filing a libel against the steam-tug G. W. Gardiner to recover \$900 damages for a collision, which occurred Aug. 28, with the barge Stephenson. The collision happened near the mouth of the Chicago River, and it is claimed it was caused by the negligence of the officers of the tug, which was engaged in towing the schooner down the river.

STATE COURTS. Frank A. Dennis commenced a suit yesterday to recover \$2,500 damages of S. Gold-stein and Joseph B. Ditto.

James Garrity commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, claiming \$25,000 for being thrown off the train on the 19th of May last.

THE CALL MONDAY. JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
APPELLATE COURT—40, 41, 42, 44, 45, and opin ions at 11 a. m.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,086, 3,088, 3,090, 3,092, 3,104, 3,106, 3,130, and 3,134. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—132%, 137, 138, 138, 140, 142, 144, 145, and 145%. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—Set case term 1,604, and Nos. 2 and 4 to 20, inclusive, on new calendar. No case on trial.

And 4 to 20, inclusive, on her excitons.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUN—Contested motions.

COUNTY COURT—Nos. 1,082 1,066, 1,071, 1,087,
1,134, 1,144, 1,145, 1,147, 1,148, 1,149, 1,150, and 1,151,
and set case No. 1,033.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 415, 421, 423, 429, 434,
435, 445, 446, and 447. JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—John L. Bar-num et al. v. Charles S. Munson, \$1,048,65. SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The Westliche Post says: Standing in muris before their glasses, Koerner and Sigel think they are asses. The Louisville (Ky.) Volksblatt writes the

The Cincinnati Volksblatt has the follow

The defeat of the Democratic party is crushing, and it would do well to disappear entirely from the political field of action and make room for a new party, formed without any consideration of geographical lines of differences in politics, but simply based upon economical questions. The Democratic party has no prospects for the future, and the sooner its leaders comprehend this the better it will be for the

The Washington (D. C.) Journal says:

The St. Louis Democratic Amerika writes

The St. Louis Democratic Amerika writes the following:

Of all those States which the Democrats counted among the doubtful ones, they will hardly carry one. Indiana, Maine, Connecticut, and New York have gone Republican. This remarkable occurrence must be chiefly attributed to the great prosperity prevailing at prosent throughout the country. If the times were bad and business suffering, as it did after the calamity of 1873, then the voters would have insisted upon a change, and assisted the Opposition in the defeat of the Republican party. But, when everything is in fordus, a political change in our Federal Administration is not popular; such a change might have a depressing effect upon business and the development of our industries. Our city ticket has suffered greatly, and it's at least one consolation that we have elected our Probate Judge, Woerner.

The Cincinnati Volksfreund, the organ of the German Democrats and Catholics of the States of Ohio and Indiana, writes the following:

lowing:
The Democratic National Convention committed in our opinion, a sad mistake in refusing to make the fraud committed by the Republicans on Tilden the issue in the campaign. Tilden should have been nominated. But all the delegates to that Convention seemed to entertain such great fear of John Kelly, the Tammany leader, who is the death-enemy of Tilden, that they is no red the latter. They crouched in the dust before Kelly, and they disregarded entirely the candidate who undoubtedly possessed the greatest strength. They nominated Hancock. The "fraud-issue" was pushed in the back-

sums up the situation in the following leader:

The Democratic Commander-In-Chief, Barnum,—the same scoundrel who considered the Chinese letter forged by Philp a fair and honorable campaign document,—seems to be determined to go even farther, and, in accordance with Mexican precedents, to change a complete defeat into a victory. How does he intend to do it? He will manufacture evidence that frauds were committed in the election held in the State of New York. Upon this evidence the Electoral College shall object to the admissibility of the Electoral vote from the State of New York. The Electoral College cannot and will not count the vote of New York for Hanoock instead of Garifeld, but it would refuse to count it at all, as being objected to. According to the Join? rules of both Houses of Congress, if the Electoral vote of any State is objected to, both Houses shall retire to their own chambers and there decide the question, each House separately for itself. If both Houses, upon reassembing, have determined to admit the vote objected to, it will be admitted; if one House has decided not to admit it, it will be rejected. Barnum's plan at present is the following: In case the States of California with six, Oregon with three, Nevada with three, and New Jersey with nine Electoral votes, have voted for Hanoock, then Garifeld has received, inclusive of the vote of New York 210 Electoral votes. Necessary to a choice are 185 votes. If the thirty-five votes of New York are not counted, Garrield receives 175 and Hanoock 189 votes, but neither one the necessary number. The election of a President then goes to the House of Representatives, and that of the Vice-President to the Senate. The election in the House is had by States—Ie. ali'the Representatives from one State cast only one vote. Nineteen States are thus Republicans and eighteen Democratic, and the representation from the State of Indiana being divided,—seven Republicans against seven Democratic, and the representation from the State of Indiana being divided,—seven

paper of the country, the New York Staats-Zeitung. contains the following leader, headed "The Sedan of Democracy": PROBATE COURT.

Estate of John H. Foley, letters testamentary issued to Louisa W. Foley, on approved bond of \$10,000.

Estate of John Mink, deceased, letters testamentary issued to Leander F. Mink, on approved bond of \$35,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Two indictments for robbery against Eddie Guerin, alias The Kid, were nolle prossed. Guerin is a younger brother of the notorious Paddy Guerin, one of the Hatch House

THE WARNING HAND.

For The Chicago Trobuns.

Though the flowers on the brink
Of Lite's river bud and blow,
Bud and bloom, and lave and drink
In the gentle waves below,
Still, with gesture of command,
Waves from them a warning hand.

Though the velvet sephyrs flow
Softly as a seraph's wing,
Beckoning me to rise and go
To strange lands of en iless Spring,
Still, with gesture of command,
Waves through them the warning hand.

Call sweet voices from the shore Jeweled words that seem to float Like a chain round either oar, To turn the tenor of my boat; But, with gesture of command, Breaks the links the warning hand

"Why within this tideful billow
Drown your hopes, to hear their knell
Pealed at last above your pillow.
By the sad, remorseful bell—
Tolled, as you'll then understand,
By this mystic warning hand? "Hidden 'mid these fragrant flowers,
Jeweled words, and zephyr's sighs,
A maiden looks through rosy hours
From her deep Madonna-eyes:
For these shall no plan be planned
To thwart this ever-haunting hand?"

Slowly pointing to a scroll,
Floats the hand toward Heaven's blue.
Read the legend, weary soul:
"Madonna-eyes are not for you!"
Then, guided by the warning hand,
My boat glides by the sterile strand.
Geneseo, Ill.

An betober Snow-Storm in Nebraska

An October Snow-Storm in Nebraska.

Ourrespondence Worcester Spy.

We pitched our tents carelesly, whemding to take an early start-next morning. But, alas, for our expectations! During the night a strong wind set in from the northwest, and about 4 a. m. it began to snow. None of us could judge well of weather indications in Nebraska, and our guide did not suspect anything serious, for the "oldest inhabitant" could not recollect a bitzzard in October, and it was now only the 15th of the month. The guide thought, and the drivers believed, that the storms would cease at 12 m., and we, of course, trusted to their judgment. But, instead, the storm grew flerce, the snow fell more rapidly, and the northwest gale increased in fury. Before night so much snow had fallen that if it had lain as it fell it would have been at least one foot deep, but now it had been piled into drifts so that our poor mules stood with their feet nearly as high as the wagon tops, and the stove and furniture in our cock's tent were completely hidden from view.

The night shut in upon us gloomy and awful.

States of Ohlo and Indian, writes the following:

The Democratic National Convention control of the control of

The Greeks in Asia Minor.

The Greeks in Asia Minor.

While Turkey is making so much difficulty about letting Greece have what the Berlin Conference commanded to be given her in Europe, the Greeks are quietly but surely annexing a considerable slice of Turkey in Asia. The extent to which this beaceful annexation has already gone on may be learned from a paper in the last number of the "Proceedings of the Berlin Geographical Society," by Herr Karl Humann. In Western Asia Minor, in all the region west of a line drawn from Constantinople to the mouth of the Geronis-Chai (indos in Lycis), the Turks are gradually succumbing in presence of the increasing number of enterprising Greeks. The population of this region is about 1,500,000, of whom 600,000 are Turks, 300,000 Nomad Yurucks in the mountains, 400,000 Greeks, with smaller numbers of other nationalities. Everything is against the Turks and in favor of the Greeks. The former can speak no tongue but their own, few can read or write, their religion prevents their women from giving them any help in their, industries; still, except when they are officials, or come much in contact with Christians, they are simple and honest. They possess sound common sense and correct Judgment, but in business craft and money matters they are nowhere. The Greeks, on the other hand, are crafty business folk, and monopolize nearly all the trade and shipping. In every village is at least one Greek keeping a retail shop. He alone is rich, the Turks are poor. These Greeks are extremely energetic, industrious, and desirous of learning. In the towns the Greeks the foremost physicians, advocates, teachers, merchants, and workmen. Many Buigars and Wallachs join their Church, adopt their language, and use Greek names, but the Greeks themselves are extremely ensues the business of Asia Minor has enormously increased, and be thinks it will not be long before the whole country, from the Sea of Marmors to Lycia, will be inhabited by Greeks, while the Turkish population will entirely disappear.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEW DR. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few

Doses.

Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melaucholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, ne more sour cructations of water brash, good digestion, caim and undisturbed alcep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if affligted in that way, with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, suffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phiegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All those distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard immortance of the bones, ricketa, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN wastes may be the cure, "feel bones, ricketa, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPA

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phibisis, Scrola-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneratiand Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stpage of Water (Instantaneous relief afforwhere catheters have been used, thus do away with the painful operation of using thistruments), dissolving Stone in the Blade and in all cases of Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys. In chronic cases of Leucorrhon and Ut

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. RADWAY'S

READY

RELIER

Bowe! Complaints, Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the buweis, are stopped in is or 20 minutes by taking Hadway's Ready Hellof. No congestion or inflammation, nu weakness or lassitude, villeliow the use of the R. R. Reiter.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY that instantly stops the most exeruciating pains, aliays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomsch, Bowels, of other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or exeruciating pain the Bhuematic, Bed-ridden, Inflarm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant case.

ous, Neuraigic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BUNGS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
BORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
BYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
ACATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE.
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbier of water will in a few minutes cure Crampa, sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Distribuce, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty centaribere is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Mainti-cus, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Hadway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Comstipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure, Purely vegetable, containing no marcury, Purely vegetable, containing to marcury, Purely vegetable, containing to marcury, Purely vegetable, containing to marcury, Purely vegetable, the billood in the Head, Addity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburu, Disgust of Food, Fullines of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Pever and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chestalimbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fleab.

A few doses of Radway's Pilis will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

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THE HOME

An Interesting Epistle from the Virden Young Lady.

She Would Enjoy a Renewal of Hestili-ties by the Two Philosophers.

Some Suggestions by Aunt Sally Ann Re-garding Good Books to Read.

Hignon Sends in Her Ideas About Plants in He and Various Other Things.

A Liberal Dose of Original Poetry by Some of Our Most Experienced Songsters.

THE FAIRY KNIGHT.

For The Chicago Tribune.
My love's a little fairy sprite,
Armed cap-a-pie—a gallant knight
In danger's quest to rove.
Ch, who so tender, brave as he
To meet a foe, fair maid to free,

With speed of light my love shall flee-His winged horse a honey-bee, His lance a soulrrel's hair, His helm a harebell from the grove, His coat-of-mail all quaintly wove From golden gossamer.

His bright green plume, by breezes stirred, He captured from a humming-bird Once, in a wild foray. Its "trenchant blade" (a blade-o'-grass), and havoc made, as you may guess, On that eventful day!

or dagger stole he bornet's sting,
ir breastplate wore the beetle's wing,
all golden-hued and brown:
it, should I search thro' endless space,
or tongue might teach, nor pencil trace,
dis virtues—his renown!

Full lightly leaps the saddle be!
Full loudly hums the honey-bee,
His trusty steed and true.
Straightway they bring the stirrup-sup,
Two lusty fairies lift it up—
A lily, filled with dew!

"Away! Away! Ere morning a sun My ride is o'er—my bride is won— Or I am lost to life! Then forth fares he right fearlesly, From sun to sun, from son to sea, Thro' many a fearful strife.

In dark abyes be deep doth hie, And in the moon's bright bosom lie— (Full swiftly speedeth he.) a Through forest, fen. and flowery gien, Where lions lurk,—by haunts of men,— Still singing cheerity:

"Oh where! and oh where! is my ! weet orde? colove, oh where may she be? following far, I am wandering wide, y Truelove my Trueheart shall see.

"Away! and away! then, my bonnie brave horse, my Truclove, oh, swiftly bring me. torrent nor tempest may stay thy bright course, my Truclove my Trucheart shall see."

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago can obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 Tribune Building: Helene.

THE TWO STALWARTS.

A CALL FOR THEIR RETURN.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.
VIRDEN, Ill., Nov. 1.—Swiftly the days, drift over my devoted head, sandwiching into my life with monotohous certainty neat layers of joy and sorrow; some thin, some thick the comfortable thick made and sorrow. ers of joy and sorrow: some thin, some thick. One comfortably thick wedge of pleasure is The Home, though I sometimes grow aweary of its bickerings, and sigh for a reign. of peace. Perhaps, however, no worse calamity could befall that sprightly sheet, for a quietus is sure to be followed by stagnation. There is nothing whets the wits of the average individual to such a razor-like state as the flinty old grindstone of abuse: and, strange to relate the majorof abuse; and, strange to relate, the majority subjected to this process seem to enjoy it hugely. Of course they manage to flourish, after a mild and insipid fashion, when the surrounding atmosphere is calm, and beatific, as sun-

insipid fashion, when the surrounding atmosphere is calm, and beatific, as sunkissed waves on a tropic sea; then life ebbs, and flows, with unmitigated comfort, it cannot be denied, but its meanderings are sluggish. Oh! so sluggish. Dear readers, did you ever observe a fat feline, basking luxuriously in the warm sunshine, on the soft side of a cellar-door?

Softly she dreams of a whole barnful of mice, fat and juicy, actually suffering to be eaten. And she licks her choos in sweet anticipation. Then she wanders at will, in a grove, every tree of which is no larger than a gooseberry-bush, and all bearing most remarkable fruit, which on close inspection proves to be a bird's nest, or rather a cluster of nests of pumpkin-like dimensions, all overflowing with plump birds, politely requesting her to sample them. She blandly swings her lithe body up the nearest tree to perform this pleasant duty, when—lo! she finds herself in the very middle of the most heart-rendering strain, in a moonlight serenade, on a wood-shed. She warples melodiously, pondering meanwhile on the extent of the impression she is necessarily producing on the entranced neighborhood, but just as she is doing an operatic aria, and, notwithstanding that she is keyed way up "at the jumping-off place," throwing in all the little classic trills, with a few extra ah's, to boot, for the sake of effect, "a change comes o'er the spirit of her dream"; a material change, this time, and one that lands her catship from the seventh stage of cat heaven to the uncelestial region of her spinster-mistress' plank walk—facing with uncomfortable proximity the bobtailed beiligerent terrier, the very apple of his master's eye, that master the grumpy old bachelor across the way.

She was stupidly comfortable before, this ambitious cat, lazily enjoyifg the gross creature comforts of an existance on this mundane sphere.

Listlesly her sluggish lifeboat drifted with the sullen tide toward the ocean.

now think of; but to the list.

The first book I would recommend is entitled "Jane Eyre," by Charlotte Bronte. This is one of the best books I think I ever read, and will well repay any reader's perusal. I am sure no one can be any the worse after having read what a noble woman Jane Eyre was, and what sacrifices she made for right. Another, with much of the same high standard of true womanhood in it, is "That Lass o' Low-rie's," by Frances Hodgeson Burnett. I was very much interested in it, and think a great many of The Home readers would be. The scene of the story is laid among the colliers of England. The herolhe, Joan Lowrie, is one of this class, and, although having been brough up in a rude, rough manner by a crue!, hardened, good-for-nothing father, was still a much nobler woman than many so-called ladies one would expect a great deal more of.

"The Story of Seven Oaks" and "Arthur Bonnicastle," by J. G. Holland, are both good books worth the reading.

I do not like all of Charles Dickens' works, but among those I do are "David Copperfield," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Oliver Twist." In reading his works I find the reader must read a considerable distance into the book before he becomes very deeply interested, but after he does once get interested he will be pretty apt to finish before returning the work to its shelf.

"What Can She Do," "From Jest to Earnest," "A Knight of the Nineteenth Century," Barriers Burned Away." and "The Opening of a Chestnut Burr." all by E. P. Roe, are all very good, the third one in particular, which tells of the struggles of a poor young man to rise in the world. He has notatined a college education by strict economy on the part of the family. He has nearly finished when he is called home by the death of his father to support the family. Not knowing what else to do, he goes to the city to finu work. He has very poor success in finding it, and, after a very long, fruitless hunt, he at last one morning gets the job of cleaning off the show from the sidewalk in front of one of the insitious cat, lazily enjoying the gross treature comforts of an existance on this nundane sphere.

Listlesly her sluggish lifeboat drifted with he sulien tide toward the ocean.

Sometimes, perchance, her thoughts had livelit on war,—glorious fights, in which fur lew like feathers, and flute-like caterwaulings made all the air heavy with their calences,—but never, even in her most ambilions moods, had she allowed her vagrant ancy to dream of conquests with a foe more ormidable than the vulgar cat of a plebeian oal-heaver in a back alley; but here she is, il at once, without the slightest warning to harpen her claws, attacked by a live terrier, rudely assaulted by a bloodthirsty dog. and Never! Not if every scrap of her it is peeled off, piecemeal, and flung to the our winds. Not if every ear is snatched lose, and all the stiffening taken out of her lif; no indeed! She suddenly feels that fee is not so bad, after all, and that he is a feline of some eminence,—a—a tworthy of being shaken by a rier of importance. So she arches or graceful spine, enlarges her caudle appendage to bolster-like proportions, and, rowing all the venom of her nature into a ries of howlings, and spittings, defies the lemy to do his worst.

should feel inclined to act upon the loving stepdaughter's advice to "git up and git." AUNT SALLY ANN. endure the burden of existence with com-mendable fortitude. Some even enjoying a certain homely kind of comfort, in a mild and inoffensive fashion, but they never really live, never seem to reach the acme of pure bliss and unalloyed content until some

POETRY. POETRY.

BEFORE THE GRATE.

For The Chicago Tribuna.

A dark and coldly cruel night

To brave October's reign:

The rushing wind now sobs, now moans,

As 'twere a soul in pain.

The fire leaps up—a glorious blaze—

Then shrinks—no haste to greet

A guest whose welcome, blithe though rude,

It longs yet fears to meet.

And Earth unto her pitying breast

And Earth unto her pitying breast
Receives each stricken pet
As mothers do, despite their griefs,
With love and comfort yet.
While out upon the wave-washed shore—
List to the raging deep!—
For him who braves its terrors new
There is—O mercy!—sleep.

She kneels before the open grate
To catch the cheerful blaze,
With outstretched hands and eyes uprais
Her soul within her gaze.
Is't castle-building, pretty one,
That charms thy eager sight?
Is see before thee flowery paths
in days one sweet delight?

But list! "My sailor, is no sail."
I see the ready tears—
No dreams for her. but life indeed,
"With all its hopes and fears."
And I had thought that life so blest
That only light would woo it.
My Father! I am helpless here,
"Tis only Thou canst do it.
A. M. Dukke. But list! "My sailor, is he safe?"

For The Chicago Tvibune.

My mamma don't wish me to dange,
She says that it is wicked and bad.
She likes my piano to hear.

For music, she says, makes her glad.

I have to take lessons in song, And practice, O! ever so much, My teacher eats garife and leeks; His name 's either Swedish or Dutch

I think I might go to a ball,
At least to a small private hop.
At home we've no dancing at all—
A set she most surely would stop.

Now, what puzzles me in the case Is, where does this wickedness stay? And which of my muscles are good, And which ones are wicked, I pray? My fingers may dance to a tune,
My throat warble pleasures or woes.
Then why should it different be
With muscles in ankles or toes?
NEW MAN.

FORTY VERSUS FIFTY. For The Chicago Tribune.

["Tis better to be fifty than forty: for forty is the old age of youth, while fifty is the youth of old age."]—Victor Hugo. old age."]—Victor Hugo.

O yes, Victor Hugo, we think that you're right,
All we who are forty agree with you quite,
For we're snubbed by the young, disowned by the

We're always at sea as to what we shall wear, If old, we don't like it; if young, how they stare; And when at a party we long for a dance. We're conscious at once the keen, cruel young glance.

Like boys with deep voice, not one thing t'other; Still fond of taffy, yet won't mind their mother; Like girls with their dresses, not abort or yet Or moral negations, not right, never wrong.

We'll really be glad when we're fifty years old, And the days of our youth are truly all told, When we've made up our minds new pleasures to find, And the old and the young are equally kind.

pure bliss and unalloged content until some noteworks at it were, and shakes them; until they feel up for the ground when he has done. Then all the sullen, half congealed blood in their torpid bodies courses through their withered veins, like blue lightining, and pumping a seething store of red-hot vitality into their slumberous brain, like a mighty engine, they fly on their adversary's back, where he can't reach them, and proceed to soratch his eyes out, in the most enjoyable manner. But, alsa! the joys of life are fleet as morn, for the members of the Iome are sare to rush to the reach them, and proceed to soratch his eyes out, in the most enjoyable manner. But, alsa! the joys of life are fleet as morn, for the members of the Iome are sare to rush to the reach inhumanely put, and the promise of the reach them are said the promise of the reach them are said the promise of the reach them and the skirmish of their own. Now, there was my greatly-admired friends, Forty Years and the skirmish of their own. Now, there was my greatly-admired friends, Forty Years and the skirmish of their own. Now, there was my greatly-admired friends, Forty Years and the skirmish of their own. Now, there was my greatly-admired friends, Forty Years and the skirmish of their own. Now, there was my greatly-admired friends, forty Years and the skirmish of their own. Now, there was my greatly-admired friends, forty Years and the skirmish of their own. Now, there we have the skirmish of their own heart state, which we have the skirmish of their own heart state, which we have the skirmish of their own heart state, and the skirmish of their own heart state, and the skirmish of their own heart state, and the skirmish of the skir When laces and caps and soft shawls we may wear, And folks shall remark, "What dear, lovely gray hair"; Instead of, "How faded the poor thing has Instead of, "How raded the pooling grown," in sweet, loving tone.

And, no one expecting of toil we'll partake, We'll read and we'll write, and silk quilts we will make.

make:
And perhaps, if we're pure in thought, deed, and tougue,
Perhaps, Victor Hugo, we'll ever be young.

JESSIE SCOTZ.

MY HOME. For The Chicago Tribune.
Wrapt in imagination care,
Building castles grand and fair,
Grandly beautiful to my view they rise,
Tho' you may not see them with your eyes. Painted by some old master's hand, And vases of flowers, music books, With statuets filling all the nooks.

Within the rooms soft perfumed air Wafts the curtains as rich as rare. Crimson the hangings of the rooms, Brought from Persia's far-famed looms.

ny brave, strong Topsey, from the depths of my soul. I'd gather be an old maid, scorned, contemned, flouted, with the pure buds of truth and justice blooming everlastingly on my brow, than towin the love of a Prince with a lie in my slavish heart. In its hours of gayety the world chases butterflies and kneels at the fickle feet of fashion-made dolls; but ah! when business reverses, slekness, and old age ereep in, how, in, weakness, it reaches out for the gentle strength and sweet counsel of true womanhood. What me' despise in prosperity they hunger for in adversity. Raven Hair, Bittersweet, and Florian Arcane, where art thou?

BOOKS TO READ

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

AMBOY, Ill., Oct. 81 .- Several of The Hom contributors have asked for a list of good.

eadable books to while away the coming long winter evenings with, and, knowing what real pleasure I myself have taken in

reading, I am only too ready and willing to be the means of putting some one else in the way of obtaining the same pleasure. I think I

have taken more solid comfort in reading aloud to the family gathered around a warm, bright fire, with the wind whistling an icy

blast around the corners of the house on

cold winter evening, than in any other way I

The first book I would recommend is en

now think of; but to the list.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribu

The crescents and stars on the ceiling of blue Glisten and sparkle like diamonds of dew, Riv'ling the stars of Heaven's blue dome In their splendor, in my beautiful home.

From the ceiling, suspended by chains of gold, Hang the lamps of torquoise (centuries old), Subdulug all with its mellow light, Yet bringing to view the "bric-a-brac" bright

On the carpets and rugs of fabulous cost As we wander around the foot-fall is lost. At home or abroad, wherever you roam, There's none that can riyal my beautiful h A dream? Let me see! One glance 'round I take.
'Twas a dream. Hu! Ha! I'm sure I'm awake.
My home, seven by nine, a bed and a chair,
Bare floor and walls, and a "nutmeg" lamp
there.

AGATE.

THE PRISONER. For The Chicago Tribune. Go visit him, within the walls So cold and cheerless; seemeth me From out her unkept halls.

Go visit him, his first offense Secured for him a prison cell; Reflection brings—ah, who can tell How deep remorse, or how intense?

Go visit him, the erring one; We all have sinned, some more, some less; We all have sinned, though few confess The wrong that we have done. Go visit him, the long, long day, No feast for thought, no flower, no book, No picture on the wall; God's path forso For evil way.

Let mantle o'er the past be thrown; Upbraid him not; instill respect For truth and justice; this reflect— God's creatures are his own. Mrs. M. M. UBELLAR.

UNREST. O vague unrest, whence comes this pain Which frets the wearled senses so? Where wasting blight, like sad refrain, Proclaims as dead Life's roseate glow.

Dark visions baunt each moment's flight Where once the brightest memories dwelt; Now Grief's black form, eclipsing light, Reveals the shadows dimly feit. Strange terrors vex our midnight dreams.

And Sleep's fair angel heavenward flies;

Hope veils her face in folds of gray, Uncaring of our deep unrest; Fair Reason flees, she will not stay Where naught serene shines at its best.

Within sad bearts, imprisoned long. Sits brooding oft full many a grief. Still list'ning for the ayren song Whose distant echoes chant relief.

Ah! vague unrest, O plume thy wing. Swift speed thee o'er some boundless sea, Let Hope once more her triumph sing. And truitage fair adorn Life's tree.

MIGNON.

HER VIEWS ABOUT PLANTS AND THINGS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.
FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Oct. 30,—As The Home columns are open to the discussion of subjects relating to things animate and in-animate, I would like to say my say on the culture of house plants, as they are managed by a great many zealous flower-lovers. I think I hear some one say, "She does not like plants." I anticipate the question, and answer decidedly I do, and, what is more, can tell the difference between a daffodil and a now forget the name of it, but if you can secure it you may be pretty sure of a treat. For historical reading I should prefer John Jacob Abbott's histories to any others I have read.

An ordinary reader will, I think, find enough employment in the above to keep him busy the greater part of the winter. But one more: All read "St. Elmo," by Augusta Evans, if you can possibly get it.

If I was Christopher Claypole I think I

good thing. My mother used to say, "Too much of a good thing is good for nothing." The plants grow and the people who occupy such a room are feeble and sickly. Ilnvariably draw a long breath when I enter such a room, and feel very much as if I was trying to breathe inside of a box, with the lid screwed on tight, or as I imagine a person would feel if buried alive (a feeling of suffocation). As the winter has caused everything to wither outside, we will now have to let the plants reign supreme indoors. I am reminded of the sickly fates to be seen in mid-winter in those hot-house rooms where a draft of cold air would be fatal to plants. I have a vivid recollection of one or two of these flowermartyrs, I call them, whose complexions differ but little from their snowy callas so sickly do they look—no need of white powders, or paint there, unless it be carmine. It makes it profitable for the doctors, as colds and fevers generally prevail in such badly ventilated houses. I say to my lady friends, Yes, your plants are beautiful (and I think, but do not say it), the air is dreadfully "awful," to use a word in Polly's vocabulary.

Yes, I like flowers and canary birds,—that

Yes, your plants are beautiful (and I think, but do not say it), the air is dreadfully "awful," to use a word in Polly's vocabulary.

Yes, I like flowers and canary birds,—that is, I should like the birds if they were at liberty, and not cooped up in a little wire cage. I never yet was so hungry for music that I had to resort to a canary. I prefer to make my own music. My first impulse is to give the bird its freedom. Whenever I am asked to play the plano when a canary is singing in high C, and sharp at that, I prefer to be excused. It makes too much of a medley to be interesting to me, and I prefer a solo any time to a duet with a canary bird, with its discordant notes. But for all bird-warbling give me an oriole in its wildness, and I could listen for hours to those trills they are so capable of executing.

That letter of yours, Topsey, on patchwork quilt is just like you. I have been trying to decide which I like the best, you or Chat. When I read Chat's article on improving her mind, I thought it the best, and when Silence sent hers on the country picnic, I was in love with her, and here you are with "Patchwork," which is, as Polly says, "too funny for anything."

This indicision of mine will explain why I never was married, because I could not hold one mind long enough to take a man for better or worse (more likely worse), but when they began to get serious on the subject I could not like them any more, and visions of beefsteaks too rare, or overdoue, or puddings too hot, or too cold, or, what is still worse, of Maggies in the kitchen who would throw more away than they cooked, would effectually banlsh the idea of matrimony. I think we need a little more of the humorous vein in The Home. It would not do for all to philosophize as Forty Years, and Eat a Bit o' Pie, and some others. I do not think The Home is a place to be given up to argument, as Will Carleton has it in his poem entitled "The Science of Home." I would recomment some of those profound thinkers who occupy so much spene in The Home con a prome

MISCELLANEOUS. WANTS.

WANTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 29.—Will some kind reader please to send or inform me where I can obtain the poem of "Harry Gill and Goody Blake," the ending of one verse is, "And his teeth began to chatter, and they are chattering, chattering still"?

Can't you give us something new in the line of fancy work for the Christmas season? I want a recipe for frying oysters. Tell me how.

Mrs. C. W. P.

better way I will learn something too

Put the oysters on the stove with plenty of salt, pepper, and butter; add a little cream or milk, and crumb in crackers. Do not let them cook, but heat just enough to soak the crackers. Then make a pie-crust with the addition of a little baking-powder; line a pudding-dish and put in your oysters; roll the upper crust quite thick, and bake in an evenly-heated oven about three-quarters of an hour.

ALFABET.

WASHINGTON, Ill., Oct. 31.—Lee, in Saturday's Tribune, asks for a recipe for oyster pie. I will give one that is very nice: Take a deep dish, line it with puff-paste, lay an extra layer around the edge of the

lay an extra layer around the edge of the dish, put it in the oven and bake nicely. When done, fill the pie with oysters; season with butter, salt, and pepper, sprinkle a little flour over them and cover with a thin crust of pun-paste; bake quickly. When the top crust is done the oysters should be. Serve immediately,

A READER.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. L—I am coming to The Home for information. I wish some of our

married correspondents would write on ways and means of inexpensive home decorations that add so much in making our homes cheer ful. Undoubtedly some of our unmarried friends will object to so old a subject being discussed in these valuable columns, but really The Home belongs as much, if not more, to us, who have our homes at heart, as it does to the unmarried ladies and gentlemen who rarely have a home of their own, and in consequence fail to appreciate such little chats and information as help us so

ittle chats and information as help us so much.

I would suggest that they have a corner all to themselves, and have it as much of a mutual admiration society as they will, but not monopolize the entire space as heretofore; for I know there are many who, if it was otherwise, would give us many pleasant suggestions and profitable ideas.

Please come forward, Home people, and let us improve this opportunity of learning a little more of one another's household arrangements, and thus adding to our stock of knowledge in that direction, instead of standing still and neither learning nor helping others, as the case may be.

Will some one please tell me the vine best adapted to house-trimming?

BECKY.

HER OPINION OF EMERSON. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CORTLAND, Ill., Nov. 1.—R. W. Emerson, by his quaint writings, has achieved great pop ularity, but in searching his essays you wil be unable to find a system or a set of definit principles. He was too retired in his social life. His writings are so little transparent that you will be unable to comprehend them. There are no thoughts which may not be simply expressed. Raphael's pictures, with their profound beauty, are as simple as a family group in a peasant's cottage. Emersom is a poet rather than a philosopher, and not true to the laws of poetry.

We agree with the writer who says that in reading Mr. Emerson's various productions we obtain the impression that he thinks very meanly of the past achievements of the human mind. No poet, according to him, has ever yet seen the sea-shore, or entered a grove; and nobody but himself has ever heard the wild geese scream. Read his Phi Beta Kappa oration and you will find it very gracefully written, clothed in the most beautiful language; but in this, as in all his productions, his decorations strike us more forcibly than the temple itself, and the shrine evidently surpasses the god. His imagery is great, but his conclusions are are nothing new; if new, they are not true. Among great philosophers I think Sir Francis Bacon stands without a peer. Yee, Margaret Xantippe was a terrible scold, but she was justified in it, as any woman would be that had such an ungalnly and slovenly husband as Socrates was to contend with. reading Mr. Emerson's various productions

elors.
If that Des Moines widower basn't backbone enough to assert his rights against those redheaded girls he ought to be gulled.
BLACK BETSEY.

A FIRST ATTEMPT.

To the Editor of The Unicago Tribuna.

ASHKUM, Ill., Oct 21.—I have been a constant reader of The Home during the past year, and, if you will permit, would like to contribute a small mite. The Home, I think, is the life of the more solid portion of your very excellent paper. How I do admire the penned conversation of some of the Homeites! They remind one of a regular old-fashioned fireside chat. There are others I do not admire,—for instance, John Calvin, J. P., who likes Polly Phemus. Of course he has a right to like whom he pleases. I like Polly too; but the idea of it's taking his he has a right to like whom he pleases. I like Polly too; but the idea of it's taking his "old woman," as he calls her, two hours to sew the buttons on his vest, is simply an absurdity that I don't believe. From the tone of his letter, I wouldn't be at all surprised if said old woman hadn't smiled "sweetly" since last November; a man of his stamp is not apt to do or say anything in the presence of the poor overworked wife, as we imagine her to be, to cause her to smile sweetly. However, he says writing is not in his line, and, as he is verging on to 50 years, perhaps he will be thinking of something more concerning his spiritual welfare; for be it known to him that life is short and time is fleeting.

known to him that life is short and time is fleeting.

I sincerely regret the season has closed for our traveling friends to regale themselves with the beauties of Nature while climbing the rugged steeps of the Yosemite or jogging along the beautiful Valley of the Shenandoah. If I cannot travel, I hugely enjoy their lively description of Nature. I appreciate Sister Arachne. I know she loves the good and the beautiful.

Didn't "we giris" enjoy ourselves while these poor blind horses tolled incessantly to bring us to the top of high rocks? Oh, had I the wings of a dove, quickly would I hie me to my childhood home, where are the grand old hills at whose summit towers the majestic plue, and farther down flows the bubbling brook, whose clear, sparkling waters are ever chanting to the thisty traveler. But time is up, and I bid you adieu, fearing I have already tired the patience of many.

ALPHA

WITH HER RIFLE

An Indianapolis Woman Kills a Black Bear-An Enthusiastic Lady "Sports-

The Review reporter was introduced to Mrs. Edwin May, of this city, the other evening, and in the course of the conversation that followed discovered that the lady was an ardent sportsman; not only being expert with "My friends are not all of them aware of my accomplishments in this line," said Mrs May, "but for a number of seasons I, with my husband, have both fished and hunted. My father was a great sportsman, and taught me how to shoot. We lived in Northern Indiana, near Rensselaer. The chicken-shooting used to be good there, but I have not been there for eight years, and I suppose the place has been hunted to death." Mrs. May is a blonde, with a clear blue eye, a medium-sized blonde, with a clear blue eye, a medium-sized lady, with no suggestion whatever of the Amazon. "I have been shooting with the rifle but three or four years, but my gentlemen friends all say I shoot well. I have done considerable target-shooting. A short time ago I was at Mackinaw, and some other ladies and myself shot at a target 200 yards distant. We shot with the soldiers' rifles, which were ever so much heavier than my Winchester, and they recoiled, 'kieked,' you gentlemen call it, ever so viciously. I found that out. Now, my Winchester repeater is just a jewel of a gun. It shoots a forty-four cartridge, and never recoils."

where I can obtain the poem of "Harry Gill and Goody Blake," the ending of one verse is, "And his teeth began to chatter, and they are chattering, chattering still "?

Can't you give us something new in the line of fancy work for the Christmas season? I want a recipe for frying oysters. Tell me how.

ONSTER PIE.

ONSTER PIE.

ONSTER PIE.

ALAMAZOO. Mich., Oct. 31.—I notice that often something is asked for in The Home that is not answered in two or three weeks, if at all, and I think it would be too bad for L. to go hunry waiting for an oyster pie. I will tell-how I make them; then if any one has a better way I will learn something too. had been there. I did so want to shoot one. We had been there but a little time before we began to see some very fresh bear tracks. The bears come down to the fishing camp at began to see some very fresh bear tracks. The bears come down to the fishing camp at night, you know, to get any fish they may find thrown away or left by the fishermen. One night, a bright moonlight, full moon, we had the guides leave some fish for bait. That was about six miles from camp, and our party stationed themselves to watch for bruin. They all generously agreed to give me the first shot. So we ambushed ourselves and waited. I was considerably excited, but not nervous; I don't think I was nervous. After three hours' waiting I heard him making his way through the brush. He had to cross an open space to get to the fish, and soon I saw his black, shaggy coat as he crossed the sand. It was as bright as day, and I pulled trigger when he was thirty yards off, striking him on the left side just behind the shoulder. He fell with an unearthly scream, and then to make sure, for I behind the shoulder. He fell with an un-earthly scream, and then to make sure, for I was determined to have him, I pumped two more shots in quick succession, one of which struck him in the neck and the

two more shots in quick succession, one of which struck him in the neck and the other further back on the shoulder, or near the shoulder. He was dead, and really the last two shots were unnecessary, as the first one had been fatal. What did I do then? Why, I just took off my hat, and threw it up into the air, apd halooed real good. It may have been wrong, not exactly lady-like, but I couldn't help it. He was a great big fellow, a black bear, and weighed 200 pounds. I think I had a right to feel proud over my exploit. I couldn't bring his hide home; I should have liked to ever so much; but here's his head." Here Mrs. May stepped to a table and handed the reporter a black bear's head, with two great staring yellow glass eyes, as proof of her marksmanship. "I walted for him from 8 o'clock until ten minutes past II that night, but he was worth it. Besides, I had bragged that I would kill a bear, and I had to make my words good. Next September I'm going with the same party to the Au Sable River. Deer are plenty there, and bears too; while there is excellent fishing; that choice fish, the grayling, being abundant."

Mrs. May also killed several deer, and caught as many fish as the best of them. She is the widow of the late Edwin May, State-House architect.

NEW YORK FASHION NOTES.

Trains are greatly shortened. Matador is the newest shade of red. Dresses are not short to exaggeration. Wide or deep cuffs are not fashionable. Gloves for full dress are as long as ever. Satin de Lyons takes the place of faille. Stripes are very fashionable for children. Sarah Bernhardt's fancies are all the fash-

Gros grain silk and faille have gone out of Matader red is the most vivid shade of that The driving cloak is to take the place of the

ulster.

Driving cloaks are long, loose ulsters of cheviot. Large sleeves, or elbow sleeves, are worn in cloaks. Satin bonnets are ornamented to excess Little people are again dressed in bright,

gay colors. The "Pilgrim" is the form of the polonalse in Parls.

Plush is the favorit trimming for jackets and cloaks.

Figured and rough-surfaced cloths are pre-terred for winter cloaks. Silver and gold woven and spangled tulle will be worn for ball dresses.

Very dark bottle green will take the place of navy blue in popular favor. Even the plainest wool dresses are trimmed with ciselé or brocaded velvet.

Whatever the divine Sarah wears will be worn by women that are not fat.

Feathers and flowers, in mixed garniture, will be worn on evening dresses.

Bengaline is the name of a new silk fabric which closely resembles Sicilienne.

The most fashionable bonnets are either of plush or heavily trimmed with plush.

The garments called polonaises are not much like those worn several years ago. Furs have not attracted the attention of the world of fashion as yet this season. Heavily embroidered and jet-beaded wraps will be worn in the mildest winter weather.

All sorts of designs, including little pigs, big boars, dogs, cats, and elephants are seen on buttons.

The fatest color for evening wear is a shade of pale, rosy amber called champagne mous-

The full, plain skirt grows in popularity in New York, but it is not seen among French

importations.

Heavy repped Sicilienne has not gone out of vogue for cloaks, but brocaded cloaking stuffs are the most fashionable.

Stuffs are the most fashionable.

Scotch plaids of the darker tints of blue and green and black are much in demand for waterproofs and traveling wraps.

Black, white, and colored tuile ball dresses are embroidered with tinsel and illuminated with woven-in threads of gold and silver.

The "Pligrim" polonaise is a long, loose garment with a deep cape and a hood, deep cuffs, and a cord and tassels or wide belt holding in its fullness at the walst.

The difference between ciselé velvet and velvet brocade consists in the first having a satin ground upon which the vervet pile forms the figures, while in the brocade the reverse is the case.

reverse is the case.

Exquisit, light, all-wool fabrics, in evening colors, are brought out for dresses for young girls, the skirts being of these materials and the corsages of polka-dotted or small-figured brocaded velvet or satin, matching the color of the skirts. The laces worn with such tollets are either Breton or Valenciennes, or Italian imitation.

URBACH'S DEBTOR.

He Hears from an Honest Man in Bra-zil-And Acts Accordingly.

Mr. William Urbach, a gaunt German, re-sembling a Maine lumberman, keeps a res-taurant at 82 Beaver street. He is patronized by Custom-House officials and cotton and stock brokers. His stock in trade is good beer, salty pretzels, an urbane manner, and unique and entertaining conversational powers. He never, however, allows his own interests to be overshadowed by the interests of his friends. Not long ago, as he was drivof his friends. Not long ago, as he was driving a spigot into a keg of fresh beer, a postman handed him a letter. It bore a Brazilian postmark. Mr. Urbach took Dom Pedro's likeness for the portrait of the Emperor Wilhelm. He stopped hammering at the spigot and tore open the envelope, fancying that he was about to hear news from home. Here is the letter:

NATAL, RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, BRAZIL, Aug. 14.—Friend William: I am prospering in the Brazilian Empire. When I left New York I left an unsettled account with you for beer and similar necessities of life. Please use the inclosed in settlement of the bili. Ask Mike Burns and other friends to join you in three or four rounds of drinks, and give all the boys one of your best cigars at my expense.

You will greatly oblige me by depositing the balance of the inclosure to my credit with August Belmont. Yours truly,

ORANGE STEVENS.

The inclosure was a bank note, gorgeous in colors of gold and indigo, bearing an inscription in which these figures were prominent:

"Dot Shtefens, he vas alvays a crate fellow," said Mr. Urbach, as he smoothed the bill out on the counter, "Oh, but he done someding always shust like a shentlemans. He vos look like Napoleon as much so Parnum he enkaged him mit his elephants and oder dinks in his show. My kracious, vot a pig pill. Dot Shtefens he is makin owit mit a pile of money. Veil, poys, Shtefens he treets all hents. Vot is it?"

A dollar's worth of beer and wine was distributed, and Stevens' health was drunk amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Urbach read the letter a second time, and again caressed the bank note.

"Vell, poys," he said, "dot Shtefens he dreats akain all hents. Vot is it?"

A second and a third dollar's worth of refreshments were distributed. Mr. Urbach then passed around cigars valued at \$2, and sent one of his boys over to August Belmont with the note for 500 reis.

"You told the pank to geff you seex dollars, und take it the pellance as a deposit for Shtefens in Natal," he said. "Now, look out for yourself es you dent lose the pill mit do teeves."

Away fiew the boy. He returned in ten minutes with the note in his hand.

"Vot's the matter mit the pill?" Mr. Urbach inquired. "Vy you don't got the change?"

"The cashier says that 500 reis is only forty cents," the boy replied. "He says that there are more than a thousand reis in a dollar."

"Urbach grasped the note and scrutinized it long and closely. "Vell," he gasped, "dot's a kreat show pill for forty cents. Dot Shtefens he vas alvays a tam schountrel. Of he vas here he could peattree-dwendy-nine."

he vas here he could peat tree-dwendy-nine

A sick man, with a mustard plaster on him, said: "If I should eat a loaf of bread I'd be live sandwich." "Alcohol will clean silver." Yes, alcohol

well stuck to will clean all the silver you

have—out of your pocket. Mrs. Partington said that a gentlema laughed so heartily that she feared he would have burst his jocular vein. An Irishman, on seeing a very small coffin, exclaimed, "Is it possible that coffin was in-tended for any living creature?"

When a man comes out of a dentist's office and says that he has just lost a tooth from forceps circumstannes, the joke may be poor enough, but it cannot be called tooth in. When Brutus and Cassius were boys the girls used to say that Brute was such a nice fellow, but they preferred Cash. The girls haven't changed one bit.—New York Com-

"Children over 7 years pay half-fare."
"Oh, you speak English, do you? And what is your age, Missy?" "Vicif age? Mamna says I have two ages. Ven I am in ze railway I am 6 and a alf; and ven I am at ome, I am 8."—Punch.

The Boston Herald tells the story of an en-thusiastic veteran who, upon getting his pen-sion papers entitling him to \$1,000 arrears, remarked, as he left the City Hall, "By George, if I could meet the dastardly rebel that shot me, I would treat him."

deorge, if I could meet the dastardly rebel that shot me. I would treat him."

A bright little boy, who had been engaged in combat with another boy, was reproved by his aunt, who told him he ought always to wait until the other boy "pitched upon him." "Well." exclaimed the little hero, "but if I wait for the other boy to begin, I'm afraid there won't be any fight."

The woman of the house is in a sad fix. A big fruit yield and a Presidential election come together. There is any quantity of stuff to do up, but the man who should peel and pit is off carrying a torch or shouting himself hoarse, and in consequence there will be a dearth of sweets this winter.—Danbury News.

"Any good shooting on your farm?" asked the hunter of the farmer. "Splendid!" replied the agriculturist; "there's a drive-well man down there in the clover-meadow, a cloth-peddler at the house, a candidate out in the barn, and two tramps down in the stock-yard. Climb right over the fence, young man, load both barrels, and sail in!"

Country banker (to skaky customer)—"Are you aware Mr Soolivan that your accountry that your Plush is the favorit trimming for jackets and cloaks.

High ruffs of lace, both black and white, will be worn.

Cannalle rougeatre is the new shade of dark maroon.

Green and brown are favorit combinations of color.

Woven feather bands will be used for trimming dressy wraps.

Fichus of white net will take the place of those of mull and lace.

While plush and furry beaver hats and bonnets are the most in demand; there are

A QUEEN'S CAPRICES.

The Underwriters En

Victoria More of a Social Figure in Scotland than in England-Complaints in London of Her ways of Conducting the Royal Household.

London Organisms New Jork Time.

London is beginning to get into winter quarters. Our Royalties are returning to town, having had a gay time of it in Social and and elsewhere. When in the Highlands her Majesty seems to recover her old spirits and energy, and to take an active part in premoting the enjoyments of all around. Surronnaded by her family and many Royal and distinguished visitors, we read of our Queen being present at gatherings of the class, taking long drives to witness Social festivals, and with all the Balmoral party attending the Gillies ball at Abergelde. This, as it should do, affords immenses satisfaction, but it suggesta comparisons that when in London, except on very rare eccasions, her Majesty does not go among her people, but lives to witness some princess of Wales, who, on behalf of the Princess of Wales, who, on behalf of the Queen, hold levees in St. James, or, it am Princess of Wales maintain therite and Princess of Wales maintain therite royal state, and at Mariboroush House arganishle to their friends. This, however, falls far short of the requirements of the fastionable world, and falls to give the stimulate to trade and fashion which are essential for, a good season. Complaints are sould and many that a greater expenditure from the Royal purse is not apparent, and on more than one occasion the queen and of more than deep the deep the fall of the princess of the prince of Wales of the fashionable world, and falls to give the stimulate to trade and fashion which are essential for, a good season. Complaints are conditionable world, and falls to give the stimulate to trade and fashion which are essential for, a good season. The princes during the fall of the fall of the fashionable world, and falls to give the stimulate to trade and fashion which are essential for a good season. Complaints are found and many fall of the fall of the fall of the fall of the fa

Evanston, Ill., Feb. 14, 1880.—Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.: I send you this, feel-ing that the information conveyed will be of material benefit to many of your renders. One of our oldest citizens, Capt. C. W. Boyn-ton, the Government Light-House Keeper at this point, is probably one of the oldest sea-men in America, having sailed twents-siz men in America, having sailed twenty-six years on our lakes, and twenty years on sait water. After this forty-six years' service his eyesight failed him, and for a long time he kept the light at Chicago, until the Government built the Grosse Point light here, when he was transferred. While seated in my store this morning the Captain volunteered the following writen statement:

"This is to certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatism for twenty (20) years, both in my side and limbs. I am happy to say, that after using less than two bottles of the St. Jacobs Oil I am entirely free from pain, though still limping somewhat when walking, from long force of habit."

C. W. Boynrox.

Referring to the foregoing facts, I might allude to numerous similar cases that have come to my notice, but a word to the wise is sufficient.

John Goebell, Pharmacist, Evanston, Ill.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS Dr. Price's

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

U. S. STANDARD Scales! CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago, 300 Different Varieties. THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.



MARINE N

Barge Progress a thur Run Into by er North

certain the Cond Thomas A. Several Cases of Mi Collision Here a

wanke

Grain Freights Activ Notes

THE DISASTE During Thursday night
Howlett, while being tower
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Early yesterday morning
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the schooner M. Capron, ly
slab dock. Two or three pl
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THE GLIDDEN'S

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THE GLIDDEN'S

The Cleveland Herald say on the steam-barge John N. which started in her bolk without any serious damas aboard say that, but for propeller Buralo with he good prospect of the proher steam had given out. ered about 5:45, and was not Wednesday morning. The bethrough, and is all cinder into the engineer's room an more damaging than an ordicate. The tin around the is rendered valueless, as melted, and this will have to

melted, and this will have to
A SERIOUS COL
A SERIOUS COL The tug McArthur this af with a lighter on the barge lector of Customs granted peller Garden City to ass barge.

The water was a foot lowe THE THOMAS A Special Dispatch to The MILWAUKEE, NOV. 6.—Cs arrived here from Buffaio examination of the sanke Scott. He went out to the with the life-saving crew, with a tug. Charles Peck, down, reports the burge's ct the point of the collision, a with corn. A more thorous be made to-morrow. The schooner George W. her stern planks broken thrun into by the steam sow

HOME GATE GRAIN AND COARS
Grain freights continue
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The charters reported yeste
To Buffalo—Schooners
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S. C. Hall, of Muskeson.

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river on the 30th of Augus
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A FLEET EX
The wind, which has be westerly direction since mid bring a large fleet to this pynnice vessels of the Lower ers Joseph Puige, Lizzie arrived yesterday. They along despite the head wind briance, about thirty in different points down the was excellent to the second trips between Chica ing grain down and return will make one more round ter quarter hers, provide overtake her.

The schooner Moonlight, has delivered ten grain of this season. She sailed latenth cargo, which will in her season's work. It is she will lay up here or at M.

To-day the school to the Charles of the Charles one of the Charles of the Charles

temporarily, engaged in The schooner F. W. Gin from South Chicago last-G. Van Schaick. The tug Hagerman are kee yesterday morning, Moonlight.

NOTES FROM GOOD ! Nearly all the vessels a ately: The propeller D. lately: The propeller D.
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Milwaukee steamboat gating the recent collisis Coe and Dexter at that tugs Sili and Wetze il at The Toledo Blade state has had Red Stake No. 8 beretofore been known.

CAPRICES.

Social Figure in a England-Come of Her ways of yal Household. are returnin

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acist, Evanston, Ill.

UIT FLAVORS

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PRING ACTS.

ELE & PRICE,

NDARD

t Varieties T LOWEST PRICES.

GOOD TIME.

Rearly all the vessels are reporting fast trips lately. The propeller D. W. Rust, which arrived Wednesday, went from here to Escanaba and brought a load of ore back in five days and a late.

MARINE NEWS. Barge Progress and Tug McArthur Run Into by the Steamer Northwest. The Underwriters Endeavoring to As-

certain the Condition of the Thomas A. Scott. Several Cases of Minor Damage by Collision Here and at Milwankee.

Grain Freights Active at Unchanged Rates-Local and General

THE DISASTER RECORD.

During Thursday night the schooner Rober owlett, while being towed by the tug Success used with the jibboom of the schooner Beloit ing west of Wells street bridge, and broke off

fouled with the last street bridge, and broke off lying west of West street bridge, and broke off the end of it.

Early resterday morning the tug A. A. Carpenter and schooner A. Bronson collided with the schooner M. Capron, lying at David Dail's glab dock. Two or three planks in the Capron's gern were crushed.

slab dock. Two or three planks in the Capton's gern were crushed.

THE GLIDDEN'S DAMAGE.

The Cleveland Herald says of the fire damage on the steam-barge John N. Glidden: "The fire, which started in her boiler-room, was put out without any serious damage, although the men aboard say that, but for the timely aid of the propeller Buffalo with her bose, there was a good prospect of the propeller burning up, as her steam had given out. The fire was discovered about 5:48, and was not put out till 7 o'clock wednesday morning. The boiler-room is burned through, and is all cinders. The fire extended through, and is all cinders. The fire extended through and is all cinders. The fire extended into the engineer's room and the kitchen, and ismore damaging than an outside view would indicate. The tin around the boiler for protection is rendered valueless, as the solder has all melted, and this will have to be renewed."

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

melted, and this will have to be renewed."

A SERIOUS COLLISION.

Secial Diseatch to The Chicaso Tribuna.

American ont, Nov. 5.—At 12:20 this morning the steamer Northwest, of the Detroit to Gereiand Line, collides with the barre Progress, aground on Bois Blane Island reef. Glancing off the Progress, she struck the tug McArtur, lying alongside the barge, striking her a few feet from the stern and tearing away the rail, several planks on the quarter, and starting the timbers. The Northwest ran between the tug and barge at full speed, driving the McArtur off at a ten-mile gait to the west, and pushing the Progress several feet to the eastward. The Northwest stopped, examited ber stem, and continued her trip. She was seventy-five feet west of the regular channel. The damage to the McArthur is \$400. The Progress suffered only trifling damage. The collision occurred within 500 yards of Bois Blane Island light, and the tug claims that all her lights and the lights on the barge were burning.

GONE TO WORK.

GONE TO WORK.

The tug McArthur this afternoon went to work with a lighter on the barge Progress. The Collector of Customs granted a permit to the propeller Garden City to assist, after visiting the

LOW WATER. The water was a foot lower to-day.

The water was a foot lower to-day.

THE THOMAS A. SCOTT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Capt. George McLeod arrived here from Buffalo to-day, to make an examination of the sunken barge Thomas A. Scott. He went out to the craft in the morning with the life-saving crew, and later in the day with a tug. Charles Peck, the diver, who went down, reports the barge's deck badly sprung at the point of the collision, and her deck covered with corn. A more thorough examination is to be made to-morrow.

DAMAGED BY COLUMNA.

DAMAGED BY COLLISION. The schooner George W. Wescott had four of her stern planks broken this morning, by being rua into by the steam scow Commerce.

HOME GATHERINGS. HOME GATHERINGS.
GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.
Grain freights continue to rule steady at 7 ceuts on corn and 7½ ceuts on wheat to Buffalo. The charters reported yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo—Schooners Moonlight, E. Fitzgerald, Emma L. Coyne, Champion, B. F. Bruce, H. C. Richards, steam-barge Wetmore and consort Brunette, and propellers John Pridgeon, Jr., and New York, corn at 7 cents: propeller Russia, wheat at 7½ cents and corn on through rate; propeller Buffalo, corn on through rate. To Eric—Propellers Alaska, Lehigh, Conestoga, and schooner Allegheny, corn on through rate. To Collingwood—Propeller Columbia, corn at two-thirds of the Buffalo rate. Capacity 38,000 bushels wheat and 675,000 bushels corn.
Rates on lumber are \$2.37½ from Muskegon.

Rates on humber are \$2.37% from Muskegon, \$2.50 from White Leke and Ludington, \$2.45 from Manistee and Menominee, and \$2.50 from the Straits. the Straits.

PROCEEDINGS IN ADMIRALTY.

S.C. Hall, of Muskegon, Mich., and Monroe Williams, of Chicago, owners of the schooner Telegraph, have begun an admiralty suit in the United States District Court against the tup G. W. Gardner, for causing the Telegraph injuriously to collide with the barge Stephenson in the river on the 30th of August, while towing her out to the lake.

A FLEET EXPECTED.

The wind, which has been blowing from a westerly direction since midnight Thursday, will bring a large fleet to this port to day. The advance vessels of the Lower Lake fleet, the schooners Joseph Puige, Lizzie A. Law, and Sunrise arrived yesterday. They appear to have pushed along despite the head wind and sea, leaving the balance, about thirty in number, sheltered at different points down the west shore.

EXCELLENT WORK.

different points down the west shore.

EXCELLENT WORK.

The schooner Lizzie A. Law has completed ten round trips between Chicago and Buffalo, carrying grain down and returning with coal. She will make one more round trip and go into winter quarter here, provided adversity does not overtake her.

The schooner Moonlight, Capt. Dennis Sullivan, has delivered ten grain cargoes at Buffalo also this season. She sailed last night with her eleventh cargo, which will in all probability close her season's work. It is not decided whether she will lay up here or at Milwaukee.

DOCK NOTES.

All of the tugs appeared to have plenty to do

All of the tugs appeared to have pienty to up yesterday.

The schooners J. & A. Stronach and Tempest are to be strengthened with Capt. Squier's tree-nail fastening.

The schooner Monsoon has gone into winter quarters here.

A number of vessels bound for Grand Haven, Muskegon, White Lake, and Ludington, remained in port Thursday night because of the prospect of a change of weather, and consequently are still in port. Had they sailed they would now be loaded and ready for the return trip.

By a slip of the pencil, THE TRIBUNE yesterday was made to say that Capt. George Hale, of the steam-barge Henry Chisholm, intended to retire from active service after the present run down the lakes. Capt. George Stone was meant.

Wednesday, went from here to Escanaba and brought a load of ore back in five days and a hilf. The steam-barre Hackett and consort McGregor made the round trip in seven days and three hours. The propeller S. Chamberlin made the run down from Port Huron in twenty-taree hours and a half, which is very good time.—Ciecciand Herald.

GLEANINGS.

The turs Holton, Dexier, and Hannah Sullivan have gone into winter quarters at Milwaukee for want of business.

Milwaukee steamboat inspectors are investigating the recent collisions between the tugs Coe and Dexter at that port, and between the tugs Sill and Wetze il at Racine.

The Toledo Blade states that Capt. Huntley has had Red Stake No. 8 replaced at what has heretofore been known as Red Can. The Cahlam also placed a red can baoy upon the wreck of the scow Wellhouse. recently sunk in the channel about half a mile this side the fron dook. The steam-burge Ohio and here consort are now darrying grain from Toledo to Buffalo. The schooner James Platt has been purchased by John Kelderhouse, of Buffalo, for \$6,000. It will ons \$2,000 to repair the diamage recently suatamed at Bailey's Harbor. The vessel delivered her cargo of corn at Buffalo in fair condition, only sixty bushels having been wet.

Torty bushels of the corn cargo of the schoon-to-cacade were found to be wet on her arrival in Buffalo. The damage sustained during the

great storm of Oct. is on this lake will amount to about \$700. This estimate includes calking. The Cascade will winter at Buffalo.

Coal is still very scarce at Cleveland, and vessels have a waiting time setting a load.

The sulphur-laden lighter belonging to Capt. Greenhaigh, recently sink at Cleveland, has been raised. So also has been the canalboat sunk by the tug Logie.

The steamer Alaska will quit running on the Sandusky and Detroit route on Dec. 1.

The sinking of the schooner Col. Cook at Radine was caused by the loospuing of a rock which had become jammed in her bottom.

When the propeller S. Chamberlin left Cleveland on her last trip up, her consort, the John N. Martin, broke away from her, during a storm, and the propeller ran down to Kelley's Island for shelter. When the storm luited down the Chamberlin went to the rivers, and not finding the Martin there, came down the lake and picked her up nearly opposit Cleveland. This delayed her at least two days.

The tag McArthur will make an attempt to recover the anchors lost by the Belle Hanscom where she went ashore at Colchester as soon as the weather permits. She will also go down the shore for the schooner Annie Craig's anchors.

The second buoy below Bois Blane light is filled with water.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

SALLORS' WAGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Kingsron, Ont., Nov. 5.—Sallors' wages for the balance of the season have been increased to \$2.00 for Lake Ontario, and \$2.50 through the Welland Canal. Each Union fixes its own rate. OUTFIT SAVED.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribunt.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—The outfit of the

wrecked Canadian schooner Two Friends was brought here to-day by the schooner D. A. Wells. Towing is so slim at present that the tugs W. K. Muir, Hannah Sullivan. Dexter, and Ed Hatton have been placed in winter quarters.

IN DRY DOCK.

LAKE PORTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Arrivals—From Chiropeljers Dean Richmond, Potomac, and Phooners R. B. Hayes, Groton, G. B. Sloan, schooners R. B. Hayes, Groton, G. B. Sloan, American, Queen City, Melbourne, J. W. Doane, Young America, F. A. Georger, W. B. Ogden, and C. J. Wells. From Milwaukee: Schooner D. S. Austin. From Duluth: Schooner I. N. Foster. Cleared—For Chicago: Propellers Fletcher, Commodore, N. K. Fairbank, Chicago, Idaho, and schooners J. G. Masten, John Wesley, Lafrinier, Reuben Doud, Columbian, Naiad, James Couch-C. J. Wells, F. B. Gardner, Ironton, W. B. Ogden, A. C. Maywell, J. W. Doane, and barge, T. H. A. C. Maxwell, J. W. Doane and barge, T. H.

Orton.

Lake freights were very quiet to-day, but firm at the advance. The late charters are schooners Homer and F. A. Georger, propel ler James Davidson, and schooners Gatlatin, H. P. Baldwin, Ogarita, James Couch, and Granger, coal to Chicaso at 70 cents; Kate Kelly, Bay State, Skylark, Laura Belle, and Owasco, coal to Toledo at 20 cents; Harriet Ross and D. S. Austin, coal to Detroit at 25 cents; C. B. Benson, rails to Toledo at 60 cents; Charlotte Raab, coal to Sheboygan at 90 cents; A. C. Maxwell, sait to Milwaukee at 70 cents per ton; M. A. Muir, suiphur to Cleveand at 65 cents free on board.

Canal freights slow; shipments are made at 9 cents on wheat and 8 cents on corn to New York. Amount of shipments 454,000 bushels, chiefly wheat.

PORT HUBON. PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 5.—Passed up—Propellers Arabia, Forest City and consort; schooners Lucy J. Clark and Mary Collins.

Down—Propellers Wo-co-ken, Charles J. Kershaw, A. Miller, P. H. Birkhead, Trinidad, Monticello, Charles Crawford.

Wind south, brisk; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 5.—Passed up—Propellers Waverly, Newburg, C. Huribut and consort.

Bown—Propellers Portage, City of Mt. Clemens, George King and barges; schooners Imperial, Barbarian; tug J. W. Bennett and barges, Wind northwest, brisk; weather cloudy.

ESCANABA. ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 5.—Arrived—Propellers Raleigh, W. L. Brown, and Minneapolis, schooners Camden, Lucerne, Julia Larson.

Cleared—Propeller W. L. Brown, schooners Quayle, C. M. Slauson, Clara Parker, Mont Blanc, C. Neilhon.

Wind northwest, freshening.

Wind northwest, freshening.

Marquette.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Marquette. Mich., Nov. 5.—Passed Up—Propellers Wissahickon, Empire State; steamer City of Cleveland.

Arrived—Propeller E. B. Hale; schooners Fayette Brown, S. Kimball, Escanaba; propeller D. W. Powers; schooner Brightte.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN. Mich., Nov. 5.—Cleared—Propellers City of New York, City of Concord, Idaho, and steamer Pearl.

Arrived—Schooner Church.

Wind southeast, fresh; weather cloudy and cold.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
CLEVELAND. O., Nov. 5.—Cleared—For Chicago,
propeller Chicago.
Charters—Schooners Clayton Belle, Monterey,
Monticello, ore, Escansba to Cleveland, \$2.25.

TOLEDO.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
TOLEDO, O., Nov. 5.—Grain freights declined
to-day, and charters were made on the basis of
34 cents on wheat to Buffalo. Lumber freights
were Brm at \$3 from Alpena to Toledo.
DULUTH.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
DULUTH. Minn., Nov. 5.—Arrived—Propeller
Arizona, India, Manistee.
Departed—Barge J. R. Whiting, Propelle
Ianistee, schooner Guiding Star.
PORT DALHOUSIE.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 5.—Entered.—Propellers Conemaugh, grain, schooner Thomas Gawn, coal, Chicago.

CAPE VINCENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Arrived.—Schooner Polly M. Rogers, from Milwaukee, grain.

PORT OF CHICAGO. ARRIVALS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sun
Prop M. Grob, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Inter-Ocean, Buffalo, light.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Paufialo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Paufialo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Pavorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Rouse Simmons, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Garret Smith, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Garret Smith, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Garret Smith, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Lizzie A. Law, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Robert Howlett, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Joseph Paige, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Otter, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Theo Voges, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Hou Brothers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr G. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr G. F. Allen, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr G. M. Filer. Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. M. Filer. Ludington, lumber.
Schr G. M. Filer. Ludington, lumber.
Schr Dan Newhall, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, coal.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, coal.
Schr Sunrise, Erie, coal.
Schr Rught Templan, Black River.
Schr Rught Templan, Black River.
Schr Anggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Anggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Anggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
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Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Anggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Belle Mitchell, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Anggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Gran Haven, lumber.
Schr Channath, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Channath, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Channath, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Channath, Man

ON THE FRONTIER.

The Collegian's Experience.

Lock Melone in October California Magazine.

Perhaps every person who is somewhat advanced in life can remember some incident of his early years which he would like to for get, something that resulted from the fresh get, something that resulted from the freshness and vast inexperience of youth. I remember one which I havespent a good derlof time trying to forget. Just before the Union Pacific Railroad reached the Bitter Creek country I made my first overland trip to the Pacific Coast. I staged it from the then terminus of the Union Pacific to the Central Pacine, which was pushing east. The stage broke down on Bitter Creek, and the passengers had to walk to the pext stage. the passengers had to walk to the next sta-tion. I grew tired of walking before I reached the station, and coming late in the afternoon to where some teamsters were camped, I concluded to stop with them for the night. On asking their permission to do

afternoon to where some teamsters were camped, I concluded to stop with them for the night. On asking their permission to do so, they assented so heartily that I felt at home atonce. Life in the West was something new to me. I was young and buoyant, and just out of college. I was fond of talking. I thought it would be novel and delightful to sleep out with these half-savage ox-drivers, with no shelter but the vaulted, star-gemmed heavens. There were four teamsters, and as many wagons, while thirty-two oxen grazed around in the vicinity. Of the teamsters, one was a giant in stature, and wore a bushy black beard; another was shorter, but powerfully built and one-eyed; the third was tall, lank, and ham-jawed; while the fourth was a tall, wiry, red-headed man. In,my thoughts I pitted them on account of the hard life they led, and spoke to them in a kind tone, and endeavored to make my conversation instructive. I plucked a flower, and, pulling it to pieces, mentioned the names of the parts,—pistil, stamens, calyx, and so on,—and remarked that it must be indigenous to the locality, and spoke of the plant being endogenous, in contradistinction to exogenous, and that they could see that it was not cryptogamous. In looking at some fragments of rock, my thoughts wandered off into geology, and, carboniferous periods, and of the pterodactyl, ichthyosaurus, and dinotherium. The teamsters looked at me, then at each other, but made no response. We squatted down round the frying-pan to take supper, and the big fellow, with his right hand, slapped, or sort of larruped, a long piece of fried bacon over a piece of bread in his left hand, sending a drop of hot grease into my left eye. He said to the one-eyed man:

"Bill, is my copy of Shakspeare in yo' wagon? I missed it to-day."

"No. My Tennerson and volum' of the Italian poets is thar—no Shakspere."

The lank looking teamster, biting off a piece of bread about the size of a saucer, said to the big man, in a voice which came huskily through the bread, "Jake, did you ever read th

The wiry man, having somewhat satisfied his appetite, rolled up a piece of bacon rind into a sort of single-barrel opera-glass, and began to squint through it toward the north-

ern horizon.
"What yer doin', Dave?" asked the stout

"What yer doin', Dave?" asked the stout man.

"Takin' observations on the north star. Want to make some astronomical calkilations when I get inter Sackrymenter."

"Well, yer needn't ter made that tel'cope. I could er took yo' observation for yer, 'bein' as I aint but one eye."

"Get out thar, yer darned old carboniferous pterodactyl," yelled the ham-jawed driver to an ox that was licking a piece of bone.

"I give a good deal of my time to 'stronomy when I was in Yoorup," remarked the tall man.

"Over thar long?" asked one.

"Good while. Was minister to Rooshy. Then I spent some time down ter Rome."

"Rome?" exclaimed the lank individual. "Was born thar. My father was a soulptor."

"Good sculptor?"

"Good sculptor?"
"Yes."
"Well, one would er thought it to look at

"Well, one would er indignit to look a yer."

"I never was in Yoorup," remarked the one-eyed man. "When I ocypied the cheer of ancient languages in Harvard College my health failed, and the fellows that had me hired wanted me to go to Yoorup for an out, but I concluded ter come West ter look—Hold up, thar, yer infernal ole flea-bitten ilchthy'saurus," he bawled to an ox that was chewing a wagon-cover.

chewing a wagon-cover.

I felt hot and feverish, and a long way

I felt hot and feverish, and a long way from home.

"I got ready once ter go ter Rome—wanted to complete my studies thar—but give it up," said the one called Dave.

"What for?"

"They wanted me ter run for Guv'ner in Virginny."

"Yer beat 'em?"

"Thunder, yes."

"Why didn't yer stay thar?"

"Well, when my job as Guv'ner give out they 'lected me 'Piscopal Bishop, 'an I hurt my lungs."

my lungs preachin'. Come West fer my lungs."

"Found 'em?"

"Well, I'm improvin'."

I did not rest well that night. As daycame on, and the men began to turn over in their blankets and vawn, the tail one said:

"Hello, Bill! How yer makin' it?"

"Oh, I'm indigenous."

"An' Dave?"

"Pm endogenous."

"An' you, Lanks, you son of a sculptor?"

"Exogenous."

"How do you feel, Jake?" inquired one of the three who had iesponded.

"Cryptogamous, sir, cryptogamous."

I walked out a few steps to a little stream to get a drink. I felt thirsty, and I ached. Then I heard a voice from the blankets:

"Wonder if them durned old dinothrums of ourn ar done grazen."

Then a reply:

"I guess they've got to the tertiary period."

I walked a little piece on the road to breathe

I walked a little piece on the road to breathe the morning air. I kept on.

The Czar's Yacht.

London Standard.

The vessel in its completed form is neither more nor less than a floating palace. Above the line of the bulwarks rises terrace after terrace of veranda, capped by a flying bridge at the height of lifty-six feet above the level of the sea. Below this, and occupying the whole of the fore part of the vessel, is the reception-room, a luxurious apartment decorated in the style of Louis XVI., with richly-draped windows opening to the sea in all directions. The floors are laid with parqueterie, and carpeted with Axminster. Two Jablokoff electric lights hang from the celling, and numerous candelabra are fixed to the walls. A marble fountain stands at one end of the hall, and a richly-git and mirrored cabinet at the other. The hangings are of crimson velvet, and the chairs in hand-orocaded satin. This is the state apartment of the vessel, and below is arranged accommodation for the Imperial family. Sumptuous apartments, paneled with tapestry, and, in some cases, with rich green velvet, are provided for each member of the house. The Czar's private rooms are provided with every comfort and luxury that a dwelling could afford. A similar sories of apartments were set apart for the Empress. The Grand Duke is accommodated on the awning deck with a whole series of rooms for himself and the Captain of the ship. The furniture and decorations equal in richness those of the apartments of the imperial family, and below there is a grand dining saloon for the

suite of the Grand Duke. Extensive two ranges of apartments with brass bedsteads, walnut we be washstands, and green in chairs. Around the whole runs some twelve feet broad, overed da by the awning deck above, of the vessel is the grand draw stened after the style prevalent in

KILLED BY A MUSTANG.

A Tale Told in a Texas Cow-Boy's

Camp.

Cinemnati Enquirer.

It was a clear moonlight night when, after a hard day's "drive," and the herd of wild horses had been penned, the cow-boys stripped their tired ponies of saddles and bridles, and staked them out to graze on the thick meaguit grass which fringed the bank of the San Bernardo.

San Bernardo.

After this duty had been attended to, the cooking utensils were brought forth, and soon the coffee-pot was singing a musical little song, and a leg of fresh calf ribs spluttering before the fire. The repast, though rough, was made enjoyable by an appetite which only violent exercise and pure air can

rough, was made enjoyable by an appetite which only violent exercise and pure air can give, and after the boys had eaten until it became necessary to unbuckle their six-shooter belts, blankets were spread under the branches of a live oak, which seemed to stand guard over the broad expanse of prairie, and they settled down for a quiet smoke.

"I tell you what, boys," said Ned Curtis, who was one of the hardest riders and best poker-players west of the Brazos, as he lit a cigaret, "we are going to handle some pretty rough mustangs to-morrow, and if any of you fellows want to show your fancy riding you had better be fixing your flank girts and rolls, becauses there are some unbranded 4-year-olds in that bunch who are going to make you hum like a churn-dasher, and you'll have to fork 'em deep to stay in the saddle. There is one in the pen that is a perfect picture of the mustang mare that sent Bill Hall to the angels."

"Wasn't he some galoot from the old States?" inquired one of the boys, turning over on his blanket.

"Yes," replied Ned, "he was a long tow-headed chap, greener than an August persummon, with legs shaped like a pair of hames."

"How did he happen to get killed, Ned? Did the mare fiirt him a little too long?"

"Yes, that was the way of it. You see, he had just come from Georgy, and had never been on the back of a wild horse before in his life, but he was spunky with all of that, and wasn't scared of auything. One day, while driving out in Nucces County, we made 'round up' of all the horses in the range, and after 'cutting out' all that were in the "diamond P' brand, the boys began throwing some down and riding' em, just to see the wild devils 'buck'

"Well, Bill Hall took a darn fool notion to ride one himself, and he bicked out a little Roman-nosed mustang mare, pure Spanish, and wilder than a cayote, and get some of the boys to help him throw her down, because he didn't know any more about handling a lariat than he did about running a prayer-meeting.

"When the saddle had been strapped on her and B

"When the saddle had been strapped on

fellow, with his right hand, slapped, or sort of larruped, a long piece of fried bacon over a piece of bread in his left hand, sending a drop of hot grease into my left eye. He said to the one-eyed man:

"Bill, is my copy of Shakspeare in yowagon? I missed it to-day."

"No. My Tennerson and volum' of the Italian poets is thar—no Shakspere."

The lank looking teamster, biting off a piece of bread about the size of a saucer, said to the big man, in a voice which came huskily through the bread, "Jake, did you ever read that volum' of po'ms that I writ?"

"No, but have often hearn tell on 'am."

"Yer Musin's of an Idle Man," spoke up the red-headed man, addressing the poet.

"Have read every line in ita dozen times," said the teamster with the red hair; as he sopped a four-inch swath with a piece of bread across a frying-pan, he repeated some lines.

"Them's they," nodded the poet. "The Emp'ror of Austry writ me a letter highly compilmentin' them po'ms."

"They're very teachin'," added the wiry man.

"I took no part in these remarks. Somehow I didn't feel like joining in.

The wiry man, having somewhat satisfied had been strapped on her and Bill forked it, she was turned aloose, and the crowd stood back to see the fun. Well, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked back, bellowed a couple of times, and then she like transported her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked back, bellowed a couple of times, and then crowd stood back to see the fun. Well, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her head, looked to kell, sir, that plug raised her h

away out on a prairie, with no one but a few friends around me. I'll have a big, broad bed to rest in, and, if some day you ride by my grave, won't you get down and think of me awhile?"

"Well, sir, the boys—the ornary cusses—were crying like women, and I felt terribly shaken myself, but we all promised that we would, and then he raised himself a little, and in a faint voice said: 'Ned, I want you to write to my mother and tell her that I wasn't a very dutiful son, but I loved her just the same.'

"'Ned,' he muttered so faint I could hardly hear him, 'don't tell my folks when you write that I was slid into Heaven by a d—d mustang,' and with that his head fell back, his grasp on my band relaxed, and Bill Hall was on this earth no more, and when I thought how his mother would grieve it made me feel weak in the knees.

"We burled him, and Jack Jones, who is something of a scholar, because he had a chance to go to school down in Bay Prairie, wrote on the headboard of the grave:

"WILLIAM HALL
GGT A FAIL.

"WILLIAM HALL
GOT A FALL,
Killed Dead as a Slug
By a Texas Plug.
BORN IN GEORGY.

"It always makes me feel bad when I think of that poor fellow, and how to-day he sleeps on the bank of the Santa Gertrudes with nothing but a big live oak to mark his last resting place in the bosom of the prairie. Do any of you fellows want a little draw-poker to-night?"

The Monkey in Its Domestic Hela-tions.

The Monkey in Its Domestic Helations.

London Telegraph.

In India, where the monkeys live among men, and are the playmates of their children, the Hindoos have grown fond of them, and the fourhanded folk participate in all their household rites. In the early morning, when the peasant goes out to yoke his oxen, and the crow wakes up, and the dog stretches himself and shakes off the dust in which he has slept all night, the old monkey creeps down the peepul tree, only half awake, and yawns and looks about him, puts a straw in his mouth, and scratches himself contemplatively. Then one by one the whole family come slipping down the tree-trunk, and they all yawn, and look about, and secratch. But they are sleepy and peevish, and the youngsters get outled for nothing and begin to think life dull. Yet the tollet has to oe performed, and, whether they like it or not, the young ones are sternly pulled up one by one to their mother to undergo the process. The scene, though repeated exactly every morning, loses nothing of its delightful comicality, and the monkey brats seem all to be in the look of "taking in mamma." But mamma was young herself not long ago, and treats such ludicrous affection of suffering with the profoundest unconcern, and, as she dismisses one "cleansed" with a ouf, stretches out her hand for the next one's tail or leg in the most business-like and serious manner possible.

The youngsters know their turn quite well. As each feels the moment arrive it throws itself on its stomach as if overwhelmed with apprehension, the others meanwhile stiffing their satisfaction at the way "so-and-so is doing it." and the instant the maternal paw is extended to grasp the tail, the subject of the next experiment utters a piercing shriek, and, throwing its arms forward in the dust, allows itself to be dragged along a limp and helpiess carcass, winking all the time, no doubt, at its brothers and sisters at the way it is imposing on the oli lady. But the old lady, where the pots with dust, ears and looks at each of its to

The United To accommediate our numerical curpersons throughout the city, we have established franch offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 23 Twenty-second-st.
W. BUGART, Druggist, 687 Cottage Grove-av, northwest corner Thirty-firsh-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-firsh-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-firsh-st.

Halsted-St. corner of Adams.

A. POPALORDA. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., St. West Madison-st., near Western-sv.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 32 Blue Island-sv., corner of Twerth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 79 Luku-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulins. AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, IN North Halsted corner Indiana S. ORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CU., Druggista, 425 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. Williams & CO., Druggista, 65 Larraboc-st. corner sopnia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertisin
Agent, News and Stationery Depot. 45 E. Division-s

PERSONAL.

I "hold the fort." Write of ton.

Have you not love enough to bear with me
When the rush humor that my mether gave me
Makes me forgettif?

Yes. Cassius, and henceforth,
Whom you are over carries with your Bretus.

He'il think your mother chides, and leaves you so.

Give me a bowled wine.

In this I bury all unkindness, Cassius.

My heart is thirsting for that nothe pledge.

Fill, Lucius, fill until the wine o'erswell the cap.
I cannot drink comand of Bratus' love.

DERSONAL—BENHAM, II. L. V., LETTER IN the Post-Office for you. A. BIRD.

DERSONAL—MR. HENRY MOORE, AUCTION—ex-of Chicago and New York: Mr. Henry Harrey Hodgson's daughter would be so glad to hear from you. Address Mrs. LeVickETT, Il Cromwell Villas-Percy Road, Shepherd's Bush, London.

PERSONAL-CLY: LET ME KNOW WHEN may expect to see you, and soon G. W. LOST AND FOUND. OST-LADY'S POCKETBOOK, BETWEEN HEN-ry W. King & Co.'s and Eddy, Harvey & Co.'s. The Ender will receive & by returning the same to C. P. PACKEH, 23 East Mudison-st. Contains mostly gold OST-DIARY 1880, CONTAINING VALUABLE records and a draft of \$130. Heturn to Room 27 25 State-st. State-st.

IBERAL REWARD-FOR RETURN OF SMALL
J. sorrel horse; front bar shoes; top phaton;
colen Friday evening. Return to 45 Rush-st. STOLEN-30 SHARES OF OPHIR AND 40 BUILSTOLEN-30 SHARES OF OPHIR AND 40 BUILON AND 40 BUIL-

TO RENT-HOUSES.

ington-st.

To RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—THE 4-STORY
and basement house, 2st Michigan-av., three doors
south of recourts has been renovated, calcimined,
and furnished courts has been renovated, calcimined,
and furnished supplied that he wand elegant furniture; rooms will be rested single or en suite; firstclass table board can be had next door.

West Side.
TO RENT-NO. 19 WALNUT-ST., REAR ASH-furnace, gue-fixtures, stationary washbasins, etc.; \$61, Inquire of GEO, G. NEWBURY, 164 La Saile-st. TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, to gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17. TO RENT-ELEGANT SUITE OF FURNISHED TOOMS ON SITS HOOF. ISI and 185 South Clark-st.
TO HENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SIDE AND FROM FORM FORM FOR THE STREET HER STREET HE STREET HER STREET HE STREET HER ST front rooms with alcove, closets, etc., suitable for or three gentlemen; hot and cold water; in pri-e family. 1568 Wabnsh-av. TO REST-19 PER WEEK-WELL-LIGHTED nicely-furnished rooms, to gentlemen only: warm sitting-room attached, 576 State-st. TO RENT-ONE SUITE PURNISHED AND UN-furnished ingdies, Bro. & Co.'s Building, 26 and 28 Wabash-av; to first-class parties only. Apply at Boom 13.

TO RENT-410 PER MONTH-FRONT OF FIRST Boor in frame dwelling, 34 Fillmore-st. 88 rear of same; 89 rear 25 Fillmore-st. 510 upper toor in brick house 513 Western-av. Inquire 505 Western-av. 10 RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE ON NORTH SIDE WELL SNOW, 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON FIRST OR SECOND floor three or four rooms north of Twenty-third, south of Twelfth, and east of State. Reference given and required. Z.9. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A SUITE OF ROOMS centrally located, for a family of three; must be first-class; prompt pay. References given. Address Q.55, Tribune office. W for and bedroom off of it; must be located south of Lake-st., north of Congress, west of Halsted, and ast of Ashland-av. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT,—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Bourd with room, 8.50 to 50 per week; day boarders wanted.

Botels.

Denton House, 228 and 239 South Clark-St., Orlicago, adjoining Grand Pacific Hotel, and opposite Custom-House. Pleasant rooms, eleganity furnished, 50, 75 cents, 13 a day. Menis to order.

BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

Clarkence House, Corner of State and Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room perday, 31.50 to 21; per week, from 36 to 421. Also rooms rented without board.

Hastings House, 16 to 22 East Adamssingly and the state of the palmer size independent of the palmer from 36 to 421. Also rooms rented without board.

Hastings House, 16 to 22 East Adamssingly and the part of the palmer size independent of the palmer size of the palmer from 50 to 421. Also the part of the palmer from 50 to 51 to 51

POARD-A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN DESIRES board and furnished room or suite of rooms in vicinity of Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-at. Would prefer few or no other boarders. Everything must be absolutely first-class, with bath, ras, &c. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address Q di. Tribune office.

DOABD-AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS, EXgo-av. and east of Wells-st., for gentleman and wife. Address Q 47, Tribune office.

BOARD BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND TWO little girls, first-class board in a private family on or near Ashland-av.; will pay first-class price, and want best accommodations. References required and given. Address 0 82, Tribane office.

BOARD BY AND LIBRASANT ROUM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen in a Christian family; no other boarders; between Twenty-ninth and Eighteenth-sis, and east of wabash-av. Terms moderate. Address Q 85, Tribune office.

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GRAND PANEL POR FRAITS AT
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Something new and elegant.
CHILDREN'S PHOTOS TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY.

LADIES WHO WISH BEAUTIFUL DRAPERY
AND ARTISTIC POSITIONS,
combined with FINE LIGHTING and FINISH, should
go to
BRAND'S STUDIOS,
which are the most complete on this continent.

OLD AND FADED PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED,
and made equal to the best from life-sittings. Visitors
are always welcome to the
FREE ART GALLERY AND STUDIOS,
ZIU AND ZIZ WABASH-AV.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETG.
AT LOW CASH PRICES,
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
ZS State-St.

TRON BEDS ARE THE ONLY PREVENTIVE

IRON BEDS ARE THE ONLY PREVENTIVE of bugs. Furniture men, convenis, hotels, etc., supplied. Chicago iron-Bed Co., & Wells-SC.

120 feet on Vincentes av., corner 300 feet Indiana-av., corner of Thirty-sixth-st. dixid0 on Wabash-av., near Forty-tourth-at.
dixid0 on Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
dixid0 on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-at.
150x160 on Wabash-av., near Fifty-dith-at.
50x160 on Fourth-av., near Taylor-at.
50x160 on Fourth-av., near Liarrison-at., with

Story house.
2-story brick house on Oakley-st, near Leavist.

FOR SALE - BRICK HOUSE AND BARN ON Leaviti-st. near Polk, only E.701.

Loaviti-st. only E.701.

Loaviti-st. st. only E.701.

Loaviti-st. o

Corner Washington and Heisted-siz.

TOR SALE—BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET.

100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

100 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

400 feet on Catumet-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

200 feet on Droty-seventh-st., Kenwood.

40 feet on Obio-st., near Dearborn-av.

40 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.

125 feet at Hyde Fark. with residence, that must be sold, near depot.

Main Scor. 10 Dearborn-st.

Toth Sale BUSINESS PROPERTY — BRICK house and 25-foot lot on South Halsted-st., near Academy of Music, only 16,000.

3-story frame on South Halsted-st., near sackson; rented for 85; will sell for 8,000.

Several pieces on West Madison-st., east and west of Halsted, 3,300 to 25,000.

TOR SALE — 60X15 FRET ON HURBARD-ST., near Sangamon, 75 per foot.

50X125 feet on Carroll-av., Nos. 230 and 22, with buildings, 8,00.

Corner Washington and Haisted-ets.

FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO REAL STATE
Call-Board—First public sule Thursday, Nov. 18,
at 2 p. m. sharp, at the Real Estate Rooms, 116 Dearborn-st. Full descriptive catalogue will be issued
Nov. 9, giving complete list of property to be sold.
Call for prospectus of our general plan of operations,
W. K. NIXOS, Real Estate, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.,
Manager, CHANDLER & CO., Hortunge Bankers, 73
Denrborn-st., Trustees. Denrborn-et., Trustees.

POR SALE—499 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., EAST frost, at \$60 per foot for a few days. E. A. CUM-MINGS & FO., 184 La Salle-st. FOR SALE-FINE BRICK RESIDENCES ON WEST MODIFICES, SINUS OF STANDENCES ON WEST MODIFICES, THE SECOND OF STANDENCES OF BUTINGS., near Center, and North Halsted, near Center, at 40 per foot. PHILIP MYRES & 60., Room 15, 164 kandolph-st.

Randolph-st.

POR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT, GRANT PLACE;
house 2-stories, unfinished basement, bath, hot
water; two blocks to Lincoin Park. \$7,501. HALE &
SNOW, 29 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE-LOT ISXLE FOREST-AV., BETWEEN
Thirty-lifth and Thirty-sixth-st. \$7,50 per foot.
Lot 18xED Calamet-av., near Thirty-sixth-st. \$3,50
per foot. PIERCE & WARE, 18 ha Salie-st. per foot Pickus & Warr, 18 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV, EXES FEET. NEAR

Weshington-st.

Con Salle—By The Owner, a Choice Corfer on Michigan-av.; price very reasonable; no
real estate men. Address Q & Tribune Oñoe.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE ON INDIaus.av. near Thirty-fourth-st., 7,00. MATSON

Hills, & Washington-st.

Lots in Austin on some of the best streets, \$19 to \$16 per foot. Lawndale, \$100 each. Houses and lots in Hishiand Park, Lake View, Bye anston, Maywood, and Lake View, that we can sell at present for less than the houses oast. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT. Corner Washington and Halsted-sis.

TOR SALE—THIS 18 YOUR LAST CHANCE TO be get one of my La Grange lots for \$100, only \$15 or \$150, only \$15

FOR SALE-FIVE ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE View. Dummy cars run near. Best market gar-den land. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Koom 13-464 Randolph-st. den land.

PHILIP MYERS & CO.,
Room 13, 164 Randolph-st.

TOR SALE — FIVE ACRES AND HOUSE, WELL
Improved; price 800; 820 cash down. Buy a home
and save rent. J. G. EARLS, Room 26, 116 Washington-st.

TOR SALE — 20 ACRES WELL IMPROVED;

CO., 165 Dearborn-st.

WAYED-TO BUY-FOR ALL CASH. TWOCAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 301 State-st.

A LANGE ASSORTMENT OF LIPIGHT AND ASSORTMENT OF SELL ELEGANT Plano, less than one-half cost; greatest bargain ever offered. Stool, cover, and box for shipping. Call at 730 West Madison-si.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DPRIGHT AND rates; also instruments for sale on installments. GOOLD & SCHAFF. HUNDREDS OF HUNDREDS OF

a bette light the same street a ORGANS, PIANOS, STORY & CAMPS,
STORY & CAMPS,
ISS STATE-ST. AND HO STATE-ST.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS—
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS,

ONLY SID-FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD, SEVEN-octave Piano, only \$110; cost \$500. Call at 187 West Madison.

YOUR CHOICE OF TWO OF THE FINEST PI-ano's in the city—One grand upright, \$150, worth \$100; one grand square, \$710, worth \$450. Must be sold.

Deerfield, III.

AME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INLocarable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment
lodide Ammonia. Spavina, splittar, ringbones,
bunches, thorough-pine, sprung knees, cured without
blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular discontaining full low for the containing full low forth. We did not
be the containing full low forth. We did not
be the containing full low forth. We did not
be the containing full low forth. We did not
be the containing full low wrappers. Trial size 5 cents.
Sold by all druggists.

WANTED-A TEAM OF CARRIAGE HORSES.
Must be over sixteen hands high; weight, at
least 1,30 pounds each; of fine action, and not over a
spect. Address J. GOW, Room B. 127 La Salie-st.

HISCRILLANEOUS.

WANTED-CORNICE MEN AND TINBOOP WANTED-A GOOD MAN TO DO GENERA jewelry Johbing and engraving for the courtry, inquire at KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD'S I WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MARBLEIZ from: to a good and reliable workman i WANTED-SIX GOON BENCH HANDS THEAD Work for the right near Conf. as Wind ROBERTS, corner Consress and Frankliness.

WANTED-A TOUNG MAN WITH SOME AX particular and SE Fifth-Sv.

WANTED-BY A FAMILY IN LAKE VIEW competent German girl as cook; wages, 14; n washing. Address, with references, Box 81, Wright Grove, Chicago. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE WANTED-GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply between 7 and 9 a. m. to-day at 2238 Prairie-av.

WANTED-A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE required. Apply Saturday afternoon at 30 Wes

WANTED-TWO YOUNG LADIES TO MA clothing in Munger's Laundry. Those to have had experience, and can mark neathy and ra-ity can find permanent situations. Good perman-indispensable. Address Q 40, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY
Young man thoroughly competens, with the his
est testimonials as to character, experience, and ai
fry, in a lumber or manufacturing business. Addre
7'5, Tribune office. P75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who speaks German and English, in some wholesale establishment as salesman or at book-work. Best of references. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOK-weeper, or any office work, with references. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERKI bave had five years' experience in a wholesale grocery house. Reference given from last employers. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A THOROUGHLA Compotent cutter and tailor, Would take a good partnership, city or country. Loss his situation for yoting the Republican cicket. Address CHAS. RICE, No. 7 North Clark-st., Chicago.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FRUALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOclety, 73 East Randolph-Et.—Women competent
to do any kind of work in city or country. Board S
and SLM per week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL,
to do general housework. Citi Sunday or Monday at 250 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN
Woman as infant's nurse; care the entire care.
References exchanged. Address L S. Tribens office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN
Girl as nurse; also to assist in plain sewing. Call
Saturday at 25 North Carpenter-St., down-stair.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

Surficient of the surficing of the surficient of the surficient of the surficient of the

WANTED SEVERAL MACHINE HANDS, TO run moiding machines etc., at mill on West Fourteenth-st., near Miswart-sy.

WANTED-00 RAILROAD LABORERS Proceedings of the first wages, filter free facet 30 Southern Dakois, same terms; 20; the pineries; winter's work for all OlikistiAN Co., 30 South Water-st., 23 West Madison-st., Roger WANTED-LSO LABORRES FOR LEVER WO in Mississippi and Lonisians: wages E persisted the price of the Collision of the Collision

WANTED—CITY BALKNMAN FOR PAPER Wayon; prefer one who is acquainted with papers; we have evod outlit. Address PT. Tribune.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, PAIR PENMAN, WITH references, to take care of office. Also boy to do up and deliver packages with wheelbarrow. Address PT., Tribune office.

WANTED—ANY ASSARIS, EVERYWHERE, TO soil teas, coffees, and baking-powder. Our facilities enable us to defy competition; free samples, exclusive territory, and special low prices to good miner; business; write quickly; mention this paper. San Francisco Tea Company, Chicago. WANTED-BY A TEMPERATE MAN 29 YEAR old. a position as porter, shipping clerk, or belief. Address Q, 14 Tribuhe office. cierk. Address Q, 14 Tribune office.

WANTED-AGENTS-ENRIGHTIC MEN, WITH
or without experience, for a desirable winter
business, guaranteed to pay \$10 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at
BAOTID Clark-st., up-stairs. MERRILL & CO., Chicago

WANTED-AN EFFICIENT TIMEKEEPER WHO
has had experience in keeping time of work
men. Address, with references. Q 12. Tribune office.

WANTED-GIRL, THREE IN FAMILY, AT 64

WANTED-LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MA with good canvassers for life-insurance by H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearby WANTED - A SMART BUSINESS-WOM middle-aged preferred, trustworthy and spectable, for a position requiring close attention hours daily; desirable lady \$12 weekly. Call after it Manager's office, No. 128 Rass Madison-st., Bloom

CITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK, A S graduate and have had six years' experience. Cap give best of references. Address Box UU, McGregor, Ia.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCES druggist. Best of references given. Address Co., Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—NEBRASKA AND KANnss. A young man acquainted and with trade in
these States desires required and with trade in
these States desires the property of the prop

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED - WISCONSIN GIR
GOOD girls wanted; order by Bell telephone; day f

B. Bureau Registry, 35 West Monroe-st.

A DYANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES Role, at one-half brotery rates. D. LAUNDER, Roomes and 4, 128 R. Indolphest. Established inc.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON PURITUE without removal, planes, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 72 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK GROCERIES, SPLES-

PINANCIAL

Forty Year First Mortgage SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS

HIS BOAD IS LEASED BY THE noton, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. Co. Which owns nearly all its Capital Stock, and arantees the Principal and Interest these Bonds by special indorsement on each.

FOR SALE AT 101 AND INTEREST. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

26 Nassau-st. New York. STOCKS DAY & FIELD

BANKERS AND BROKERS, mbers of the New York Stock Excha ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR. CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special. R. R. LEAR, C. I. HUDSON, T. H. CURTIS. Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

Stock Brokers, 3 Exchange Court, New York,

Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securities current at New York Stock Exchange. Interestablewed on daily balances.

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JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,

MINING CARDS.

BULL DOMINGO CO., MINING CO.
CAPITAL STUCK, \$10,00,000;
SHARES, 200,000;
SHARES, 200,000;
Officers: W. H. Barnun, President; S. W. Dorsey,
Vice-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary,
Offices, 115 Broadway, New York. ROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Mines, Bliesville, Stanley Co., N. C.

APITAL ECO.00. SHARES, E RACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
B. FLINT, Pres. R. M. MCARITT, Vice-Pres.
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Treasurer.
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Umber of Company, & Broadway, New York.
OPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY. Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C.

ck, \$50,00. Shares H each trars of Stock, Mining Trust Company, President; Wm. Brandieth, Vice-Presidenties Resource; Edwin H. Muiford, Secretary, mes. M. E., Superintendent, Company, & Broadway, New York.

Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.
APITAL, 413,00,000: SHARKS, 50 EACH
Geo. D. Roberts, President. B. F. Verdonal, Seey,
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York. HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Will you kindly give pace to the following: Having been for one months a patient in Hahnemann Hos-ital, Cottage Grove avenue. I wish to give y testimony as an eye-witness to the ex-

Personally I would acknowledge the very great kindness I have received from every one connected with the hospital. I could scarcely in my own house have received more loving care from physicians, Matron, and nurses, and I take this opportunity of hanking each one, and assuring them that ur Heavenly Father will not forget their

er, but also interesting herself in their sture.

I would also speak in the highest terms of the kindness of the house physicians and her conscientions discharge of duty, and he constant watchfulness and intelligent are of the nurses cannot be surpassed.

Every part of the building is beautifully lean, and all that is possible done to cheer he inmates and exert a religious influence wer them.

Now that I have had a patient's experience, know also their needs, and I would claim or them the sympathy of those who are in he enjoyment of health. I know the rereshment of a friend's visit or some of lod's own flowers on a weary day. Such thentions to the sick are amply repaid by the steasure they give, and above all by Him who says, "I was sick and ye visited Me.

Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto a weary day. Our hospitals should receive far mere of our attention than they do; were they more homelike, the cures would in many cases be expedited, and the moral influences much greater.

Money given to institutions of this kind

ter.

oney given to institutions of this kind eli spent, Those who know the blessof homeopathy in remembering Hahnen Hospital will be helping on a good and e cause. I know now from experience needs of such an institution, and how h more good it could accomplish with nded means. The only Homeopathic oital in the Northwest, it should be better ported.

Especially should the patients in hospitals have our constant intercessions. The treatment requires the blessing of the Almighty, and He only knows what comfort and blessing He will send in answer to our prayers in this their time of need, and often the turning point of their lives. I have had full proof of this while in the hospital, and have myself received untold blessing in answer to the prayers of God's children. Yours,

A PATIENT.

Coupon firsts from 124 to 127; Louisville & Nashville consols from 1164 to 127; Louisv

BUSINESS.

Sudden Change in Stocks from Weakness to Strength.

The Market Takes All the Offerings. and Calls for More.

Free Movement of Currency to the Country-Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active-Provisions Very Irregular, but Averaged Higher.

Not Buch Change in Wheat-Corn Pirmer, with Small Receipts-Oats Steady.

FINANCIAL

Yesterday was the third day of the depression in stocks, but the downward movement apparently came to an end toward the close of business. The offerings of stocks pressed prices down until Burlington & Quincy sold at 146%, Alton at 131%, New York Central at 135, Michigan Central at 105%, Lake Shore at 113%, Eric at 42%, Northwestern at 111%, St. Paul at 102%, Jersey Central at 75, Western Union at 96. At these low prices buying began confidently, and by the close there was a recovery of 1 to 4%. In many cases this was not enough to bring quotations fully back to the figure at which they had closed the day before. There was a noticeable increase in the confidence of the bulls, who now look forward to another boom.

The important announcement was made that the scheme to settle the Reading difficulties by putting the floating debt, etc., into a deferred stock had been agreed to. Reading stock was active and strong, and par is predicted for it.

Wall street was agritated by a rumor that Secretary Sherman had bought bonds so freely for political effect previous to the election that he had exhausted all his funds, and would not be able for the rest of the year to relieve the stock market by further purchases.

Another forecoding with reference to the money market was expressed in the report that a powerful clique of speculators had made arrangements to lock up enough money to make a bad bank statement to-day.

Meanwhile, the strongest bulls appear to be the persons most intimately acquainted with the condition of various roads and the business being done. This class are constantly buying stock, even at these high figures, and buying it to keep. No speculator, however rampant a bull he may be, has half the confidence in such stocks as Burlington, Alton, Michigan Central, Northwestern, and the like as is expressed by the men who live in daily view of what the roads are doing. Ultimately, the West will pay higher prices for these securities than Wall street, and the ownership of these great lines will pass, as it should

will pass, as it should, into the hands of Western capitalists.

Reading made the greatest advance, gaining 4%, to 50%. Alton, after selling at 131½, closed at 136, an advance of 2½. Erie made 1, to 44%, and the preferred 1%, to 74%. Lackawanna, in which large dealings were reported, went up 1½, to 98%. Other gains were Burlington & Quincy %, to 148; New York Central ½, to 136; Northwest ½, to 113½; the preferred ½, to 136½; St. Paul ¾, to 104½; Ohio ½, to 36; Pacific Mail ½, to 47%; Hudson ½, to 87½; Jersey Central ½, to 75½; Iron Mountain ½, to 40%; Western Union ½, to 97%; American Union ½, to 61½; Chattanooga ½, to 55½; Mobile ½, to 22%.

nooga ¼, to 59¼; Mobile ¼, to 22¼.

The losses were Rock Island ¼, to 120½; C., C., The losses were Rock Island 4, to 139%; C., C. & I. ¼, to 80%; Illinois Central ¼, to 116½; Michigan Central ¼, to 107¼; Lake Shore ¼, to 114½; Wabash preferred 1½, uto 76; Ohio preffrred ¼, to 79; St. Joe ¼, to 40%; the preferred ¼, to 89; Kansas & Texas %, to 3%; Manhatten ¼, to 38½; Louisville 1½, to 167½; Lake Erie ½, to 38; Canada Southern 1½, to 55½; Northen Parametrical to 58; the preferred 1, to 58; San Pranciscol to 32; Canada Southern 1%, to 65%; Northen Pa-cific I, to 28; the preferred I, to 52; San Fran-cisco 3, to 39%; the preferred I, to 51%; C., C. & I. C. 3, to 18; Ontario 3, to 24%; Omaha 3, to 43; the preferred 3, to 83%; Rio Grando 3, to 13%; and Chesapeake & Ohio 3, to 19%. The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

2		
14736	148	14696
	*****	*44.12
	136	13136
0.96	8996	884
	11646	116
	14034	10614
	1142	11:556
11406		11.396
40%	9994	4474
Wille	*****	100
1121	11124	11136
	11078	11179
	1.117	hillia.
	4314	4134
200	7792	75%
3354	200	3512
711		
Allin	41	4)
8816	8816	8636
3744	9792	337
4:14	4712	100
SERA	8734	8636
P756	Rolling	9482
716	- 7ett-2	75
4636	5114	4536
3656	3314	8536
1931.2	9234	92
48%	4194	4694
	9738	96
	40	30%
	*25555	****
	10856	16734
80	*****	*****
12	****	*****
	*****	*****
19977		*****
E-012	*****	*****
All		2036
5184		5134
	Dr. M.	DIN
2432	941	2414
43C	43012	419
837	8312	823.
2217	4.70	1474
7314	7334	73
4014	4012	30
19%		
	新社会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会	121

Erie Second 6s opened at 961/2, sold at 96, and closed at 97%.

Railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday were in large request at generally higher prices; Erie consolidated seconds sold up from 97% to to 98%, and receded to 97%; do funded 5s rose from 91% to 92%, and receded to 97%; do funded 5s rose from 91% to 19%, and reacted to 92; Kansas & Texas seconds advanced from 69% to 70%, and declined to 69; Kansas Pacific consols sold up from 97% to 98, and returned to 97%; do firsts (Denver Bivision) advanced from 110% to 111%; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts from 43% to 43%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts from 97 to 97%; Canada Southern firsts rrom 90 to 99%; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s from 40 to 42; Denver & Rio Grande constructions from 163 to 104%; Houston & Texas Main Line seconds from 116% to 119; Iron Mountain first preferred incomes from 80 to 89%; do firsts (Arkansas Branch) from 107% to 109; Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes from 50%; Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes from 50%; indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes from 50%; indiana, bloomington & Western incomes from 50% to 80%; do firsts from 103% to 103%; Lake Shore consolidated coupon firsts from 12% to 117; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 100% to 101; Lake Shore consols from 116% to 117; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented from 100% to 101; Lake Ohio first debentures from 86% to 86; Morris & Essex guaranteed consols from 115% to 116%; New York Elevated firsts from 119% to 121; Ohio Central firsts from 98% to 100; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class B, from 79% to 80%; St. Paul firsts from 118% to 116%; North Missouri firsts from 119% to 52%; St. Paul firsts from 100% to 101.

Government bonds were weak. District of Columbia 265s were 99 and 99%; the United States 4s, 100% and 110; the 4%s, 110% and 110%.

Foreign sychapure was descripted and the 4%s, 110% and 110%. closed at 971/2.
Railroad bonds in New York on Wedne

WEEKLY PINANCIAL REVIEW. New Fork Nation, Nov. 5.

The foreign specie imports during the week amounted to \$3,404,089, making the total receipts of the year \$40,944,917, against \$50,753,355 last year. The rates for foreign exchange at the close of the week did not warrant further imports. The New York banks, notwithstanding the heavy receipts of foreign exchange the ports. The New York banks, notwithstanding the heavy receipts of foreign coin and the Treasury disbursements, barely maintained their surplus reserve of something over \$3,500,000. Business in all departments was duil during the week. At the Stock Exchange prices continued to advance in anticipation of Gen. Gartield's election. The purchase of railroad securities since the October elections on the theory that they decided the Presidential contest, advanced during October the prices of the active stocks at the Stock Exchange from 5½ to 23 points, the percentage in some stocks being nearly 50 per cent. Whether Gen. Garfield's election has been "discounted" remains to be seen. In London British consols have advanced to99% and 99%, the highest price for a long time. United States bonds there have been steady, but American railroad securities have generally advanced. The price of silver buillon in London has dropped to 51½@51¼d per ounce.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna New York, Nov. 5.—The change in stock val-ues to-day were somewhat surprising. Wide and rapid fluctuations were the order of the and rapid fluctuations were the order of the day. From weakness to strength and back again to weakness in the leading speculatives puzzled the wise heads of the street. The bears carried things with a high hand during the early hours, and succeeded in effecting a notable decline. This was prominent in Wabash, which went off to 41½, preferred 75½, ostensibly on Jay Gould's manipulation. During the afternoon there was a very perceptible rally in prices, large purchases being made for both accounts. Buyers were attracted by the relative cheapness of figures, and leading operators are said to be heavy purchasers, whether for merely a turn or for a long time will soon be determined.

On the second call this afternoon there was a decided improvement for the better established

decided improvement for the better established in the general stock list, with an average ad-vance of 14@44 per cent, the latter in Reading. which rose to 50 on a report that the Reading Company had appointed a strong committee to confer with the British interests. Western Union was much firmer on the last call, and the stock loomed up I per cent to carry. past 2 o'clock the market was strong all around, but a short time afterwards the tendency was again downward, and it was reported that two leading bear operators had withdrawn between \$5,000,000 and \$9,000,000 from the city banks in order to make depression to-morrow and a lower market. A good many people think that the Western Union, which was sold out by Mr. Gould's brok ers above par, was taken back to-day, because the steadiness in the price shows large buying. Mr. Keene's brokers were said to have been large sellers of the Wabash stocks to-day.

New York, Nov. 5.—Governments weak and Railroad bonds were fairly active, but irregu-

State securities were dull.

The stock market was weak in early dealings and prices declined \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 2\(\frac{1}{2} \); Iron Mountain, Chicago & Alton, Wabash, Pacific, Northwestern and Michigan, Central leading the downward movement. During the afternoon speculation was irregular, but, in late dealings, a strong buying movement was developed, under which the entire list advanced sharply and the market closed at the highest figures of the day, the improvement from the lowest point ranging from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 4\(\frac{1}{2} \), Heading, Chicago & Alton, the Granger shares, the xemaining coal stocks, Western Union and Erie leading in the advance.

The Post says: "The United States Assistant Treasurer informs us that no United States 6s due Dec. 31 next were offered at 102\(\frac{1}{2} \) to-day; there were, therefore, no purchases. The offer of the Secretary to buy \$1,500,000 at 102\(\frac{1}{2} \) this week must be availed of to-morrow, or the week will pass without bond purchases.

rili pass without bond p Transactions, 294,000:	to-morrow, or the wee
hicago, Bur. & Q 2,500	New Jersey Central. 18.0
leago & Alton 2,400	New York Central 5.0
ackawanna	
elaware & Hudson, 2,500	
	Reading
6.30seph	St. Paul28,0
ron Mountain10,000	
ansas & Texas 5.000	
ake Shore 16,000	
ake E. & Western 2,000	Western Union31.0
lichigan Central 7.000	Central Pacific 2.3
to not be considered as well as the country	Dan & Dia Garage

Money market easy at 2@3%, closing at 2@

demand, 48314.	xty days, weak at 481%;
Dry goods imports for	
New 4)48110%	
STATE	BONDS.
Louisiana	Virginia, old 36
8TO	CKS.
U. P. Sinde Grant III U. P. Sinking Fund. III Lehigh & Wilkesbarre II756 St. P. & S. U. firsts. III6 Erie seconds. 9714 Rock Island 12014 Pansfms. 195 Fort Wayne 137	Wab., St. L. & Pacific. 43% Do preferred
Chicago & Atton 137 Do preferred 480 New York Central 1334 Harlem 1164 Lake Shore 1165 Anada Southern 659 Anada Southern 487 Erie 441 Do preferred 488	Central Pacific 85%
Do preferred	L., N. A. & C

St. Paul 1046 W. U. Tel. Co.
Do preferred. 117
St. Paul & Omaha 6
Do preferred. 88
Del. Lack, & West'n. 885
Morris & Essex. 1154
Delaware & Hudson 8516
United States Exp.
New Jersey Central 786
Reading. 594
Do preferred. 784
Control & Mississippi 356
Control & Central Artsons.
Chesapenie & Ohio. 234
Mobile & Ohio. 234
Mobile & Ohio. 235
Cieyo. & Columbus. 855
Cieyo. & Columbus. 855
Cieyo. & Columbus. 855
Little Pittsburg.
C. C. & L. C. 124
Ohio Ceptral 254
Standard.
BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BOSTON. Nov. 5.—The money market continues steady with a firmer tendency.

Government bonds are weak, and 1/6/4 per cent lower.

The stock market continues moderately active, and stands up well under the somewhat reactionary influences now at work. In rall-road shares Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 187 to 183. Atchison declined from 25% to 127%, but recovered to 129; Little Rock advanced from 56% to 57; Worcester & Nashua from 57 to 59; Atlantic & Pacific (blocks) from 112% to 113%; Chester preferred from 53% to 55; Ogdensburg from 2 to 22%; New York & New England from 40 to 40%; Maine Central from 30 to 33; Boston, Revere Branch &

tork and New England is declined 1/4; Rastern 1/4s, 1/4; Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska 7s, 1/4; Rutland & sold at 67/4; Wisconsin lentral at 41/4; and others as before.

In land stocks, Roston dealland

American securities—New 5s, 104%; 445s, 114%; 4a, 113%.
Rallrond securities—Illinois Central, 120%; Pennsylvania Central, 65%; New York Central, 160%; Erie, 44%; seconds, 100; Reading, 23%.
None of the builion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday went to America.
The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was \$741,000,—all for America.

Paris, Nov. 5.—Rentes, 85f 40c.

MINING NEWS. MINING NEWS.

HORN SILVER.

THE TRIBUNE has received a very fine specimen of horn silver taken from the Boulder Mine at Silver Cliff. The specimen is very rich in pure silver, and one of equal grade would show assays of thousands of dollars to the ton. The deposit in this mine is found within three feet of the surface. The mine is owned, together with Buffalo Hunter, by Denver people, among whom are the Halluck Brothers, Messrs. Balcom, Rhodes, and others.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The mining stock mar-



Outarlo has declared a dividend of 50 cents, payable Nov. 15. The product of the Home-Stake Mine for the second haif of October was 4,412 ounces of gold, about \$73,800, making a total fer October of \$133,600. The Bassick Company's new concentrating mill is now in operation. Its present capacity is thirty tons daily, and it will soon be increased to sixty tons.

The Horn Silver Company have completed a branch railroad from the smeiters and mine, connecting with the Utah Southern toad. Five hundred-ton hoisting works are also completed.

The new smeiters, six miles south of Sait Lake, will soon be completed, when early dividends are promised.

tember.

Chrysolite is still closed on account of gas.
The fire caunot penetrate the bulkheads, but is probably spreading to the new discovery ground of Little Pittsburg.

President Gill, of the Amie Company, has ordered a shaft sunk 600 ft on that mine.

THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	PRANCISCO. lov. 5.—Mining stocks closed
Alta Bechtel Beicher Best & Belcher Bodie Bullion. Chollar Consolidated Virginia Crown Point. Kxchequer Gould & Curry. Grand Prize Hale & Norcross Mammoth Martin White Goodsbaw will be dis	34 Mono. 9-16

Allonez, new 23 Madison
Calumet & Heela 23 Pewabic, new
Cataips 19-16 Quincy
Copper Falis 15 Ridge.
Franklin 15% Sliver islet.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for re
Thursday, Nov. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.

Fourth av, 99 2-10 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 22%

zi@ ft, dated Nov. 1 (William Ingalis to Benjamin F. Hutchinson)

Backleif at, 80 3-10 ft n of Twenty-eighth, e f, 26

Trybuszwan bect. 29 (Albert Crane to John

Trybuszwan, f, 128 x 1, 26

West Frie st, 50 ft w of Armour, n f, 28 x 128 ft,
dated Oct. 7 (C. J. Humbleton to Claes Petterson). ft, dated Oct. 25 (C. C. Schumacher to H. Schulitz).

Loomis st. 1514 ft n of Adams, e f. 22x115 ft, improved, dated Oct. 20 (C. C. and E. C. Cole to Amos J. Sneil).

Calumet av. 219 ft s of Eighteenth st. e f. 40x177 ft. dated Oct. 25 (Charles Stern to George M. Pullman).

Twenty-fourth st, 50 ft w of Portland av. n f. 25 x 125 ft. dated July 31 (John Moore to Catherine Blackmore).

West Harrison st. 25 ft e of Centre av. s f. 25 x 125 ft. dated Nov. 4 (Estate of James Sheahan to Johanna Leabey).

Dearborn av. 150 ft s of Eim st. w f. 30x150 ft. dated Nov. 4 (E. B. and J. Woodbridge to James M. Adst).

Market st. 195 ft n of Adams st. e f. und ¼ of 59 duted Nov. 4 (E. B. and J. Woodbridge to James M. Adsin).

Market st. 39 ft n of Adams st. e f. und M of 19 ft to river, dated Oct. 29 (J. W. Coulston to C. B. Farwell).

Portland sv. 256 ft s of Thirty-fifth st. w f. 25x125 ft. improved, dated Oct. 29 (G. J. Kennedy to Johanna Callahan).

Leavitt st. 25 ft s of Van Buren. w f. 50x120 ft. dated Nov. 4 (George L. Congdon to Ralph Platt).

West Erie st. 20 ft e of Ashland av. n f. 25x125 ft. dated Sept. 22 (John S. Williams to Thomas Thompson).

Franklin st. 88 ft n of Harrison, e f. 88 ft to river, dated Oct. 15 (W. C. Larned to E. C. Larned).

Washington st. 108 ft wof State. n f. 20x163 ft. improved, dated Nov. 4 (Master in Chancery to Augustas E. Walker).

John place, 355 ft w of South Haisted st, s f. 64x 122 ft. dated Sept. 21 (C. J. O'Neill et al. to Ann Vogati'). SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. Miles of the Court-House.

Michigan av, 150 ft a of Forty-third st. w f, 32 x 161 st, dated Nov. 1 (Lewis W. Stone to Charies D. Seeberger).

Jefferson st, 125 ft a of Fifty-second. w f, 25x123 ft, dated Oct. 22 (John R. Lee to John L. 2,000 Shorms). 2,000
San Francisco av. Et fit n of Fifty-fifth st, w f,
72x125 ft, dated Sept. 11 (C. and M. Wassermanu to John S. Brown). 1,500
The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Nov. 5:

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Nov. 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Nebraska st, 120 ft e of Lafiln, n. f, 20x1064, ft, improved, dated Nov. 4 (M. and M. G. Wusthoff to Margaret G. O'Brien).

West Harrison st, 125 ft wo f Campbell av, n. f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Oct 28 (John B. Clark to R. C. Montgomery).

North State st, 186 ft n of Goethe, w. f, 62x150 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Edward Clark to John K. Stearms).

North State st, a e cor of Scott, w. f, 120x150 ft, dated Oct. 8 (The National Life-insurance Company to David K. Pearsons).

State of Oct. 8 (The National Life-insurance Company to David K. Pearsons).

State of Cott, and the Cotte of Cotte Deschmann).

Butterfield st.T ft a of Thirty-sixth, s (25)ex.336
ft, improved, dated Nov. 5 (Peter Kaup to C. A. O'Donneil).

Quinn st, bet Archer av and Stearns st, w f, 216
zill ft (with 312 ft to aliey in same block),
dated Oct. 25 (Frank H. Siarkweather to
Thomas H. Falle).

ted Nov. 5 (James M. Banks to Anna dated Nov. 5 (F. S. Winsson to Eliza-McReynold st. 128ft e of North Paulipa, n f. 21x10 ft. improved, dated Nov. 5 (Wilhelm Meyer to Carl Bruckmans).

THE OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

John Bell).

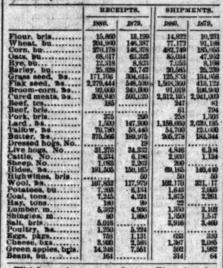
Drexel boulevard, a e cor of Brook at, w f, Zix 50 ft, dated Oct. 5 (Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. to William Converse).

South Park boulevard, n w cor of Forty-fourth st, e f, 75/6×67/5 ft, dated Aug. S, 1872 (Sarah E, Martin et al. to B, G. Caulfield)...

Weniworth av, 225 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 2xx125/5 ft, dated Oct. 26 (C. I. and W. H. Palmer to James McGovern).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding



olty consumption: 2,072 bu wheat, 4,147 bu corn, 2,973 bu cats, 1,044 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 44 cars red winter wheat, 24 cars No. 3 winter, 12 cars rejected, 241 cars No. 2 spring, 65 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (404 wheat, of which 81 cars winter); 248 cars No. 2 cors, 72 cars high mixed, 39 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (360 corn); 24 cars white oats, 24 cars No. 2 mixed, 18 cars rejected (66 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 9 cars No. 4 do, 4 cars No. 5 do (18 bariey). Total, 857 cars, or 395,-600 bu. Inspected out: 62,879 bu wheat, 229,841 bu corn, 15,166 bu cats, 2,632 bu bariey. The leading produce markets were moderate-

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and breadstuffs were steadier, while provisions were irregular. The latter were stronger early, but fell off weak a little before noon, and reacted later. The wheat market was firmer early, with 1d per cental advance in Liverpool, and fell back when private cables were less firm. Corn was somewhat stronger, owing to smaller receipts. Oats were ditto, but easier near the close; and barley was steadier. There was a little more doing in flour, some exeasier near the close; and barley was steadier. There was a little more doing in flour, some export orders being filled. Mess pork closed frmer, at \$11.05@11.97% for November and \$13.40@13.42% for January. Lard closed 5c higher, at \$8.00@8.05 for November and \$8.00@8.02% for January. Short ribs closed easy at \$6.60 for January. Spring wheat closed steady, at \$1.01% for November and \$1.03% for December. Red winter closed steady at \$1.03 for cash. Corn closed %c higher, at 39%c for November and 40%@40%c for December. Oats closed stronger at 29@29%c for November and 30%c for December. Rye was steady at \$20 and 30% c for December. Rye was steady at 82c cash and 83% c for next month. Barley closed easier at 85c for both November and December. Hogs were active and firm at \$4.60@4.75 for light

and at \$4.50@4.80 for heavy. Cattle were quiet and unchanged, with sales at \$2.00@6.00.

The dry-goods market presented no specially new features. The demand was all that could be expected, and the tenor of prices remained fairly steady. Groceries met with a few second of the purchases was a but several of the purchases was a but several of the purchases.

Lower & Disk	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barle
t. 30, 1880	19,118,000	19,364,010	5,053,000	2,612,0
t. 23, 1880	17,480,000	19,338,000	4,799,000	2,480,0
v. 1, 1879	28,823,000	10,615,000	3,858,000	4,861,6
v. 2, 1878	17,663.100	10,905,000	3,476,000	5,184.0
v. 3. 1877	9,513,205	9,5(0),843	3,543.8 0	3,042,7
v. 4. 1876	11,234,298	9,651,153	2,306,306	4.206.8
v. 6, 1875	12,762,910	4,083,832	3,619,478	2,173,6
v. 7, 4874				

market was depressed by heavy offerings and reports that the Eastern market had weakened, foreign seed having been offered in New York for much less than it has been held at heretofore. The season for shipping by the water route is also nearly over, and forwarding by rail can be done only at higher rates than now rule. The crushers, too, are said to be loaded up, and it is hinted that some of those in the West have been selling seed lately, having more on hand than they thought they would require. A decline of \$1.00 per ton in oil-cake is mentioned, and linseed oil is said to be weak. The receipts of flax-seed at this point during October are reported to have been 47,109,500 lbs, against 18,900,000 lbs in the same month last year. The crop of 1880 is the largest one that was every raised in this country, and it is believed that, notwithstanding the very liberal movement since August, a good deal of flax-seed is yet to come to market.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and very irregular. Hogs were firm, and there was little change in Liverpool quotations. There was a brisk speculative demand for both pork and lard early in the day, which resulted in higher prices; but before noon sellers were out in force, and pork weakened sharply under the weight of offerings. The later feeling was firmer. There was more demand for meats, and several lots were taken for export, at about former prices, though generally quoted firmer. Meat futures were slow and relatively tame.

The Cincinnati Price Current says:
The eight months ending Oct. 31, known as the summer season in pork-packing operations, having ended, we are this week enabled to present a statement closely approximating the total number of hogs packed in the West during this period. The accompanying detailed statement shows a total of 5.240.00, against 400.000 hogs last year—an increase of 1,130.001, and for the tweive months, an increase of 600.000 over the preceding twelve months. PROVISIONS.

4.051.24

menter at Bion for both November and Discontine. They were noticed and timehanged, with sains at 25.0050.00.

The dry-notion market presented no opecular the expected, and the tense of prices remained frairly steady. Groceries met with a flat city and country demand, and, excepting sugarant frairly steady. Groceries met with a flat city and country demand, and, excepting sugarant frairly steady. Groceries met with a flat city and country demand, and, excepting sugarant frairly steady. From the flat flat inquiry at about steady, flatrer, where was a test, and previous quotations were not sustained. Hutter was steady, flat the reme was a test, and previous quotations were not sustained. Hutter was steady, or the terms was a test, and previous quotations were not sustained. Hutter was steady, or the terms was a test, and the steady of the steady were the steady of the steady

GENERAL MARKETS.

Natimegs.

HAY—Was in continued good dem
Shippers to the lumber country were
deal of hay, and the city sales were
Outstations:

BY TELE FOREI

The cargo market was fairly
The offerings were larger, not
which were nearly all closed o
most of the lumber. Follow
Green plece stuff...
Green medium...
Green medium...
Green good hech
bandard shingles.
Extra shingles.
Lath.
The lumbermen are makin
preparations for active work

PORES

Special Dispates to Ti
Liverpool, Nov. 5-11:20
2d: No. 2, 9s 6d. Grain-Why
No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d;
9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1

-Now. No. 1, 5s 8d.
PROVISIONS-POTK, 76s. I
Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Con
sles, 10,09 bales; speculation
lean, 8,000.
LALD-American, 4Cs.
Chreste-Fine American, 6
RECEIPTS-For past thre
Adderlosn, 9,000.
YAKNA AND FABRICS—A
LONDON, Nov. 5.—SUGAB
muscovado, adoat, 71: 363-22.
SPIRITS PETROLEUM—106.
LINSEED OIL—ZE SAS-ZET
MOTHERS OF TURBENTINE—
ANTWERP, Nov. 5.—PETRO
The following were received
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—PETRO
The following were received
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—1:20

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Outile.
4.653
5.853
6.334
6,600

NEW Y Special Dispatch to I YORK, Nov. 5.—GRAI ctive, especially in 'ti

fluctuating market, opening, as a rule, weak, and through the earlier dealings receding on No. 2 red about 1/6/1/2 per bu, No. 1 white also yielding slightly under more urgent offerings and adverse reports from the Western markets, but railying again through the afternoon on No. 2 red to nearly the intest figures of yesterday, and on No. 1 white gaining about 1/6/2/4 ab u on a freer call; No. 2 red at \$1.17 deli. 18, closing at boat at \$1.18; do November at \$1.17 deli. 18, closing at 18.17 bid and \$1.17 asked; do December at \$1.18 (al. 194, closing at \$1.19 deli. 194, closing at \$1.19 deli. 195, asked; do December at \$1.18 (al. 194, closing at \$1.19 asked and \$1.09 bid; do January at \$1.29 deli. No. 3 red car lots and boat-loads, \$1.14 deli. 16; ungraded red at 20c441. 189, as to quality; No. 2 Milwaukee spring at \$1.189, corn—A fair business reduced offerings, closing firm: cale milcod western ungraded, 80c 1/6 deli. 18; corn—A fair business reduced offerings, closing firm: cale milcod western ungraded, 80c 1/6 deli. 18; corn—A fair business reduced offerings, closing firm: cale milcod western ungraded, 80c 1/6 deli. 18; corn—A fair business reduced offerings, closing firm: cale milcod western ungraded, 80c 1/6 deli. 18; corn—A fair business reduced offerings, closing firm: cale milcod western ungraded at 81-84 es to quality; mixed do at 81-6 delic, mostly at 40c; No. 3 Chicago quoted at 41c. Rye generally about 46c; no. 2 Western, November, quoted at \$1.00 bid, and \$1.01 asked. Barley sparingly offered, and held at extreme prices, and quiet.

PROVISIONS—A fairly active movement reported in hor products, cheely in Western steam lard, and values have been quoted stronger. Western mess margines have been quoted stronger. Western mess pork more active for early delivery, and quoted at \$1.00 closing with \$1.50 asked. Dressed hors less active at 15.00 closing with \$1.50 asked. Dressed hors less active at better prices. Cut meats gaite at unchanged rates. Bacon in active request, with sales of short clear at \$4.00 a CATTLE SALES.

Pric. No.

\$1.00 54 Colorado. 1.215

5.40 10 ... 1.009

5.50 21 reeders. 957

5.55 21 stockers. 974

5.55 21 stockers. 974

5.70 21 stockers. 977

5.70 21 stockers. 987

5.70 21 stockers. 987

5.70 22 stockers. 987

5.70 21 stockers. 987

5.70 22 stockers. 987

5.70 22 stockers. 987

5.70 22 stockers. 987

5.70 25 stockers. 987 year option at \$8.42%.
TALLOW-Steady, with sales noted of 160,000 hs at Texas. SUGARS—An active inquiry noted for raw at a shade stronger prices; fair to good refining Cuba closing at 7.5-1937 7-180; centrifugal at 75(e; Cuba muscovado at New YORK, Nov. 5.—COTTON—Quiet but steady, at II/silly/c. Futures steady: November, 10.85c; December, 10.85c; Juneary, 10.85c; December, 10.85c; Juneary, 10.85c; March, II/sic; Juneary, 10.85c; Juneary, 10.85c; Juneary, 10.85c; Juneary, 10.85c; Juneary, 11.85c; Juneary, 10.85c; 8.25.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; receipts, 94.000 bu; exports)
230,600 bu; rejected, spring, 81.00; ungraded do, \$1.15;
ungraded, red toost 1.98; No. 3do, \$1.184, \$1.16; No. 2 do
\$1.1764.130; No. 1 do \$1.224.1224; mixed winter, \$1.16;
ungraded white, \$1.165, 185; No. 2, \$1.144, \$61.144; No. 1
do, \$1.165, 1874; No. 2 red, November, \$1.174, \$1.16;
ungraded white, \$1.165, \$1.18, \$1.18, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1.184, \$1. HAY—Quit but firm at 90@Sc.
HAY—Quit but firm at 90@Sc.
HOPS—Steady, with a fair demand.
GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar— Jomiand fair and market firm; fair to good refining, 460Fig. Mo asses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady, rith a fair demand. GHOCKRISS—Coffee quiet and unchanged. SugarDemand fair and market firm; fair to good refining,
1/66/1/4/6. Mo asses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady,
with a fair demand.
PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 91/4c: crude, 76/5/4c; refined, 12c.
TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.
HESIN—Quiet and unchanged.
TURPENTINE—Stronger at 45/66/16c.
PROVISIONS—POTE ATTORNEY: mess, spot \$15.006 15.25.
Beef quiet but steady. Out meats in good demand
and stronger; short clear middles, 8/4c.
Lard stronger
fairly active; prime scean, 8/10 bld.
BUTTER—Quiet but steady 15/36/2c.
CHEKEE—Nominally unchanged. SHEEP SALES. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORW, Md., Nov. 6.—FLOUR—Steady, with moderate trade demand; Western super, \$3.5094.00; do extra, \$4.2595.00; do family, \$5.2596.00. NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Berves—Receipts, 3,20; supply too large for the demand: weather decidedly bad or trade, and the market dragged, and closed weak a reduction of \$1 per head for fair to prime cattle and like on common and medium; poor to strictly rime native steers, \$6.75s(10.25); extra selections, 10.0; and fair Texas steers, \$6.75s(7.0); no export designd; no live slock or fresh meat shipments to-day; teamers to sail to-morrow take 3,730 quarters beef, 34 receits and 500 careases mutton. do extra, \$4.25a5.00; do family, \$5.25a5.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing easy; No. 2
Western winter red, spot and November, \$1.1046
1.104; December, \$1.1046.1.1054; January, \$1.18360.19;
February, \$1.20461.205. Corn—Western spot firm;
rutures neglected; Western mixed spot and November, \$51665546; December, \$1566546; January, \$246
asked. Outs firm; Western white, 3356330; do mixed,
3366376. Rye quiet at \$1.006.105
HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, \$1.003
20.00. amers to sail to-morrow take 3,730 quarters beer, 32 e cattle, and 660 carcasses mutton.

HEFF-Receipts, 5,400; market dull for both sheep I lambs, and pens not cleared; extremes, \$3,75.6 N.01.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and lower for job lots; no round lots selling. Mess pork, \$15.50@15.75. Bulk meaus—Loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; clear rib sides, Sigo. Hams, Il@13%6. Lard—Refined, tos. %4c.
BUTTEH—Quiet; prime to choice Western packed, 1862%6. per 100 lbs for live and 565% for dressed.

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BU ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 5.-CATTLE-Slow, and supply mainly common grades, which are weak; common butchers stuff, \$2.562.50; fair to good, \$2.562.50; graves Texas, \$2.563.50; domaind for shipping cattle is moderate and buyers demand concessions; top grades would not bring more than \$5,50. Receipts, 1,500; SHEEF-Unchanged. Receipts, 300; no shipments. Hogs-Lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.2564.40;

160326. —Firmer at 21022c.

PERSOLEUM—Dull: retined. Be.
COFFEE—Dull and lower; Rio cargoes, ordinary to
fair. 115601356.

WHISKY—Unsettled; quoted at 51.1161.13.
FREGENTS—TO Liverpool per steamer higher and
firm: cotton, 11-32c; fleur, 2s 3d; grain, 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15.22 bris; wheat, 65,755 bu; corn,
\$4,000 bu; oats, 730 bu; rye, 730 bu.
SALES—Wheat, 485,965 bu; corn, 34,500 bu. PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm; Minnesota extra clear, good, \$5.50; choice, \$5.75; Ohio extras, \$5.75,36.00; St. Louis choice, \$5.75; Minnesota, patent process, \$7.55,35.5. Rye flour unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; rejected, on track, Grain—wheat dun and lower, \$1.14's bid, \$1.15 asked; December, \$1.16's, bid, \$1.17 asked; January, \$1.18's, bid, \$1.18's asked. Corn in sood demand; high mixed on track. 55c; rejected, 51½c; new yellow. 51c; sail mixed. November, 53½c bid, 56; asked; December, 55½c bid, 56 asked; January, 51c bid, 54½c asked. December, 55½c bid, 55c asked; January, 51c bid, 54½c asked. Oats duil and weak; No. 1 white, 45½c; No. 2 do, 35½c; mixed, 3563d; and unchanged. BUTTEH—Quiet, except choice, and wanted; cresmery, extra. 35c; do good to choice, 2: iio; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras, 35625c; Western Reserve extra. 25625c. Edgs—Scarce and firm; 24625c. CHEESE—Weak; creamery, 12½4013c; fair to good. 11612c. Petrsol.EUM—Nominal. WHISKY—Steady at \$1.11. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bu; cern, 148,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu. Shipments—Corn, 24,000 bu. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Nov. 5.—CATTLE—The Price
Current reports: Receipts, 1857; shipments, 788. Market steady and firm: native shippers, \$2.50(24.75; native
electron and feeders, \$2.50(25.9); native cows, \$1.506
1.50; grass Teras, \$1.75:62.50; half-breeds, \$2.406.13.0
1.50; grass Teras, \$0.75; shi; ments, 162; active and higher; choice, \$4.506.50; infinit shipping and mixed packing, \$4.256.13.0

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ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Not enough doing to make a cattle market to-day. The cargo market was fairly active at previous prices. The offerings were larger, numbering about ten loads, which were nearly all closed out. The yardmen took most of the lumber. Following are the prices: Green piece stuff. \$ 8.602 8.20 Green medium. 11.00618.00 Green medium. 11.00618.00 Green good inch. 14.00618.00 Green good inch. 14.00618.00 Green stuff shingles. 2.302 2.35 Extra shingles. 2.406 2.05 Lath. 1704 1.75 NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Good demand at full prices; superfine, \$3.063.50; XX, \$4.2564.50; XXX, \$4.7565.00; high grades, \$5.1566.00.

GRAIN—Corn quiet but firm: 57660e. Oais quiet; die. Corn-meal quiet but sized; \$2.40.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, \$23.50624.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; \$15.00. Lard steady; tierce, \$4690c; keg, \$94c. Bukm meats firmer; shoulders, packed, 55669c; Bacon dull; shoulders, packed, 55669c; Bacon dull; shoulders, packed, 55669c; Bacon dull; shoulders, physician claim of the shoulders, packed, 55669c; Bacon dull; shoulders, cured quiet and weak; casvased, \$96.006c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, \$1.5521.10.

GHOCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 1136615c. Sugar scarce and firm; common to good common. \$6556c; fair to fully fair, \$5667c; prime tochoice. 756675c; yellow clarified. 75665c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York par, Sterling exchange, \$23.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Nov. 5.—Flour—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat fairly active and lower; stiffened at the close; No. 2 red. \$1.01\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\)\(\pm\) ST. LOUIS.

First and second clear, 1868185 inch.

Bird clear, do.

Birst and second clear rough. I inch.

Birst and second clear rough. I inch.

Birst and second clear dressed siding.

Common dressed siding.

Flopring, second common dressed.

Box-boards, 18 inch.

A stôck boards, 19612 inch, rough.

B stock boards, 19612 inch.

Cateck boards, 19612 inch.

Cateck boards, 19612 inch.

Pencing, first quality.

Pencing for 2

Common boards, 18620 ff.

sacing No. 22 ft. 22 ft

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

htverrool., Nov. 8-11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 11s di: No. 2 0s dd. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s dd: No. 2, 9s d; spring, No. 1, 9s dd: No. 2, 8s dd; white, No. 1, 18 dd: No. 2, 8s dd; elub, No. 1, 10s dd; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s dd.
PROVISIONS—Pork, 70s. Lard, 40s dd.

lavenpool., Nov. 5.—Cotton—Easter at 654964d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; Amerkan, 8,000

kan, a.(00).

Lald-American, 47s.
Chesse-Fine American, 63s.
Receipts-For past three days—Whest, 97,000;
American, 63,00.
Yard And Fabrics—At Manchester, dull and leading downward.
London, Nov. 5.—8.UGAR—Centrifugal, 24s 936-22s;
muscovado, añout, 21s 936-22s.
Spirits Petrolleum—10.4(10).4(1); refined, 99,440.4.
Linner Dull.—23 536-235 50d.
BPIRITS OF TUNPENTINE—38 336-335 5d.
ANTWEIP, Nov. 5.—PATROLLEUM—273.f.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Livenpool. Nov. 5.—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm;
mail business; unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Dull and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; opened 4/20 higher; closed firm; No. 1 hard, \$1.08; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.034/4; No. 2 do. \$1.014/4; November, \$1.014/4; December, \$1.034/4; No. 2 do. \$1.014/4; No. 3 do. \$20; No. 4 at Sic; rejected nominal. Corn quiet; No. 2, 23940. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2, 29c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 836. Barley advanced 1/20; No. 2 spring, \$73/40730.

Phovisions—Weak: mess pork, \$12.00 cash and November; \$13.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$13.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$13.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$13.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$14.20 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$14.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$14.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$14.25 January. Lard, prime steam, \$8.00 cash and November; \$14.25 January. \$1.000 bu; corn, \$1.000 bu; cata. \$1.015 January. \$1.000 bu; corn, \$1.000 bu; cata. \$1.015 January. \$1.024/4; amber do, \$1.05; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.004/4; rejected, \$1.05, No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.004/4; rejected, \$1.05, December, \$1.05/4; January, \$1.004/4]; rejected, \$1.05/4; December, \$1.05/4; January, \$1.005/4]. Pecember, \$1.05/4; January, \$1.005/4]. Pecember, \$1.05/4; January, \$1.005/4]. Pecember, \$1.05/4; January, \$1.005/4]. Petruary, \$1.114/4; No. 3 red \$1.01. RECEIPTS—Wheat, \$2.000 bu; corn, \$2.000 bu; cata. \$3.000 bu.

Shipmans Wheat, \$2.000 bu; corn, \$2.000 bu; cata. \$3.000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

JAVEIPOOL, NOV. 3-4:30 p. m.—Lard, 46s. Rest unchanged.

JONDON, NOT. 5.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat firm; Calicomiscions, Bidelius 46t white Michigan, 48 fd; Westen red winter, 9s. 8d; apring—No. 3 8s; No. 2 9s 6d.
Orn strong as 5s 86d; apring—No. 3 8s; No. 2 9s 6d.
Orn strong as 5s 86d; apring—No. 4 8s; No. 2 9s 6d.
Orn strong as 5s 86d; heat and corn rather ensign,
and cargoes, pf const.—West steady. Corn quiet.
Largues on const.—Wheat and corn rather ensign,
are vargage quality of red winter wheat for shipneat during the present and following month, 4s.
Fair average quality of American mixed corn for
frompt shipment by sall, 28sc62s; Spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do,
Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Wheat after and a shade
laber; red winter, 8s 6d; No. 2 spring, 9s 6d; No. 3 do,
a. California advanced 4d. Corn strong as 5s 8sd.
Cargoes of coast—Wheat and corn in fair demand
or the United Kingdom and Consinent. Arrived—
wheat rather easier; red winter (at London) delined 3d. Corn rather ensier; American mixed delined 3d. Corn rather easier; American mixed delined 3d. Corn rather sheat of the late of the lat

EGGS-Western fresh, 25623c. RECEIPTS-Flour, 9,000 bris; corn, 23,000 bn; OU bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 2,200 bris. RANSAS CITY.

PEORIA.

PEO BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.—GRAIN-Wheat dull; spring, 1/c lower; 20,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth. \$1.174, first half December; 4,000 bu No. 2 red winter, \$1.18. Corn nom-inally 20/4c. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—FLOUR—Steady. GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); November, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); December, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); January, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid; No. 2 white, \$8\(\frac{1}{2}\)e bid. Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments, \$4,000 bu. OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. &-GRAIN-Wheat scarce, Corn

COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Corron—Easy; middling, 10%; low ini dling, 10%; good ordinary, 1%;; net receipts, 11,743 bales; gross, 13,68; exports to Great Britain, 231; France, 4,550; Continent, 1,232; sales, 850; stock, 183,974; weekly net receipts, 66,085; gross, 81,863; exports to Great Britain, 22,224; France, 25,683; Continent, 12,651; Channel, 1,685; coastwise, 4,670; sales, 3,500. sales, 35,800.

continent, L. (201; Channel, 1, 405; coastwise, 4, 400; sales, 35, 300.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 253,000 bales; last year, 224,000; total receipts at all United States ports for the week, 150,000; tast year, 135,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 150,000; tast year, 133,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 840,000; last year, 650,000; stock at all United States ports, 704,000; last year, 75,000; stock at all interior towns, 117,000; last year, 75,000; stock at all interior towns, 117,000; last year, 75,000; stock at Liverpool, 407,000; last year, 75,000; stock at Liverpool, 407,000; last year, 75,000; stock at Liverpool, 407,000; last year, 75,000; stock at Liverpool, 807,000; last year, 25,000.

Liverpool, Nov. 5.—Corron—Sales of the week, 83,000 bales; American, 80,000; speculators sook 2,000, of which exporters took 7,500; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 8,000; actual export, 6,000; American, 213,000; amount afford, 250,000; American, 213,000; amount afford, 250,000; American, 213,000;

WOOL. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 5.—Wool.—Firmer; Ohio. Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 49-474;c; extra, 46-674;c; medium, 48-68-c coarse, 49-46; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40-45c; medium, 47@19c; coarse, 403 42c; washed combing and delaine, 45@55c; unwashed do, 32@375c; pulled, 38@42c.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Business light to-day, owing to rainy weather; cotton goods in steady demand and prices firm; prints sluggish and steady; Kentucky jeans in better request; clothing woolens in moder-ate domand and desirable makes steadily held; foreign goods quiet.

BUSTON, NOV.5.—WOOL—Demand active and prices
have advanced; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces held
at 48650c; Michigan, 426435c; Texas, 18635c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Nov. & -PETROLEUM - Firm; Standard white, 110 test, 113/c, PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. & -PETROLEUM - Quiet: crude steady; United certificates, 13/6; refined, 120. Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, NOV. 5.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTING

The Combative Clama.

Leisure Hour.

In diving for clams (as in octopus diving) it is usual to provide oneself with a sharp-pointed stake or an iron rod. At Artutaki, when the tide is out, clams are picked up everywhere on the reef. At Manke men dive for them on the ocean side of the narrow fringingsreef when the sea is smooth. On reaching the bottom the diver stabs the gaping clam, whoh—for the moliusk is very tenacious of life—at once firmly grasps the weapon. The diver now tugs with both hands until the clam is disloged. A couple of expernatives with a cane will get as many as a hundred in a day when a feast is in preparation. At Manibiki and Rakaanga the largest clams are about two spans in length, the animal itself being sufficiently large to satisfy the hunger of three persons. Clam-diving is women's work in those atolls. Yet it is surprising how few accidents occur. The reason for this may be they dive in comparatively shallow water.

Not long since a native was feeling about at the bottom of the largon of one of the Paumotu atolls for the dark-edged pearl oyster, when he unfortunately inserted the fingers of. The Combative Clam.

Not long since a native was feeling about at the bottom of the lagoon of one of the Paumotu atolis for the dark-edged pearl oyster, when he unfortunately inserted the fingers of his left hand between the valves of a clam. The diver was instantly made prisoner by the mollusk. His agony was intense Was it possible to get free? As the clam was in a hollow just adapted to its rize, he could not sever the byssus. At length, in sheer terror of drowning, he cut off his four fingers with the knife pearl-divers carry with them, and rose to the surface a sadder if not a wiser man. A similar accident took place at Penrhyas; but the diver, instead of malming himself for life, forced his knife between the valves and released himself. Should the clam be attached to a smooth bit of coral, the speediest mode of rescue is to sever the bundle of silky filaments by which it moors itself. On a neighboring island, ere this could be done, the forefinger of the right hand of a clam-diver was lopped off. Brought ashore in baskets, they live for some time. Children in their play are apt to put their fingers between the open valves, and so get caught. Their screams soon bring their parents to the rescue, which is effected by stabbling the clam through the cavity for the hyssus. The supply of clams in the Pacific is inexhaustible. If a party of divers should remo e all the large ones from any particular locality for a grand feast, and should return next year to the same spot, no difference would be perceived, so rapid is the growth of the clam in these warm waters. Pearls of a peculiarly brilliant hue are occasionally found in the clam.

The New Mayor of New York.

New York Nation.

Mr. Grace's election, together with that of the Democratic Aldermen, probably makes a Catholic majority in the Board of Apportunment, which distributes the School Fund. That this will lead to an attempt to divert a portion of it to sectarian schools is, of course, not certain, but it seems very probable. Mr. Grace, in his letter of acceptance, praised the common-school system; but what he said is quite consistent with his thinking the Catholics ought to have a share of the money for common schools managed in their own way. That Kelly thinks so there can be no doubt, for Kelly is a plous Catholic; and, on the question whether Catholics should use public money, if they can get it, for Catholic schools, the Church has never in any country exhibited the slightest wavering. She has compromised on most other questions of a politico-religious kind, but never on this. In fact, we are willing to stake our very slender reputation as theologians on the assertion that if Mr. Grace as Mayor has discretion in the disposition of the School Fund, and fails to give the Catholics a share, he will commit a sin. The canvass was conducted by Kelly in a shocking way for a pious man. He filled his paper, the Express, with lithy stories about the editor of the Hernit, to punish him for opposing his candidate, and disgusted a 'ong-suffering community to such a degree tha. Grace's natural majority of about 40,000 was cut down to 3,000 or less. This indicates that he lost about 36,000 Democratic votes, probably owing to the extraordinary ruffiantsm of his political and religious patron.

Bereid Dispetals to The Chicago Tribuna,

Brill Dispetals three days—Wheat, 57,000 American,

Brill Dispetals three days—Wheat, 57,000 American, 57,000 Americ

seriously, and almost savagely. His thin, seraggy, acrawny face, with coarse, gray, grizaly beard, his depressed, determined lips, made a dual picture of the inner man of youth fighting with the outer one of decay. His thin, bony, expressive hands make all his sledge-hammer sentences come of one man of youth fighting with the outer one of decay. His thin, bony, expressive hands make all his sledge-hammer sentences come of one you memory, and I could then and now quote pages of them by sheer enthusiasm. Presently his niece reappeared and said: "La me, you've taken off the mittens!" Thereupon she espassed those wiry hands with knitted woolen mittenss o large and so loose that all the electrical expressiveness of the hands was instantly gone. I remembered at once all the force of what Sir Arthur Helps wrote on "great hands and their greatness of expression." Not large and loose hands; great ones. Carlyle wore a black veivet skull-cap, which did not improve his appearance, and around his body had his favorit plaid shaw! If am not ill—In never was ill. "aid he, in his emphatic and broad Scotch-accent, somewhat pettishly, if not peeviably; I am only going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—going—go

ANTIQUE PENALTIES.

How They Punished Offenders in Old

From the many reterences to the duckingstool in the ancient records of many boroughs, we have ample proof that at an
earlier period this curious mode. earlier period this curious mode of punishment was the common instrument of justice for scolds and incorrigible women,—a prac-tice, indeed, which continued till within the last century. One of the last cases on record in which it was resorted to is recorded in the London Evening Post of April 27, 1745, where we read: "Last week a woman that keeps the Queen's Head Ale House at Kings-ton, in Surrey, was ordered by the Court to be ducked for scoiding, and was accordingly placed in the chair and ducked in the River Thames, under Kingston Bridge, in the presence of two or three thousand people." That this cold-water cure had a wholesome effect upon unruly women is agreed by most of the old writers who meution it. Dr. Johnston son, in a conversation with Mrs. Knowles, said: "Madam, we have different modes of restraining evil-stocks for the men, a ducking-stool for the women, and a pound for beasts." And Gay, in his "Pastorals," is very decisive on this point; "Il speed me to the pond, where the high stool on the long plank hangs o'er-the muddy pool; That stool, the dread of every scolding quean.

Til speed me to the pond, where the high stool on also long plant hangs o'er-the muddy pool; That stool, the dread of every soolding quean.

The popularity, too, of the sumishment is further shown by the fact that corporate bodies were required to furnish themselves with a ducking-stool, just as they are mow forced to provide and maintain fire-engines. Thus, in the parish accounts of Mortlake, £3 7 shillings appear to have been paid "for erecting and painting a ducking-stool for scolds", and among the corporation records of Shrewsbury, 189, we read of "a ducking-stool to be erected for the punishment of scolds." Various specimens of these instruments of correction are still in existance, preserved in local museums. One, which for unany years was in the Custom-House at Ipswich, is now in the museum of that towns; and another, which was formerly used an Liceoster, is still preserved in the Town-Museum there. The term cucking-stool is sometimes applied to the ducking-stool is sometimes applied to the ducking-stool is sometimes applied to the ducking-stool, which was pointed out that the cucking-stool was specially used for the exposure of flagitious women "a their own doors or in some other women of the town of the cucking-stool was put ugates of the town and Homedied in his "History of Noriok" relists us of one Margaret Grove, a common scold, who in the year 187 was ordered to be carried, who in the was formed and then carried to the four agates of the town and Homedied in his "History of Noriok" relists us of one Margaret Grove, a common scold, who in the was fightly was a common adjunct to a point of the summary punishment of betty offenders of various describions. The ducked." Again, in days gone by, the "ducking-pond" was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general part of Londono ecupied the site of part of Trafalgar Square, and an offen carried the two discovered to be carried, with a towel, in one corner of which the nickel has ground for the west

were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions. The ducking-pond for the western part of London occupied the site of part of Trafalgar Square, and was very celebrated in the annals of the London mob.

Another mode of punishment, which was formerly carried to a cruel extent, was the whipping of vagrants and those guilty of slight offenses. By an act passed in 22 Henry VIII., beggars found wandering about seeking their subsistence from the alms of the benevotent were to be "carried to some market-town or other place," and there tied to the end of a cart naked, and beaten with whips throughout such market-town or other place till the body should be bloody by reason of such whipping." In the 35th year of Elizabeth, however, this act was slightly mitigated, and "vagrants were only to be stripped naked from the middle upward, and whipped till the body be bloody." Entries in some of our old church registers remain as witnesses of the operation of this iaw. About the year 1596 whipping-posts came into use, and at the time the writings of John Taylor, "the water-poet," were published they appear to have been very plentiful, for he narrates how—
In London, and within a mile, I ween,

In London, and within a mile, I ween, There are of fails or prisons full eighteen, And sixty whipping-posts, and stocks and cages. There are of Jails or prisons foll eighteen, And sixty whipping-posts, and stocks and cages. It is also on record that ou May 5, 1713, the corporation of Doneaster gave orders for a whipping-post to be set up at the stocks at Butcher Cross for punishing vagrants and sturdy beggars. Then, too, there were the Parish Stocks, which were either put close to the churchyard or in more solitary places. This was an arrangement for exposing a culprit on a bench, confined by having his ankles made fast in holes under a movable board. In many country places these may still be seen, although frequently little more than a stump of them is left. Even women were punished in this way; and, as an illustration, we may quote the subjoined extract from the parish register of Croft, Yorkshire: "Jane Buttrey, of Darlington, was seet in the 'stoxe' at Crofte, and was whipte out of the towne the 3 day of Jan., 1672." The whipping of female vagrants, however, was abolished by statute so recently as the year 1791. Among other modes of punishment formerly in use may be mentioned the brank, or scold's bridle, of which one of the earliest notices is that preserved in the Church of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, dated 1633, to which is affixed the following rhyme:

Chester presents Walton with a bridle. To curb women's tongues that talk so idle.

walto-on-Thames, Surrey, dated 1633, to which is affixed the following rhyme:
Chester presents Walton with a bridle
To curb women's tongues that talk so idle.
According to tradition, this instrument of chastisement was presented to the parish by a person named Chester, who, it appears, had lost an estate through the indiscreet language of amischlevous woman to an uncle from wnom he had considerable expectations. The apparatus was made, says a correspondent of Chambers' Book of Days, of thin iron, and so contrived as to pass over and round the head, where the whole clasped together and was fastened at the back of the neck by a small padiock. The bridle-bit, as it was called, was a small piece of iron, about two inches long and one inch broad, which went into the mouth and kept down the tongue by its pressure, while an aperture in front admitted the nose. Various specimens are still to be seen here and there in local museums. It was much in request in Scotland, and is mentioned by Pennant in his "Tour in Scotland" in 1772. In St. Mary's Church, St. Andrew's, a famous specimen still exists, known as the "Bishop's Brank," of which a representation is given in the Abbotsford edition of the "Monastery." In the time of the Commonwealth the magistrates of Newcastle-upon-Tyne punished drunkards by making them carry a tub, with holes in the sides for the arms to pass through, along the streets of that town,—a punishment popularly called the "drunkard's cloak." I must not omit to mention the "pillory." that ignominious and barbarous means of punishment which was finally done away with only in 1837. In early times in England it was the punishment most generally inflicted upon cheats, thieves, scandalmongers, and such like culprits; but later on it figured conspicuously in political disputes. A pillory is said still to be standing at the back of the market place of Coleshill, in Warwickshire; and another is reported to lie with the town engine in an unused chancel of Rye Church, in Sussex. The "pilliwinkles" was a mode of t

oruel sentence was passed on a man accused of highway robbery at the Old Bailey in the year 1720, and there may have been still later examples.

OKLAHOMA.

Payne's Latest Proclamation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 5.—Capt. David L. Payne, President of the Oklahoma Colony. has issued a proclamation commanding all those who intend to join the third expedition into the Ledian Territory. tion into the Indian Territory to settle upon the ceded lands of Okinhoma to hold themselves in readiness to move on five days' notice, and provide themselves with thirty days' subsistence and implements essential to pioneer settlers. The proclamation concludes: "Our former expeditions were intended solely to test our legal rights by forcing the question into the Federal Courts. There was no attempt to enlist a large number of followers, because the question of number was of minor importance; but the situation is now changed, the Federal authority having refused us a prompt judicial hearing, and the Secretary of the Interior having declared that the wild tripes of the southwest shall be permitted to occupy the fifty-seven-mile strip dividing the ceded lands from the State of Kansas. It is of the utmost importance that the Oklahoma colonies should move as soon as practicable, and in such force as shall preclude their removal from the Territory by executive orders, without the sanction of Congress. tion into the Indian Territory to settle upon

Was Joan of Are Burnt at the Stake?

The Mayor of Complexere is quite a genius in his way. He knew that the prevailing notion was to secularize everything, and consequently he invented a republican rannifestation in bonor of Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans, who defended Complegne against the English and Burgundians in 1830, and was betrayed into the hands of John of Luxembourg, who surrendered her to the Englishmen who burnt her at the stake in the market-place at Rouen. The rinis of the Maiden'r Tower show where the Picardy archer pulled the unfortunate Joan from her war-borse, and when those who are fond of going back to the history of other days think of the legend and then of that horrible statue of the Bail of Orleans at the end of the Rue des Pyramides in Paris, they must deplore the fact that the man of Picardy left no descendant who would volunteer to come forward and unhorse the figure which surmounts the pedestal.

M. Charles Monselet has thrown some doubt on the legend of Joan of Arc having been burnt by the English. He quotes a paragraph from the Mercure of 1683 announcing that certain documents recently discovered led to the conclusion that Joan of Arc had been married, and that, consequently, some unfortunate victim must have been sacrificed in her place at Rouen. The documents consisted of an attestation made by Father Vigner, who said: "Five years after the Judgment of Joan of Arc, on the 20th day of May, Joan, the Maid, visited Metz. On the same day her brothers called to see her. They thought she had been burnt, but when they saw her they recognized her at once. They took her with them to Boquelon. Whereon a yeoman named Nicolle gave her a horse, and two other persons contributed a sword and a plumed hat, and the said horse, saying a multitude of things to the yeoman Nicolle."

The old priest wrote this history with his own hand, and made cath as to its sincerity before a public notary, adding as a proof of what he had advanced a copy of the original contract of marriage between "Robert des Armoises and Joan of Arc, otherwise kn The Mayor of Complete is quite a genius in his way. He knew that the prevailing notion

nad studied that out too. The doctor must be left under the impression that the nickel had gone for ace; and he was. The ice, was carried to the office, and Jeff came back like a flash, secured his cash, galloped onward to the beef stand, and in a few moments was observed homeward bound with his dinner. He was not afraid to carry it home. He reasoned that the doctor would suppose some one had given it to him. This is vouched for by three witnesses.

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Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Rallw epoteorner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twent-st.). Amber-av. cars via State-st. run to the Ticket Office, St Clark-st.

1,13:12 b ml. 3:20 b m iDaily. Daily except Sundays, NOTS—Pullman Seeping Cars from Chloseo to St. couts, Kansas City, and Feoria. Parior Day Coaches rith revolving chara Chicago to St. Louis, and Re-lining Chair Sisoping Cars Chicago to Hamibal and Cansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to & Louis or Kansas City.

Mail (yts Main and Air Line) ... 7:00 am 6:30 pm New York & Boston Ex. (daily) ... 5:30 am 7:30 pm Special New York & Boston Ex. 5:30 pm 3:30 pm Rainmage Accommodation ... 5:30 pm 3:30 pm Ailantic Express (daily) ... 5:10 pm 5:30 am 7:40 pm Special Repress 6:40 pm 5:30 am 7:40 pm Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail ... 9:10 pm 5:30 am Grand Rapids & Fetoaxy Express 5:40 pm 5:30 pm Gürand Rapids & Muskegon Ex. 9:10 pm 6:30 am s On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m. Chicago. Rack Island & Pacific Rathres Depot. corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Tie Offices, 56 Chark-st., Sherman House, Paimer Hot Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madice

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\mathbf{WHX}

mocratic Explanations of the Result of the Presidential Election.

Why Was the South So Solidly Den cratic, and the North So Solidly Republican?

Why Did Not Tilden and Kelly Pull Together I-Why Was English

Why Was the Democratic Campaign So Damnably Bungled?—Why, O Why?

JOHN KELLY DID IT. IDED BY STUPID, BLUNDERING, GIGANTIC MISMANAGEMENT, PERSONAL SQUABBLES, AND GENERAL CUSSEDNESS ON THE PART OF THE ALLEGED LEADERS AND MAN-

Dippetch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Any man not wishne to deceive, and of common quadruped
nstinct, should have predicted yesterday's
result any time since the Indiana election.
The parties who failed to carry Indiana, havtaken the contract to do it, beat Hancock, were well aided in it by John Kelly and

nt, beyond these personal causes, the socratic party was fairly overmatched in country, and so has been ever since its se country, and so has been ever since its ongress has been given a respectable trial, adge Thurman, of Ohio, was long the safe ader of the Democracy in Congress; but fiden, designing to run again, killed off hurman with his tools,—Randall, Dana & Co. he seeds of rivalry and distrust were sown, on after Hayes' accession, all through the emocratic leadership. Hendricks encourred John Kelly to rebel in New York State, if was himself stampeded by Bill English; that New York and Indiana, the centres the Democratic ellipse, were wormholed. e Democratic ellipse, were wormholed the moment Hancock had been nomi-

the Democracy, arousing the business inrest to dread a union of the Socialists and
e Democrats, and similar fusions, in this
ate. Any Democratic stiff-hunt after that
as impossible. The Republicans, with
the mand sagacity, and money, too, won Inthe same that moment had command
all the money they wanted to carry New
ork, and get all the doubtful, uncertain
the everywhere. There being no National
thesman to advise John Kelly—or, if need
to threaten him—that builhead had the
nning to try to elect the worst ticket that
en he ever put up. Under shelter of Hanck's necessity, he nominated a rich, shalw, superstitious tool for Mayor of the
ondest city in the Western World,—a
m only naturalized here since the close of
a Rebellion. New York, it is said, never
d a Mayor not a native of the city or State,
niversal sense of outrage was felt; and
ally, whose ignorant character is also a rection on his clerical tutors, intensified the
agust by attacking everybody in sight. If
other twenty-four hours had intervened,
ally's whole ticket would have been
meaten by 10,000 majority.

Me indignation among Democrats who
ted for it that it was elected at all, is pro-A FATAL ADVANTAGE

e-to-night.

re was the head of the Democratic NaCommittee while Kelly was setting
on fire like that? He was right here

y York, but too insensate to see that hings on fire like that? He was right here in New York, but too insensate to see that roper municipal nominations were necessary of Hancock's carrying this State. Barnum was bending his mulish energies to carry he great State of Connecicut, while Kelly was pulling New York from inder Hancock's stool. Meantime the country parts of New York were inflamed by Vade Hampton's silly and egotistical peeches, and influenced by a good hop, buter, and cheese market, and also by the agricultural tariff, which gave the farmers a procetion against Canada barley, oats, and potaces. Nor did Horatio Seymour's speeches, instigating a British import duty against timerican beef and farm products, scare any ody because they were far-fatched, and conly, because they were far-fetched, and con-ned the British belly.

THE CANADIAN'S TARIFF

did more to carry New York than the general manufacturing tariff.

It is not Mr. Tilden, nor any other man, who is to set the party on its feet; but a course of good and prudent behavior, which will get the confidence of the people. Send more young men of conviction and respectability to Congress, to regulate the blather-skites there. Let Northern Democrats criticise Southern anomalies, and vice versa; and, above all things, let the party press take charge of the party, whose statesmen seem to be defunct or foolish.

Accident took me on election-night into the private rooms of Grace, the Irish candidate for Mayor, put up by Kelly. I had supposed, from his commercial history, to find a person with a cosmopolitan manner. I saw, instead, a smallish, boyish,

very common place milesian, with the air of a grocer's clerk, wearing a big steel eye-glass, or spectacles. He did not appear to know anything about the returns as they came in, could not apply them to the general result, and went around the room asking in a helpless way how it looked for him. Twenty or thirty Stalwarts, unable or unwilling to tell the truth, congratulated him with prospects of 20,000 majority; while at the same time several of these said to me, aside, that they regarded him as beaten!

To that degree does servility permeate Pammany Hall under Kelly's control that to tell the truth to one of the bosses in Tammany Hall is as bad as bearding Henry VIII. or Lopez of Paraguay, His neighbors and acquaintances said he had spent a cool \$190,000 to become Mayor, and the notion had entered his head that from the Mayoralty he could be Governor, and found a breed of Graces in our public history.

After leaving his room one of his confiden-VERY COMMONPLACE MILESIAN,

iblic history. After leaving his room one of his confiden-al men said: "Gentiemen. I fear that he beaten, and our whole ticket. The Repub-

WERE JUST IRRESISTIBLE.

Wherever we put Mr. Grace's money it went back on him. The colored people took it everywhere, and not a soul of them voted for him. I went to a Dutch shoemaker to-day," said this person, "and he could not speak a word of English; but I gave him \$6 for himself, and \$1 each for bis workmen, to take it and vote for Grace. He was willing, but as we got near the polls I saw that he was working something up his sleeve; and I'll give you my word, gentlemen, if it wasn't a ticket for Dowd. So I took the money from him,—did not want his vote."

Mr. McLean, who held, in the latter part of the Tweed Ring, and under it, the Street Commissionership of New York, said: "I don't feel that it will be of any use to make another fight against the Republican party intil events adjust themselves. We have now made half-a-dozen National campaigns against the Republicans, and, whichever way we face, they outmaneuvre us. Every time they are surp to get the moneyed class and the working class united,—so that, with liberal wealth to pay the expenses, and the fears of the poor to do the voting, they recover whatever ground they lose and establish themselves stronger. The country is becoming Federalized—I may say Imperialized—ali the time. There may be a reaction some day against the Republican party; but tooks

As FAR OFF NOW AS IT DID IN 1864, when we took up McClellan, with his great military reputation, and ran him against the draft, the public debt, and utilitary law. Our leadership has been growing worse and worse for years, and this time is beneath stigma. On the other hand, the Republicans seem to be freshened up by accessions from the younger generation, and they produce new leaders, have a facility of uniting and pooling their issues, and can always present some new plausible reason for keeping in power." Mr. Havemeyer, a Democratic son of a Democratic ex-Mayor of New York, said to ne, later in the evening: "While I regret, or Hancock's sake, his defeat, I should reolee if the Irish ticket is beaten in New York. When my father was Mayor of this tity.—having been three times, and the only wan who ever was three times. Mayor of New York was olee if the Irish ticket is beaten in New York. When my father was Mayor of this ity,—having been three times, and the only hait who ever was three times, Mayor of New York,—he was waited on by an Irish Prelate in his private office, who obtained a pri-vate interview, and this man handed my father a list of names for nominations to offices of various kinds, which he said the Prelates in association had requested the

Mayor to make. My father said he would take the paper into consideration. THAT WON'T DO!

said this Prelate. 'I am to take back the answer whether you will make these appointments.' My father said that he would give the paper its due consideration, and return an answer on another day. 'Do you mean to say to me,' said the Prelate, 'that you will not make these appointments." The old German blood in my father mounted to his to say to me,' said the Prelate, 'that you will not make these appointments?' The old German blood in my father mounted to his face, and he said: 'No; I will make no appointments until I inquire into them.' The Prelate then actually shook his fist under my father's nose, and said: 'You shall hear from me, sir!' That happened in the year 1874, and my father did hear speedily. John Kelly, the mouthpiece of that Church, opened on my father with abuse, and they did everything they could to break him down, and the old man died at last in the Mayor's office from a stroke of apoplexy not disconnected with the embarrassment these people had caused him. Kelly is

A BRUTAL, DANGEROUS FELLOW,
who would go to any lengths to get the favor of the Prelates I have mentioned; and
they have never found as good a tool as he
is."

they have never found as good a tool as he is."

Algernon S. Sullivan, an officeholder under Kelly here, formerly of Indiana, said on election-day: "The Democrats in the city are a good deal dispirited. The nomination of Grace for Mayor was unwise. Large numbers of Irish Catholics so regarded it, and we are opposed to forcing religious questions on the consideration of a fiberal, yet sensitive, society like this. I have heard of a priest here who is going to vote against Grace, on the ground that the interests of the Church are being put in peril. The attack on Mrs. Helmbold excites the indignation of respectable men without regard to party, too," said Mr. Sullivan. "If that woman has been merely libeled to make a point on Bennett, she is entitled to camages, and a fair jury will give them to her."

I was told to-day, by a gentleman whose wife visits Mrs. Haucock, that she has never had any faith in her husband being elected President, and has told him from the outset not to let the idea take possession of his mind. Hancock said to a friend the day before election, who told him he was going to bring his wife over after election: "My dear fellow, if you don't come before election."

AM AFRAID YOU WILL NEVER AFTER-WARD."

One of Hancock's staff-officers, speaking on election-day of the probable defeat of the General, said: "If the General is beaten, I hope he will not carry one Northern State. I would rather see him beaten on an issue than to make his defeat appear the result of his propularity."

would rather see him beater on an issue that to make his defeat appear the result of his unpopularity."

The Republicans justly ascribe their success to the magnificent array of stump-speakers they sent all over the country. In former years the greatest stump-speakers were in the South, but there is not a man of that section effective on the Northern stump to-day. They are so far back and away from questions of the present and modern modes of thought, that their stump oratory, with its flavor of egotism, goes here like backwoods preaching before cultivated society. The speeches of Henry Ward Beecher, Roscoe Conkling, Robert Ingersoll, Charles Francis Adams, and of Garfield himself, are among those most distinctively mentioned. The lesser lights of the same party were agreeable here, and effective on the judgment and sensibilities.

ties. Mr. Hildreth, of the West End Hotel, said this afternoon: "I east my ballot for Hancock, and think he would have made a good President. If he had been nominated in 1876 instead of Tilden, he would have been elected, and inaugurated. We could have made no better nomination in any event; but the management of the Democratic party has been

WORSE THAN IMAGINATION COULD HAVE-CONCEIVED.

Barnum is the most overrated man in this country. John Kelly has got so little sense and policy that one of the disagreeable things to a Democrat is to see his diviticket elected. That ought to have been beaten, and he ought to be put out of public life."

Gen. Charles Grosvenor said, the day before the election: "I never saw such a campaign in my life as this in New York. I spoke in some of the towns in the western part of the State, and the processions, the uniforms, the torches, the traveling arrangements, and the hospitality beat anything I ever knew. At the town of Bath the Wide-Awakes came in hungry, and a requisition part of the State, and the processions, the uniforms, the torches, the traveling arrangements, and the hospitality beat anything I ever knew. At the town of Bath the Wide-Awakes came in hungry, and a requisition was made on the generosity of the people for rations, and they threw open their houses, and in an hour had set tables for 6,000 men. You could go into a town with about 3,000 people, and about three-quarters of the whole population would come to hear you speak. My impression is, that the people in New York are mad at Wade Hampton, and the egotistical, boasting element from the South."

TAMMANY MUST BT READOUT OF THE PARTY. John Kelly was hunted up. He was indigented in the causes which in his opinion nearly wiped out the Democratic majority in the city and country. It was undubtedly the sectarian question. He said: "The people were alarmed by the talk of danger to the public schools from Mr. Grace's election; and the fight against him perhaps had some effect on other local candidates. The vote for Register shows that he shared in the prejudice against Mr. Grace

South."

Grosvenor said of Garfield: "I sympathized deeply with that man before the Indiana election. It looked at that time as if we were beaten, and beaten on grounds personal to himself. He had been attacked in everyway as a dishonest man, unfit to be President, Maine had gone against us, Indiana seemed almost certain to do so; and Garfield felt that on his head, on his nomination, rested the responsibility for his party's defeat. It grieved him beyond anything he had ever liad in his life. As soon as Indiana and Ohio went right, I felt like blessing God for the weight he had taken off Garfield's mind."

Col. James, ex-Collector of the Port of San Francisco, and an intimate friend of Tilden, said: "If our case had not been bad enough before, that forged Garfield letter

DID THE BUSINESS FOR US.

DID THE BUSINESS FOR US.

I have been something of an expert about letters, and, as soon as I saw that production. I knew it to be bogus. I knew that Garfield would never write an answer to a mere question from a stranger, and mark the envelope 'Personal,' and the letter 'Private and confidential.' A good many years ago, my brother in San Francisco tried a case of a woman who had admitted that she wrote a letter shown to her until she neard it read, and the sense put the negative on her handwriting. He then investigated the envelope, and found that the postmark had been manipulated; and the same was the case with the celebrated Morey letter. The postmark was doctored. The Republicans have said a great many bad things about us that have not made much impression; but, when we espoused a forgery as the last and best campaign argument we had, we accused ourselves."

TREASON DID IT. DID THE BUSINESS FOR US.

WEIGHT OF TESTIMONY SEEMS TO INDI-

CATE THAT FIS NAME IS KELLY.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The National Demoratic Committee rooms were open for a short time to-day only, and no one was there who felt authorized to speak for the Committee as to the causes of the result. Mr. Barnum went to Connecticut to help the ticket through, and Mr. Scott went to Pennsylvania. The one gloomy occurrent of these nia. The one gloomy occupant of the room said that it was a clean sweep, and that's all he knew about it only, folks shouldn't say the Democratic Committee hadn't worked

ing.
In Brooklyn, where the Democratic majority was 10,000 short of the estimate, the Democrats are QUARRELING OVER THE DEFEAT.

They made a majority for Hancock, but lost the county ticket. The faction led by the Brooklyn Eagle says that the "Boss" Mc-Laughlin crowd were treacherous to Hancock. "In utter defiance of the wishes of the people," the Eagle says, "his agents at the polls traded off Hancock for city and county candidates. They left the polls unmanned for Hancock, so that it was impossible in many cases to procure Electoral ble in many cases to procure Electoral tickets, save from representatives of the Central Campaign Club, who were faithful

Central Campaign Club, who were faithful to the last. This, together with the fact that the canvass for Hancock had been a spirit-less, a sham affair, in charge of some of the most servile followers of the 'Boss," naturally had a very damaging effect, and the Democratic standard-bearer fell behind. But there is rejoicing among the Independent Democrats to-day that the 'Boss' barnacles went down in the wreck."

Boss McLaughlin, on the other hand, lays all the blame upon Mr. Kinsella's party, saying that it bolted the regular organization and worked for all the Republican county officers. This is probably somewhat nearer the truth than that McLaughlin knifed Hancock; but it may be said that there are two sides to the Democratic quarrel in Brooklyn, and Kinsella is not utterly without provocation. The "Boss" lost all his local candidates, the Republicans carrying the city and county tickets, but losing the National, State, and Congressional candidates.

In New York

Tammany and Anti-Tammany. The latter are especially bitter against John Kelly. They say that he brought about the defeat,—first, by bolting last year and throwing the State into the hands of the Republicass, losing all the patronage, which they estimate at at least 15,000 votes. Then he prevented Tilden's nomination, which they say would have insured Democratic victory; and finally nominated an Irishman and a Catholic for Mayor, whose candidacy must have lost the National teket 10,000 votes. Added this is the claim that Kelly deliberately knifed Hancock at the polls to save his city officers. They openly say that Kelly is to blame for the loss of the Presidency.

"The causes of the defeat of the Democracy of the State, and consequently of the country," said a prominent member of the Executive Committee of Irving Hall, this evening, in the Manhattan Club, "are numerous. The main cause is to be found by looking back a year, when John Kelly defeated Gov. Robinson and gave the State to the Republicans. By this course

at the integrity of the party, inspiring the most ardent with distrust. The Democracy lost, for instance, a number of Inspectors of Canals, who control 10,000 votes. Mr. Cooper, the Mayor, added to this, by his bungling in the matter of Police Commissioners Smith and Nicholls, the loss of the control of the Police Department. When the men of Irving Hall returned from Cincinnati flushed with victory, it was plainly their duty to set about making fair terms with Tammany Hall, with a view to securing cooperation in regard to the National and local tickets. But they, supposing that they had Kelly completely at their mercy, held off until, seizing a favorable opportunity, he got up a ratification meeting that was very significant. The Irving Hall men then saw HE STRUCK A DEADLY BLOW THE TERRIBLE MISTAKE

THE TERRIBLE MISTAKE
that they had made in giving him time to rebuild his shattered fortunes. But it was too late. Kelly, feeling some of his former strength, asked for recognition at the Saratoga Convention, and secured it. Having recovered his regularity he dared to withstand the Democracy of the county and the country in order to secure the lion's share of the local patronage. That was his sole purpose.

"He made a breach between Tammany and Irving Hall upon this issue, and kept it wide open—with the aid of designing men in Irving Hall, I must admit—until the eve of the election. During all this period, to assure success, there should have been a thoroughly harmonious and complete okganization of the Democrats of this county, working with the sole purpose of electing Hancock and English, and forgetful of all differences. The Republicans took advantage of the disunion, not only in the county and State, but all over the country. Unwatched they went about their particularly dark and devious ways.

"To cap the climax of folly came the nomination of William R. Grace, who was not identified with the party or with the sentiment of the community. Democrats were disheartened or disgusted with THE DUPLICITY AND THE CONTEMPTIBLE

HUCKSTERING

THE DUPLICITY AND THE CONTEMPTIBLE HUCKSTERING

of their leaders, and they voted the Republican ticket, as a rule, for the first, time in their lives. Distrast spread to other States,—for all eyes, its John Kelly knew, were turned to the Democracy of the banner county of this State, and votes were lost. There are runnors of bargaining upon the part of John Kelly with Chester A. Arthur for the salvation of his county ticket. One of the best indications as to whether they are true will be found in the bearing of the Legislature—which is, of course, Republican—toward Kelly. If it is forbearing, as it was last winter, owing to the bargain of last fall, it will be safe to say that the runners are well founded.

"Democrats who are willing to uphold the grand principles of their party must, in my view, determine to reorganize the party, ostracising no interest, but determined to crush out forever the one-man rule, which has brought it down to the dust. The party has been incumbered in this city with a great amount of patronage, which has had the effect of making men blind to all higher objects. They must be taught, if possible, to look above and beyond this, to the attainment of a National success for the benefit of the people and the party."

Other members of Irving Hall expressed the same opinion, and declared that

TAMMANY MUST BT ERADOUT OF THE PARTY. John Kelly was hunted up. He was indig-TAMMANY MUST BT READ OUT OF THE PARTY.

dates. The vote for Register shows that he shared in the prejudice against Mr. Grace. Mr. Docharty is a stanch Episcopalian; but the impression got abroad that he was a Catholic as well as Mr. Grace, and he suffered for it. You will notice how much he ran behind Recorder Symthe. The raising of this cry against the Catholics was a conspiracy between the Republicans—who, of course, wanted to win in any way they could,—and certain Democratis who wanted to defeat the ticket. Some of the clergy were induced to take part in this clamor about the danger to the public schools, and the Democratic majority was thus reduced.

"I do not think," said Mr. Kelly, "that Hancock's majority was affected at all by the tight against the local ticket. There was the same falling off in the majority in Kings County that there was here, and the vote in the Western States and elsewhere in this State plainly shows that

THE TIDE WAS WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

State plainly shows that

THE TIDE WAS WITH THE REPUBLICANS.

Gen. Hancock would not have been helped by the candidacy of any other man than Grace. The mercantile and banking interests of the city were all for Garfield, and the prosperity of the country helped him. The Republicans got a great deal of money from business men. They had all and more than they wanted, while we had none. The reverse is only temporary. In another year we shall get back our old-time majority in New York."

Many of the friends of the Mayor-elect, Mr. Grace, gathered at the Westminster Hotel and congratulated themselves on his fortunate escape from defeat. The opinion among some of Mr. Grace's friends appeared to be, that the Tammany men had not done their duty toward him. Others accused Irving Hall of having failed properly to support him. It was generally conceded that the chief elements of weakness in Mr. Grace's canvass were the attacks upon him that had been made by his religious opponents.

At the Democratic State Committee head-quarters at the St. James Hotel there were but few of the leading men of the party present, and the Committee was practically adjourned sine die. Those who called were unsparing in their denunciations of John Kelly for his obvious injury to the Hancock Electoral ticket by the nomination of unpopular local candidates. There was no end of imprecations on his suicidal course. When, late in the day, the news from California, New Jersey, and Nevada was received, and it became apparent that the vote of New York State would have elected Hancock, the condemnation of Mr. Kelly's course became even stronger than ever, and his sacrifice of the party for personal and selfish ends was pronounced a

POLITICAL CRIME NOT TO BE CONDONED.

POLITICAL CRIME NOT TO BE CONDONED.

One indignant Democrat said: "The trouble is, we had a man to run the State campaign who wears a No. 6¼ hat. Faulkner, the Chairman of the State Committee, comes from Dansville, N. Y. He may be a h—l of a fellow there, but he hasn't attended to business here. His lieutenant, Billy Fowler, of Brooklyn, did the ornamental business well enough, but that's all. He spent most of his time telling what a deuce of a majority New York would give for Hancock."

Mr. W. A. Fowler, an eminent Tilden man, the Secretary of the State Committee, says: "You must remember that the State Committee never undertakes to have a close control of New York City or Brooklyn. Practically, they have to do with the other counties only. New York and Brooklyn have always managed their own canvasses. Now, as to the State outside of New York and Brooklyn, the Democratic vote was fully up to our estimate; and on that estimate, with the help we expected from these two big cities, the Committee believed the entire State would give Hancock and English 19,000 majority. I have been on the State Committee for many years, and I

NEVER SAW A CANVASS BETTER CON-We had Mr. Tilden's methods to follow, and we were able to improve upon them. We had experience gained in that canvass; and beyond that, we often had the benefit of Mr. Tilden's personal advice, and I, for one, esteemed that advice as very valuable. Yesterday our estimates were shown to be correct. Some, of course, would fall short, but the deficiencies were made up by unexpected gains elsewhere; so that the State, outside of New York and Brooklyn, came up to our estimates; and, as I said, if the entire State had come up to the esti17,000 to 20,000 majority. There must have been a reason in the minds of a very large number of Democrats in New York and Brooklyn why they did not want to vote for Hancock and English. Now, there," said Mr. Fowler, rising hurriedly, "I don't intend to say anything more on that branch of the subject."

BUNGLING DID IT, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE SOLID SOUTH

TWO SUGGESTIVE TEXTS FOR A POLITICAL SERMON—SOME POINTS UPON WHICH
THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

Dispetch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).
WASHINOTON, D. C., Nov. 3.—"The South
must raise less h—I and more cotton."
"The South must understand that, whenever it elects a Democratic Sheriff, it loses a
Northern Democratic State."
These two texts clearly cover the Repub-

lican argument for yesterday's Democratic Waterloo. Prominent Republicans concede that it was not the tariff, the Chinese quesion, a dwarfed barrel, or the fear that Hanock would not make a good public adminstrator; but it was the fear that a Democrat is react; but it was the rear that a Democratic victory would be the ascendency of the South to control National affairs. Whether a bugaboo or not, it proved, like Mercutio's wound, to be sufficient; and the pride of the great Democratic party is humiliated under a majority of the votes of almost a Solid North.

tangible.

Some say Tilden played false to Hancock, and that John Kelly had no interest in the National ticket. Others that the Vice-Presidential candidate was so unpopular that he pulled down the tabernacle; others that the Democratic voter was bulldozed and intimidated. All concede the lack of Democratic votes.

votes.

On one point there is a rather unanimous expression, and that is, the Democratic campaign has been

MANAGED BY VERY FOOLISH VIRGINS,

MANAGED BY VEBY FOOLISH VIRGINS.

A State Committee, through its Chairman, in a great State like Ohio, which claimed a majority for the Democracy in the October contest, and then got left away up in the twenty thousands, shows either an utter lack of political prophecy or an intentional misrepresentation held out to get a plethoric campaign fund sent into the State.

There are two facts established by the election: First, that Gen. Garfield is elected President with almost the solid Northern vote; and second, that the next House of Representatives will have a small Republican majority, but all sufficient to reorganize that body in its officers and committees after the 4th of March next.

The Senate is yet in doubt. Upon Nevada the Democratic hope depends. If that State has elected a Republican Legislature, the Senate will be under Republican control after March 4 next by the casting vote of Chester A. Arthur, the Vice-President elect. The chances are that the Republicans will have coutrol of the Senate through the vote of Mahone of Virginia, who is undoubtedly sore because of the interference of the National Committee in the local affairs of that State.

One of the rumors afloat is, that Gen. Logan

State.

One of the rumors affoat is, that Gen. Logan is to be Secretary of the Interior, and that Gen. Grant is to succeed him in the United States Senate.

The feeling among Republicans is, that the next Administration is to be preeminently Stalwart; that all Democrats must go; that there is to be NO MORE TEMPORIZING WITH THE SOUTH.

No More Temporizine with the south. The verdict seems to be accepted by the Stalwarts to mean that the people of this country want the political affairs of the Nation administered on a Stalwart basis.

It is said by the ultra Stalwarts that the Congressmen from the South certified to be elected in districts having a preponderating negro vote, are to be either unseated, or their election invalidated, on the ground that the people have not had a chance to record a free expression of opinion. This, it is asserted, is the only means which can be resorted to to give the colored voter a chance to assert his polifical rights. Such a policy, if adopted, would unseat Chalmers in the Shoestring District of Mississippi, three of the Leuisiana members, and about all of the South Carolina delegation.

A very wild runner affoat here to-night is that the Southera States will indicate a purpose to cast the votes of their Electors respectively for Gap. Grant, in case enough Electors in the North will join with them to secure Grant's election.

THE CAUSE OF IT. AS SEEN THROUGH HOOSIER SPECTACLES— HENDRICKS, ENGLISH, AND M'DONALD

GIVE REASONS-IT WAS AN OFF YEAR. Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. &-Several intelligent gentlemen have explained it to me, and always with the request that I would not give it away,—and I won't; I prefer keeping t for the Enquirer. The following are the

William H. English-"The desire of Hendricks to have an October election, and the nomination of Landers." Thomas A. Hendricks—"The nomination of Hancock and English, with a platform written by Watterson." James E. McDonald—"Wade Hampton

SOUNDED THE DEATH-KNELL when he announced 138 votes from the Solid

South."
O. O. Stanley—"Landers was an unfortunate nomination. He lost the State, and that turned the tide against us." Gen. M. D. Manson—"The Old Man of the Sea sunk us."

Col. Gilbert de Shanklin—"The Nationals, envious cusses, made these bloody rents; but our honor is intact."

Col. William A. Lowe—"Old man English purchased his mortgage on the party, and sold it out without the equity of redemption."

Dr. Minnick—"The Solid South was too much of a load to carry. Even Dehocrats were afraid to intrust them with the whole were atraid to intrust them with the whole power."
Jim Rice—"The d—d fool who started the \$329 business."
Judge Scott—"I think it was mainly due to the fact that the majority voted for the other man."

John C. Shoemaker—"Bill English was enough to kill any party. They gave him an execution at Cincinnati, and he sold the party out under it."

ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE there are several claims, as follows:
Jim Wildman—"My quiet talks with the
boys gave them confidence."
John C. New—"I don't think any one can now criticise my management."

Gen. W. R. Holloway—"This shows the value of having the Fost-Office in good hands. Any change in that direction might be attended with disastrous results."

Private M. H. McKay—"It was a lucky day for the day when I want on the Frequitive for the day when I went on the Executive Committee."
Gen. W. H. H. Terrell—"They thought the old man was deficient in political education; but I guess they are satisfied with me

tion; but I guess they are satisfied with me now."

Col. W. W. Dudley—"My little Deputy was not present in November, so it cannot be charged to him. I remained on the committee all the time."

T. P. Haughey, President of the Indianapolis National Bank—"The idea that the National banks had no interest in the result has been exploded. We were thar' or tharabouts."

been exploded. We were that' or tharabouts."

Judge J. B. Julian—"I felt it my duty to turn the tide, hence I withdrew from the Democratic party."

Judge Lewis Jordan, Democrat—"Those Bohemians, Gath and Jayhawker, with the Cincinnati Enquirer, killed us in Indiana. They did us more harm than all the Republican speakers and papers put together."

Indianapolis Sentinel—"Garfield should send Gath as Minister to St. James, and give Jayhawker the Indianapolis Post-Office."

Louisville Courter-Journal—"The Cincinnati Enquirer, with itscorps of Republican correspondents, did the work."

Gov. Williams said: "Saving the Union with the same old crack in it, was what did it. The thing could not be properly saved without the erack."

Judge Gresham said to me to-day: "The majority has been against the Democracy even since 1860, but for ten years they could not be united. This year the Republicans voted together."

Pink Fishback said: "The Democracy pandered to the mob spirit, without reflecting that every poor man has equal interest with the rich in maintaining order and good government. A canvass based on slander, libel, forgery, and perjury cannot succeed with intelligent American voters."

I would like to print all the complaints and cross-complaints which the defeated leaders have made within my hearing of each other; but I don't want to encourage any spirit of hatred, which is now too large. I hope they have not all told the truth. I shall waste no time on the past. The defeat has been too

eneral to escribe it to want of management a candidates in any one locality. It is the off year "for the Democratic party. Four years hence there may be a new party.

JAYHAWKER.

A STUPENDOUS GUESS.

Randolph's Statistical Botch.

Industrial World, Nov. 4.

Several of our readers have inquired why
we did not publish Secretary Randolph's cenwe did not publish Secretary Randolph's cen-sus report of the manufacturing industries of Chicago. We can answer in a very few words. Originally we intended publishing the statistics in full, but after examining them somewhat carefully and being con-versant with the method of their compila-tion, we did not believe it just to our readers to present them with such a notoriously in-correct statement of our manufacturing in-terests. We were not anxious enough to waste valuable space or desirous of imposing to such an extent upon the credulity of the public as to print such a report. The expense of taking the manufacturing census of the city

taking the manufacturing census of the city has been great, and the public have the right to expect that, after such a lavish expenditure of money, we should have something valuable in the way of a statistical compilation. That we really have is simply a series of blundering, stupid guesses at the greatness of our manufacturing interest.

The very crudity of the methods employed is suggestive of this. Printed blanks were left with the manufacturer to fill out with the figures and facts sought after, and if these blanks had been properly attended to the desired result would have been obtained. On the contrary, however, the enumerator on calling for the completed statements would, in a majority of cases, find the blank untouched,—the result either of disinclination or carelesness on the part of the manufacturer. The enumerator would then forthwith, upon only a moment's warning, propound a series of interrogatories, any one of which would naturally require some little time for correct answering.

series of Interrogatories, any one of which would naturally require some little time for correct answering.

The enumerator, for instance, would almost in one breath ask, how many hands do you employ? What is your gross product? How much material do you consume? What wages do you pay? and questions equally as searching, expecting an immediate answer. The manufacturer could only give his answers with a faint hope of their being approximately correct, as manufacturers are not supposed to have the details of their business at their tongues' end. Some too, would, for reasons best known to themselves, overestimate their business; while others would understate the amount of theirs. Such a roughshod way of taking a census, as that employed by Secretary Randolph and his helpers, simply degenerates into a farce. And even were the figures and estimates correct, the classification is so hopelesly jumbled that it is of no earthly use to any one. What must the public think of such classifications as these: "Cuttery and edge tools and grinding same!" "Bridges and railroad stock and repairing!" "Wire goods and barbed wire fence!" Then to mass 126 establishments, with capital aggregating \$13,609,701, under the heading of "establishments as per memorandum below" must be about as clear as one of Jack Bunsby's most profound sentences. After reading this omnibus classification one is inclined to remark, in the words of the renowned Capt. Cuttle: "When found, make a note of."

But the census report is more conspicuous for what it does not contain than for what it

cation one is inclined to remark, in the words of the remowned Capt. Cuttle: "When found, make a note of."

But the census report is more conspicuous for what it does not contain than for what it does. In other words, its negative qualities surpass its positive qualities. The incompleteness and shallowness of the work will be apparent to any observer, especially if he have but a casual acquaintance with our manufacturing interests. Among the many branches entirely omitted from Mr. Randolph's list are the following: Manufacturers of steel-wire brushes, wood-printing machines. Oran-compressing machines, horse-collar blocks, whips, and organ reeds. These establishments are not in out-of-the-way places, but some of them are as prominently known as any in Mr. Randolph's famous list. The obscure method of compiling and classifying the reports makes it difficult to select inaccurateies in the list, as given, but we find the following inexcusable errors; thus in the table, as furnished by Mr. Randolph, there are only five carriage, wagon, and car-spring works, whereas there are actually seven. In agricultural implements the report names but three, while there are six. In refrigerators one only is named, but there are three. Chicago is only credited with one toy manufactory, much to the chagrin of the other two. There are about a dozen makes of weather-strips while only one is mentloned. We have at least three wood-pump manufactories, while only one is reported. Every one knows that there are a large number of worsted, woolen, and zephyr goods makers, while this awfully correct census allows but one. There are five envelope makers but the census credits us with only one, and the report cheats us out of the credit of five file manufactories, by only naming two of the seven. There are six map publishers, but the census only credits us with two.

Such a lame, blundering, inaccurate census ought not to be published. Our industries

Such a lame, blundering, inaccurate census ought not to be published. Our industries present a grand showing and creditable enough to be correctly and honestly stated. No man living can tell anything about our industrial progress by Mr. Randolph's census.

THE IRISH TROUBLES.

Parnell on the Situation-A Bold Statement from the Irish Home-Buler.

The Boston Globe published yesterday morning the following cable dispatch from agitator and Home-Rule member of Parlia-

ment:

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The landlords and tenants of Ireland stand face to face for the first time in history. The former fear to strike, and the latter exhibit the ancient confidence and determination of their race. The next two months will tell whether the conduct of the landlords is destined to deprive them of all claim to the sympathy of civilization, or whether they will see that their best hope of saving something from the fire is an exhibition of a tolerance and a patience that they never yet exhibited. Undoubtedly if they press the claims sanctioned by law against the tenantry, the latter must again starve or be again evicted. If attempts at eviction are made on a large scale it will take 10,000 armed men to enforce the landlords' claims. The, Government prosecutors are condemned as inadequate by the Tory party which compelled the authorities to further exasperate the people. If the prosecutions should be successful, and the leaders of the movement should be incarcerated, the tenantry, despairing of redress by constitutional action, it is feared, will turn once more, and with justice, to revenge. The jury for trials is to be struck under the old system which secured the conviction of O'Connell, and permits packing. The Government desires delay, and wishes the trials postponed until the meeting of Parliament, in order to secure my absence and that of others from Parliament,—the traversers, on the contrary, for an immediate trial. The Government has bought up all the legal talent of the defense. We hope that all lovers of freedom will come to the assistance of the agitation which will see the action of the element of the land question and action of Parliament. The chief fear of the Government DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—The landlords ngitamon which will secure a radical settle-ment of the land question and action of Par-liament. The chief fear of the Government is that Parliament will not ratify the state-ment thus consummated. CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

A NURSERY-LEGEND.

For The Chicago Tribune.

'Twas a quaint old leaend my nurse oft told, Of the rainbow's foot, where a pot of gold Was buried deep in a holy shrine. That the Saints had brought from Palestine. Very rough was the road that thither led; The path was strewn with bones of the dead—Of the many who failed to walk aright. The dusty way through the weary night.

Often I gazed on the shining arch,
Girding myself for the dusty march;
For what cared I for the dust and heat?
And what were thorns for a soldier's feet?
Then Nurse smiled bright in her tender way
And said, "My child, you will win some day,
If only you work with tireless hand.
"Tis the toiler wins. Do you understand?"

My dear old nurse is long since dead.
By her quaint concelts no longer led,
I often sigh on the tollsome way.
The foot of the arch is far away;
But a voice rings out through the dusky night,
"The toiler wins if he works aright!"
GRANT PARK, Ill. MARY STRATTON HEWETT.

OHIO.

Mr. Nash. Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee.

Who Will Succeed Mr. Thurman in the United States Senate?

Gov. Forger and Secretary Sherman the Leading Candidates for the Position.

"Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—It was a most fortunate thing for the Republican party of Ohlo when the State Central Committee se-

THE HON, GEORGE K. NASH as Chairman of the Executive Con and placed the campaign work in his hands. The result of the October election fully demonstrated the fact that to the Chairman's hard and energetic work much of the credit of the great victory belonged. His labors were of such a character as to tax the greatest energy; and from 9 o'clock in the morning until long after mid-night he would always be found at his post of duty. Had not such strict attention been paid, and the plans and tactics of the enemy been defeated, it is questionable whether Ohio would have been saved to the Repub-licans in October; and its loss then might have reversed the decision of the people in the contest which closed on Tuesday night so strongly in favor of Garfield and Arthur. len. Nash is to-day being warmly congratulated on the successful work he has per-formed, and his name is being prominently brought forward as the Republican candidate for Governor at no distant day. ALREADY THE QUESTION OF THE SENATOR-

stands out prominently; and, even before it is known how much majority the Republican candidates will have in the Electoral Col-lege, there is sufficient reason to believe that the aspirants for Senatorial honors are active in making a canvass before announcing themselves officially as being willing to sacrifice themselves for the good of "the dear people."

The writer called upon Gen. Nash for an expression of his opinion on the subject, -but with little success. To the query, "Who will be elected as Senator to succeed Mr. Thurman?" he responded, "I have no means of knowing."

"WOULD SECRETARY SHERMAN
be a candidate?" "Can't say." "Would he
be elected if he wanted it?" "Can't tell anything about it." Finally, becoming desperate, I asked, "Who do you suspect will get in?" Never suspected any Republican of getting in where he was not wanted," replied the General. "Then you can't tell who is wanted?" "No, six, I cannot. I have given the matter no attention. I take it that the Republican party made me the head of the committee for the purpose of conducting the campaign in the interest of the party against the Democrats. That was my duty, and I have done the best I could. I do not consider that I have any right as such Chairman to use the position I now hold in furthering the interest of any particular candidate for the Senate. I would not do so if I could, nor could I do so should that be my desire; and, therefore, I can give you no information on the subject."

It is plain that Chairman Nash will not use his official position to aid any candidate, and the Executive Committee will not attempt to set things up in advance for any candidate. It might be intimated that the time has been when the committee wielded a great influence in this direction; but under the present Administration there is nothing to fear. perate, I asked, "Who do you suspect will

ent Administration there is nothing to fear.

EX-GOV. DENNISON
has been mentioned as a probable candidate, but he authorizes me to say that he is not a candidate, and he knows of no contingency liable to arise which would lead him to reconsider this determination. The Governor was not informed as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury would present his name, as a candidate or not. He presumed, however, that, should Mr. Sherman intend to enter the Presidential race again, he would not care to resume his seat in the Senate: as to this, however, he could not speak advisedly. Another gentleman, equally prominent, intimated that the Secretary of

speak advisedly. Another gentleman, equally prominent, intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury would consider his election to the Senate as a high personal compliment, whether he served as Senator or not. The significance of the above is hardly apparent; and the question is, Does the Secretary desire to remain in the Cabinet, or prefer going abroad?

It is understood that

among the leaders of the party, who are met daily, is, that both

EX-SENATOR MATTHEWS AND JUDGE ALFONSO TAFT

will enter for the race. The fact of both gentlemen hailing from Cincinnati would of itself be sufficient to divide the Hamilton County delegation. Should Judge Taft not enter, Mr. Matthews might possibly have the Cincinnati members at his back; but he will fall to receive much support from the central or northern section of the State; he will also fail in having at his disposal certain National offices in Toledo and Cleveland which had a potent effect in securing votes in the Legislature when he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Sherman. His election at that time was the result of these influences: without them Judge Taft would have been elected beyond doubt. The influence of the present Chief-Magistrate of the Nation also favored Mr. Matthews, notwithstanding the fact that to Judge Taft's decisions, as Attorney-General of the United States, on questions arising in Louisiana and other Syuthern States, the title of Gov. Hayes to the Presidency depended. There are many who desire to see Judge Taft a member of the Supreme Court,—a position he would fill with credit and honor.

Probably the most formidable candidate for the Senate yet entered for the race is

GOV. POSTER;

and that he intends to be one is a foregone conclusion. In conversation with the Governor on this subject he intimated that, unless some unforeseen circumstance should change his mind, he intended to be a candidate. In speaking of other candidates that have been mentioned, and the possibility of a bitter struggle, the Governor intimated clearly that he would not under any circumstances enter into the contest should it appear that the interests of the Republican party were to be compromised. The party was now in a healthy, robust condition, active and vigorous; and it was his alm, so far as he was able, to keep it in such condition. There were no discordant elements, no tumors or running sores in the organizatior, as was

was the intention of Mr. Sherman again to be a candidate or not; and, even if he were, he saw NO REASON WHY OTHERS SHOULD WITH-DRAW, unless public opinion indicated a desire to have the Secretary resume his seat in the Senate. He was aware that there was a strong feeling existing among the businessmen of the country that the Secretary should remain at the head of the Treasury Department; but whether Mr. Sherman desired to do so or not, he was not informed.

At the present time little can be said of the relative strength of the two leading candidates (assuming the Secretary of the Treasury to be in the field). Mr. Matthews cannot be regarded as a leading candidate. The power behind him when elected before has ceased to be regarded as a factor in Ohio politics. This fact is readily found out without the ald of a microscope; and it is not at all probable that Gen. Garfield will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, especially in the selection of a United States Senator. Leaving all the outsids influences where they belong, it is very apparent that the personal popularity of Gov. Foster would weigh heavily against as able a gentleman as Mr. Sherman, with a strong probability of overcoming the Secretary and

LANDING ON TOP.

It should be understood that, previous to 1879, the Republican party in Ohio was a very inoffensive organization, lacking in con-

his earnest work, resulting election of Gen. Garfield to the Se winter, to succeed that Bourbon's Ailen G. Thurman,
Viewing things as they really exithe signs of the times indicate that ter has an excellent chance of bein to the Senate as soon at the signs.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

Autumn and Winter Wraps-How They Are Made and Trimmed.

The cloths for autumn For plain wraps the choice lies be serviceable diagonal cloths with inside to relse the loosely-woven yet heavy che For dressy sacques for young coachman's drab shades are m For dressy sacques for young fadies the coachman's drab shades are much used, though the novelty introduced by Pingat, who is the leading Parisian designer of cloaks, is for basket-woven cloths combining as many colors as are found in the bouret cloths worn two years ago. Seal-brown or diagonal cloths are chosen for service able plain cloaks, while the chevoit checka irregular plaids, or mixed surfaces are used for jaunty coats for general wear, and for the useful ulsters that are by no means confined to traveling wraps, but serve often for shopping and instead of water-proof garments. Larger plaids are for manites in the McGregor style, though those are often fanciful Madras plaids instead of those of the Scottish tartans. Another novelty is a repped cloth like Empress cloth, with half an inch of long warm fleece on the inside; this is used for the long rich cloaks with plush for borders.

Above all else plush is the favorit trimming, especially for masculine shaped lackets. The hood, which is added to many lackets, should be arranged to button on, so that it need not always be worn. A lining of plush or of some striped or spotted surah satin is seen in most hoods. There is a fancy for single-breasted jackets, and for those without the skirt piece sewed across the hipa, yet many skirted coats with double-breasted fronts are worn. What is called the Jersey coat dispenses with collar, cuff, and the double fronts, and is made to fit as closely as possible; even the pockets are without flaps and are set underneath the

cuff, and the double fronts, and is made to fit as closely as possible; even the pockets are without flaps and are set underneath the fronts, with a diagonal opening bound on each edge. Rows of buttons set on the seam are only ornaments. These are for very young ladies, and are shown in gray and blue cloths for \$13.50. The genuine Jersey webbing, of which Jersey waists are made, is made up into more expensive jackets for autumn wear, but there is no attempt to give the close Jersey effect to these garments. They are simply English doublejackets for autumn wear, but mere is no tempt to give the close Jersey effect to the garments. They are simply English doubreasted jackets of dark blue, brown, bla or plum color, and are piped on the ed with satin of the same shade. Large pe or metal buttons are their only trimml Well-made jackets of cheviot cloths, we plush cloths and colfars, cost from \$13 to each. They are of the stylish medilength, not long enough to conclude the drapery of short costumes, nor so that to look scanty in the presence longer garments. One of the new caprices is that of, adding a short perel cape to jackets. To give a stylish effect, cape must be cut off straight across the benot rounded,—and must cling closely to shoulders, reaching just below the armho. This is shown on the Charlotte Corcoats, that fit like sacques, and also on long, loose cloaks with full gathered sleen Mantle shapes, or those with dolman effect are considered more stylish but less you ful than are jaunty coats and are moschosen by older ladies. There is a fam. are considered more stylish but less youth-ful than are jaunty coats and are mostly chosen by older ladies. There is a fancy, however, for military-looking mantles with double capes in front for young ladies, and ever for school-girls. Some of these are trlumed with gilt or silver braid, and are made of blue cloth, but black braid, rows of stitching, or else the Havelock pleatings are better trimming. The month's clocks are

better trimmings. The monk's cloaks are also unique garments in favor with young ladies. They are loose and long, with gathered sleeves and a gathered hood, and sometimes little capes are added.

In place of the belted uister that was segmentally unbecoming their are now various.

the Senate se a high personal compilment, whether he served as Senator on to. The significance of the above is hardly apparent; and the question is, Does the Secretary desire to remain in the Cabinet, or prefer going abroad?

It is understood that

JUDGE MEST AND JUDGE LAWRENCE—the latter now holding the office of Controller of the Currency at Washington—have aspirations to succeed Judge. Thurman; but it is hardly likely either will be able to muster much support, Judge West having been beaten for Governor in 1877, bythe Democratic properties of the Currency at Washington—have been the latter, Judge Lawrence, he will most signally fall should he enter the contest.

The general impression at the Capital, and among the leaders of the party, who are med daily, is, that both

EX-SENATOR MATTHEWS AND JUDGE ATWill enter for the race. The fact of both gentlemen hailing from Cincinnati would of itself be sufficient to divide the Hamilton County delegation. Should Judge Tath not enter, Mr. Matthews might bossibly have the Cultionated the suffice of the State 'he will also fall in having at his disposal certain National Green in Toledo and Cleveland which had a potent effect in securing votes in the Legislature when he was elected to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Sherman. His election at that item was a business in fluences related beyond doubt. The indiment of the present Chief-Magistrate of the Nation also favored Mr. Matthews, notwithstanding the fact that to Judge Tath's decisions, as Attorney-General of the United States, on questions arising in Louisians and other Synthem States, the title of Gov. Hayes to the Presidency depended. There are many who conclusion. In conversation with the Governor on this subject he intimated that, unless one of the State of the Stat

A SONG FOR THE SEASON.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The flowers were brilliant with hectic flush—Like stars shone their bright, bright eyes:
They were fever-flushed in the noonday sus.
And chilled 'neath the evening skies.

They moaned as they swayed in the Autum breeze: They shuddered at each rude blast— Shuddered and moaned at the dim gray sky Like a shadow over them cast: "Ah! why must our sweet Summer-lives end

thus?"
(Alas that the fair should die!)
But a flake of snow danced down on the wind,
Like a sunbeam of hope from the sky.

"I am your guardian-angel," he said,
"Most tenderly for you I'll care."
Then he soothed them to sleep with comforting
words
Till they recked not of chilling air. And to them came visions fair and bright, O their dreams were long and sweet! And, when they a woke in the world sgain, There were sunbeams at their feet,

And sunshine o'er head, and the musical at Was played on by bird and by bec.
While the butterfly, like a restless mind, Scarce knew where it wished to be,

But flitted and flitted, and settled and ros. Then flew to the sun's broad glare— Then rested at last in the byacinth's heart, To gather its honey there. The snowfiske was gone, and they missed him nos (The flowers in their joy complete); But, when Autumn comes, and winds blow cold, Again he will be at their feet. E. J. McC.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents

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